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The City Worker's Family Budget

A Historical Survey of Family Budgets

Family Incomes and Cost of Family Budgets

Budget Levels for Families of Different Sizes

State Budgets for Single Women Workers

United States Department of Labor · Bureau of Labor Statistic

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Publications Staff*

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The Labor Month in Review

THE POST-CHRISTMAS DECLINE in employment followed the usual mid-winter pattern of employment changes. In large part, the decrease of about 900,000 nonagricultural jobs in early January was attributable to seasonal lay-offs, principally in trade, service, and construction. The volume of industrial production, however, changed little during the month, although affected to some degree by fuel shortages as a result of cold weather in some areas. Construction activity was at substantially higher levels than a year earlier, but was considerably curtailed by bad weather conditions. There was, generally, no indication in January of any significant change in the underlying heavy demand for labor.

Unemployment rose by about 400,000 to a little more than 2 million—approximately the August 1947 level and considerably below that of January 1947. As is normal, the rise in unemployment is much less at this season than the drop in the number of jobs; for many of the persons involved are housewives and students who do not seek year-round employment and who return to their regular household or school activities when their services are no longer in demand.

Also in keeping with the January norm, the number of work stoppages was higher than in the preceding month. Industrial disputes, however, were fewer than in the corresponding month of last year or the year before. One of the few large stoppages involved 11,000 sawmill workers belonging to the United Mine Workers' District 50 in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, with wage increases the issue. Strikes of overseas communication workers, truckers in Boston, cafeteria workers in Washington, and a scattering of others of local importance began during the month.

Price Rise Halted

Prior to the drop in commodity prices in early February, there were indications of a cessation of upward price movements, particularly in foods and farm products. After a persistent advance for 11 weeks, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices declined slightly in the last 2 weeks of January. At the end of the month, the index stood at 163.7 percent of the 1926 average, which was 16.7 percent higher than the index for the corresponding week in 1947. The interruption in the advance of wholesale prices was largely due to a decline of about 3 percent in the average prices of farm products and foods in the last 2 weeks of the month. Nonagricultural commodities, by the end of January, had maintained 19 consecutive weekly advances.

Uneasiness in the commodity markets became evident after January as a result of reports of good crop prospects, the falling off of Government buying, more cautious buying by industrial users, and some tightening of bank credit. A steady weakening of grains in the commodity markets was climaxed by several days of declines to the full extent of the daily limit permitted during the first part of February.

From November to December, the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index advanced more than 1 percent to a new all-time high—167 percent of the 1935–39 average. All groups in the index increased between November and December, foods rising most markedly, after leveling off in October. With rents continuing to rise during January, considerable interest centered on congressional action to extend rent control beyond the February 29 termination date of the current act.

Labor Policy Issues

In the first major action of its kind under the Labor Management Relations Act, the National Labor Relations Board, through its General Counsel, Robert N. Denham, obtained a restraining order from a United States District Court on January 29 against General Motors for failing to bargain with the United Automobile Workers (CIO). The point at issue is an employee insurance program which the company intended to put into effect February 1, over the opposition of the union, prior

[Continued on p. 192]

The Budget in Perspective

A. FORD HINRICHS [1]

IN THE PAST, FAMILY BUDGETS have always been developed by one of two methods. One method was to observe the way people actually spent their money and from this information to develop a budget for an average family at any given income level. Such a budget describes the way in which an average $2,000 or $3,000 family actually spent its income. This has its uses; but a budget that depends on income does not furnish a key to what people think they need to have to attain conditions of living that are described by such phrases as "a minimum of subsistence," "a maintenance budget," "a standard of health and decency," or "an American standard of living."

To get free from this dependence on existing income, analysts have used a second method. This method involved reliance on the judgment of a person or a group of people to draw up a list of commodities that would yield one or another of these standards. Thus, within fairly wide limits, there could be as many "maintenance budgets" as there were investigators, painstaking as each investigation might be.

Furthermore, these budgets were not drawn up to discover anything about the standard of living as such. The WPA maintenance budget of 1935, for example, was drawn up to aid in setting WPA wage rates. Other budgets have been drawn up to aid in setting State minimum wages for women. Still others have been drawn with an eye to their effect on wage bargaining in skilled trades. Thus, the budgets were not only subjective, but the judgment of the analyst was influenced by the objective of the specific budget.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics budget for a city worker's family of four persons breaks new ground. The methods used in its preparation are described in detail in the articles which follow. At this point it needs merely to be noted that the standard is determined by objective methods, so that any other group of workers using the same data would arrive at a similar conclusion as to what constitutes this particular kind of standard and how much it costs to maintain it.

It is hard to describe this standard of living to people who have been used to thinking in such elastic terms as "maintenance" or "health and decency" or to people who assume that the chief use to be made of a budget is to fix wages.

This budget stands on its own feet. It is compiled from standards of calories and vitamins determined by scientific experiment; from housing standards involving a larger element of judgment, but still independently arrived at by experts in housing needs; and from standards that are revealed by the ways in which people actually spend their money.

It can best be described as a single point on a scale of living patterns that ranges continuously from a mere existence level to levels of luxurious living where the consumer is almost surfeited with goods. The point selected for measurement is in general the point where the struggle for "more and more" things gives way to the desire for "better and better" quality. Above this level, for example, the average family is likely to be more interested in escaping from an endless round of the cheaper cuts of meat than in increasing the number of pounds of meat that it buys. Below this level, on the other hand, people find it harder and harder to economize, being unable to shift extensively to cheaper commodities and therefore forced to "do without."

What the level of the budget would be and what practical applications could be made of it could not be foretold. The data, not the investigators, shaped the budget of goods that people strive for before they become much interested in quality. The facts indicate that this budget of goods and services would have cost $2,800 to $3,000 in most large cities in June 1947 and that about $300

[1] Mr. Hinrichs was Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics when the project which resulted in the City Worker's Family Budget was initiated, and in that capacity participated in the early planning and much of the initial work on the project. He currently is economist for Kiplinger Magazine.

more needed to be added to cover taxes and insurance. One can no more conclude from this statement of fact that every unskilled worker should get a wage of at least $1.50 per hour than one can say that skilled workers should be content if they are getting this much.

Actually this budget is primarily a new tool in the kit of the research worker. Like the microscope it opens new horizons to investigation—makes it possible to ask and find the answers to new questions. But it does not itself produce answers any more than the microscope does.

Since it is possible now to measure at least some one standard of living objectively, it has become possible to repeat the process at different times and places to determine how this standard may change or differ. Even on the basis of such data as exist, it appears to be possible to say that we are evolving a national standard of living. Black or white, in the North or the South, people want much the same things.

There are almost no income data to compare with this standard. It would seem to be worth while to know the cost of this kind of standard for families of varying size and to know the incomes of these families, for this level of living represents essentially a breaking point in our society. It divides the population into two groups, the lower of which is struggling to attain a physically more adequate existence. It is only above this level that people have enough to begin to think largely in terms of the quality of their living.

In the unpublished data there is a wealth of material on the nature of the market in the United States. The information on consumer spending used in deriving the budget goes far beyond the published data in isolating the influence of family composition on consumption patterns. The unpublished data contain more extensive detail than the printed reports on the physical quantities purchased at the successive income brackets by families of specific types.

Even as it stands, the budget clearly indicates the opportunity to improve living through consumer education. This is no luxury budget, but any experienced and careful shopper will discover ways in which the average housewife can get more for her money than she does in this American "standard."

In particular the budget has many lessons for those who are trying to compare what people get with what they ought to get and for those who are anxious to devise methods of bringing these two values together. The nutritionists' standards and actual American family practice with respect to milk consumption are so far apart that this budget does not provide enough milk to warrant calling it an adequate budget. The fact is that the average family in the United States will buy "enough" milk only when it is getting a large oversupply of almost every other nutritional element. The data do not reveal whether the scientists are wrong in this definition of what people need or whether people are making unwise choices between values. There is nothing to indicate that people would not buy as much milk as the scientists prescribe, if they had a greater purchasing power.

At almost every point this kind of budget, that grows out of the way people actually behave, throws light on American values. Actually it shows conclusively that adequacy simply will not be attained, if the budget is figured only on a list of goods determined to be biologically necessary. Right or wrong, it is a fact that families will allow their children to have an occasional "coke" or ice-cream cone even at the expense of an adequate diet.

The sociologist will ponder some of the findings. In the United States, people do not communicate much except by word of mouth; a letter a week and a few cards for special occasions seem to satisfy their basic needs. They buy almost no books; but they go to far more movies in a year than the movie critics rate as really good.

These examples by themselves are relatively unimportant. They suggest that we might learn much about ourselves if international comparisons of living standards were available.

One of the most important lines of inquiry that can be pursued—now that we have a tool of measurement—is the question of how rapidly this living standard changes. Does an increase in national income enable us to come closer to satisfying this standard that is so strongly desired; or does the standard itself rise, so that its attainment keeps receding like a mirage?

To the practical-minded this budget may prove disappointing. If the scientist will use it as a new tool over the years, he can enlarge our understanding of the world in which we live and our capacity for happier living.

The City Worker's Family Budget

General Description of Purpose and Methods Followed in Developing the Budget for 34 Cities in the Spring of 1946 and Summer of 1947

LESTER S. KELLOGG and DOROTHY S. BRADY [1]

Origin and Procedure of Budget Study

IN THE SPRING OF 1945 the Labor and Federal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives directed the Bureau of Labor Statistics "to find out what it costs a worker's family to live in the large cities of the United States." The Subcommittee indicated that it wanted to know the relative differences in living costs between cities and, in addition, the total number of "dollars required for the average worker in overalls to live in these cities."

To carry out this request most effectively, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the approval of the Subcommittee, appointed a Technical Advisory Committee to assist in developing basic standards and methods to be used in the project. The technical committee consisted of specialists and technicians who because of their training and experience are considered responsible authorities in studies of living costs.

Guided by the standards established by the technical committee and following the methods which it outlined, the Bureau of Labor Statistics first developed the list of items and quantities making up a budget for a city worker's family, and then obtained prices for this list of goods and services and worked out dollar totals for 34 large cities in the United States. In determining this budget, a family of four was used as the basis for the calculation; it was expected that budgets would later be developed for families of larger and smaller sizes. Pending the eventual development of such detailed additional budgets, the article on Budget Levels for Families of Different Sizes (p. 179) describes a procedure for estimating budget totals for families of different sizes. This procedure has been found to give dependable over-all results.

The family of four includes an employed father, a housewife not gainfully employed, and two children under 15. The budget was designed to represent the estimated dollar cost required to maintain this family at a level of adequate living—to satisfy prevailing standards of what is necessary for health, efficiency, the nurture of children, and for participation in community activities.

This is not a "subsistence" budget, nor is it a "luxury" budget; it is an attempt to describe and measure a modest but adequate standard of living. The methods by which the budget items and quantities were determined in accordance with these standards, and the methods of pricing, are described in detail in the following sections for each of the major groups in the budget.

In general, whenever appropriate scientific standards are available they have been used as a starting point. For foods, the recommendations of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National

[1] Former Chief of the Prices and Cost of Living Branch and Chief of the Cost of Living Division. In the development of the budget, major contributions were made by Ethel D. Hoover, Chief of the Branch's Consumers' Prices Division; Margaret E. Thomas, Chief of the Branch's Operations Division; Dorothy M. Durand; Lenore A. Epstein; Helen Humes; Abner Hurwitz; Floyd C. Mann; Eleanor M. Snyder, and many other members of the Branch.

Research Council set the basic standards of nutritional adequacy. For housing, standards established by the American Public Health Association's Committee on the Hygiene of Housing and the Federal Public Housing Administration were adopted. These technical standards were then translated into a list of foods and into a description of housing by reference to the actual buying and renting practices of families with moderate incomes.

For clothing and other goods and services, allowances were established to meet prevailing standards of what is necessary for health, efficiency, and participation in social and community activities, with adjustments to take account of geographical differences. Here also, actual lists were made on the basis of records of family purchases obtained in surveys made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics over a period of years by interviews with housewives.

The budget is unique in that it represents, not an "ideal" budget, or a "judgment" budget devised by a few people, but rather the actual choices of American families. It was determined objectively. In considering this budget, emphasis should be placed upon the quantities and kinds of goods of which it is composed. Judgment on its adequacy should be based upon the level of living that it represents in a period of more nearly normal prices rather than upon its dollar cost at today's high prices.

Following the selection of the list of items, the goods and services included in the budget were priced in December 1945, March 1946, the fall of 1946, and June 1947 by the Bureau's field staff. Dollar figures are presented here only for March 1946 and June 1947. Although there have been important increases in retail prices, especially for food, since July 1947, estimates for later periods could not be prepared in time for this report.

The cost of the budget is shown here in two totals—one includes the cost of goods and services and the second, a grand total, includes, in addition, a number of requirements for families for which costs vary according to locality, nature of employment or occupation, and size of income and number of dependents. These requirements include Federal and State income taxes, other State and local taxes, old-age and unemployment deductions from wages, insurance (either private company or national service life insurance), and union dues.

The budget is provided for each of the 34 large cities for which consumer price indexes are regularly prepared by the Bureau. Although the budget has not been priced for other cities, the Bureau has prepared a procedure which will make it possible for an experienced staff to estimate intercity differences in living costs with a minimum of effort.

The following sections include the report of the Technical Advisory Committee, which sets the general approach and method, a detailed description of the methods followed by the Bureau in developing the budget and in pricing it, the cost of the budget in 34 cities, and finally the list of items included in the budget and their quantities. The statistical documentation of the procedures with tests of their validity are to be presented in detail in a later publication.

It is not possible to describe this budget in a few words or phrases without the possibility of misinterpretation. Although it is always tempting to try to put the essence of the ideas in concentrated form, it is impossible to find a few words or sentences that mean the same thing to every reader. The concept of a "standard" budget is complex; it cannot be presented in too concentrated form, with accuracy. If anything, this report is too brief.

In constructing the budget the Bureau of Labor Statistics has had the assistance of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in developing the section on food and of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Board on the section on medical care.

The Family Budget

Level of Living

In accordance with the directive of the Labor and Federal Security Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee of the Seventy-ninth Congress, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has determined the annual cost of a worker's family budget which includes the kinds and quantities of necessary goods and services, according to standards prevailing in the large cities of the United States.

The budget was derived under the general guidance of a technical committee. It applies to an employed worker's family of four; husband, aged 38, who is the breadwinner; wife, aged 36, the homemaker; and two children, a boy 13 years of age in high school and a girl 8, in grade school. The family lives in a separate house or apartment; there are no lodgers or co-tenants, and the husband has no dependents other than his wife and children.

The family dwelling, which is rented, contains five rooms, including a kitchen and a bathroom, and is supplied with hot and cold running water. Ordinary safeguards against unsafe or unsanitary conditions are provided. There is at least one window in each room, to afford daylight illumination and ventilation, and electric lighting equipment is installed in each room. The type of heating equipment and the amount of fuel required to maintain an average room temperature of 70° F. in the winter months varies in accordance with the climate of the locality. The dwelling is located within reasonable commuting distance of major centers of employment, high schools, churches, and shopping, and within walking distance of food stores and elementary schools.

The wife does all the cooking, cleaning, and laundry without paid assistance. The home is equipped with the usual housefurnishings and the mechanical aids which are considered household necessities—a gas or electric cook stove, a mechanical refrigerator, and a washing machine. Some furniture, kitchenware, appliances, and household linens are purchased each year in order to maintain household inventories. The budget also provides the supplies of soap and cleaning materials essential to insure cleanliness.

The food budget provides a diet that approximates the nutritional allowances recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. The specific foods and their quantities are typical of those purchased by families in the United States whose diets are satisfactory and do not differ greatly in the quantities of calories or nutrients from the allowances recommended. They are not the selections of experts who may know much more about the "best buys" in terms of food values than the average housewife, but rather what growing families do eat. Menus may be changed within the food allowances specified by the budget to provide variety and to satisfy the tastes of individual families. It should be possible, for example, to serve meat for dinner several times a week, if the cheaper cuts of beef, pork, lamb, and veal are served on weekdays; a chicken or a roast may be served on Sunday and a turkey on Thanksgiving.

About 5 percent of the meals are purchased away from home, principally lunches bought at work. Most of the lunches, however, are prepared at home and carried to work or school. Two nickel ice cream cones, a 5-cent candy bar, two bottles of soft drinks, and a bottle of beer could be purchased each week with the small amount allowed for such items.

The clothing list in the budget provides for the variations in the practices of families who live in localities of distinctly different climate. A few average purchases serve to illustrate the general level of the clothing budget: for the husband, one heavy wool suit every 2 years, one light-wool suit every 3 years, five shirts, and two pairs of shoes each year; for the wife, a heavy wool coat every 4 years, four dresses and three pairs of shoes each year; for the boy, one sweater or jacket, two pairs of trousers, three shirts, and three pairs of shoes each year; for the girl, one snow suit or heavy coat every 2 years, four dresses, and four pairs of shoes each year. As in the case of foods, the specific items may be varied within the budget totals to satisfy individual family requirements.

Local transportation needs include travel to work and to high school and trips to downtown shopping areas, churches, movies, meetings of organizations, and social visits. A trip out of town every 3 or 4 years for a vacation or to visit relatives and family is also provided. The budget provides a used automobile for some families but does not imply that each family must have one. The automobile appears to be less important in the scale of family wants in a very large city like New York than in most other large cities. Accordingly, the budget provides for transportation in terms of preferred forms of travel in the area. In New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia most of the travel is assumed to be by public transportation; in all other large cities the majority of families are assumed to have a car.

Other goods and services in the budget are classified under the general headings of recreation, education, personal care, tobacco, and communications. The modest character of these require-

ments may be judged by the following examples. The family owns a small radio, buys one daily newspaper, including a Sunday edition, and 32 copies of some popular-priced magazine in a year. Movies are attended by the husband, wife, and daughter once in 3 weeks and by the son once in 2 weeks. A small sum is allocated for children's toys and games, pets, camera supplies, and dues to social and recreational clubs, such as the Boy Scouts and women's civic organizations. School expenses for the children cover books and supplies as required in each city and dues for school clubs and entertainments. The husband has a haircut about once every 3 weeks, the son every 5 weeks, and the wife and daughter every 3 months. Toilet soap, tooth paste, shaving supplies for the husband, and inexpensive cosmetics for the wife are specified. A telephone in the dwelling is not considered essential, but an average of three local calls are made each week. Stationery and stamps are included to provide for about one letter a week.

The budget takes account of many of the buying habits of United States families. Partial-payment plan buying, for instance, is taken into consideration. On the other hand, no account has been taken at this time of the kinds of shifts families make when prices of some commodities relative to others become too high, although obvious changes, such as the substitution of canned or dried vegetables when fresh vegetables are out of season, have been taken into account.

Although not included in the total of goods and services, the budget recognizes an average cost for other essential needs and requirements of families of this type. Personal taxes, Federal and State income taxes, and poll taxes are mandatory, as well as contributions to social insurance, retirement funds, and other similar insurances. Some private insurance is almost universal and the family budget includes a small amount for the purchase of life insurance providing benefits in addition to those assured under social insurance and similar group plans. Dues to organizations, such as unions and business associations, are also listed among the necessary outlays of an employed worker. The occupational expenses which must be met include, in addition, the special clothing and equipment that the worker must provide for himself. Allowance must be made for contributions to churches, welfare associations, and other philanthropic purposes.

Concept of the Family Budget [2]

The general concepts of the budget summarized above were prescribed for the Bureau's staff in detail by its Technical Advisory Committee. The formal report of this committee, which contains the principles and concepts upon which the budget was based, is given in full below.

In addition to this formal report, the Bureau had the benefit of the technical committee's advice on numerous occasions in connection with the practical solutions devised by the Bureau for the problems encountered in carrying out this committee's general directives.

"The specific recommendations of the committee with respect to the items of the budget and the quantities of each to be allowed were based upon certain general concepts, principles, and assumptions which must be made explicit. The first task of the committee was to formulate the level of living that the budget should represent. What the Congress desired, as the committee interpreted it, was the cost at current prices in large cities of family living which met American standards of what is required. The budget therefore should represent the necessary minimum with respect to items included and their quantities as determined by prevailing standards of what is needed for health, efficiency, nurture of children, social participation, and the maintenance of self-respect and the respect of others.

"Unfortunately, there is no single descriptive word or phrase that clearly and unequivocably carries to everyone the same concept of the level of living aimed at, or furnishes a 'yardstick' by

[2] The report of the Technical Advisory Committee, consisting of the following members, who served in their individual capacities as experts:
Hazel Kyrk, chairman; Department of Home Economics, University of Chicago.
Dorothy Dickins, Department of Home Economics, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.
Amy Hewes, Professor Emeritus of Economics, Mount Holyoke College.
Emily H. Huntington, Department of Economics, University of California.
Samuel Jacobs, Office of Price Administration, and later Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, Congress of Industrial Organizations.
L. E. Keller (deceased May 1947), Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.
Broadus Mitchell, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union A. F. L.
Howard B. Myers, Committee for Economic Development.*
Margaret G. Reid, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

* NOTE: Mr. Myers was unable to be present at the time the text of the report was approved by the Committee and did not approve the report. He has subsequently indicated that while concurring generally in the method of budget construction developed by the Committee, he objects to the use of the terms "minimum" or "necessary minimum" to describe the standard recommended by the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee calls attention to the fact that "the report states that the Committee was unable to find any single term which would accurately describe the level of living represented by this budget and that no member of the Committee suggested such a term."

which what should or should not be included in the budget can immediately be determined. Many agencies and individuals in this and other countries have undertaken the task of making and pricing budgets, either as necessary tools for public welfare administration, as guides to public policy, or for appraising the economic conditions of a group or community. They have consistently found it difficult to describe accurately and without ambiguity the kind of living provided or to formulate without vagueness what needs are met. To say that the recommended budget covers the 'necessary minimum' to some may mean that it includes only the least necessary for physical survival. But that is far from being the case. If it were said that it is designed to represent an 'adequate minimum,' some would assume that no more or no better is to be desired; and that also is far from being the case. If the budget were described as one providing for health and decency, the word 'decency' would require definition and amplification.

"Although the level of living represented by the budget cannot be briefly described by words having scientific precision yet the concept of a necessary minimum is a reality. Judgments are constantly being expressed as to what is necessary not only for one's self and one's family but for others. These judgments are expressed in public policy as well as in the management of private affairs. The task of the committee may be described as expressing in precise, measurable form the social judgment as to what is necessary for acceptable living. Those who say it is impossible to define human needs must, if consistent, refrain from judgments on the matter, a virtual impossibility.

"What the recommended budget is designed to represent may in part be shown by indicating what it does not represent. It is not an attempt to reproduce the average consumption pattern of all or a chosen group of families, such as wage earners living in large cities. Such data are available for fairly recent dates and further data could readily be made available. By the application of current prices the dollar cost at the present time of the manner of living shown could be calculated. The items in such a budget and the amount of the annual purchase would be statistical facts, varying with the total national income and its distribution. The budget the committee recommends might under certain circumstances be near or above such an 'average' budget and under other circumstances far below, although over time they would be expected to move together. Nor does the recommended budget purport to represent the estimated average consumption under assumed conditions of full and efficient production and a given income distribution. Such a budget could be constructed for comparative purposes if desired. The budget recommended, in the third place, does not represent the American 'ideal' way of living. Nor does it represent the committee's ideal level of living, or concept of the good life. It is not supposed to represent the committee's tastes, moral judgments, or ideas of what money should be spent for. Budgets are frequently constructed to show the 'best' or a good way to spend a given sum. This is not one of them. Finally, this budget is not a 'subsistence' or 'maintenance' budget in the sense that directly or indirectly it attempts to provide only for physical needs, or what would be necessary to carry families through a limited period of stringency.

"When it is said that the budget recommended is intended to cover the necessary minimum, 'necessary' is to be given the common interpretation as including what will meet the conventional and social as well as biological needs. It represents what men commonly expect to enjoy, feel that they have lost status and are experiencing privation if they cannot enjoy, and what they insist upon having. Such a budget is not an absolute and unchanging thing. The prevailing judgment of the necessary will vary with the changing values of the community, with the advance of scientific knowledge of human needs, with the productive power of the community and therefore what people commonly enjoy and see others enjoy.

"With this concept of the level of living the budget was to provide, the next task of the committee was to discover procedures by which the necessary minimum of food, clothing, medical care, and other classes of goods and services could be arrived at. Preliminary to this, certain basic decisions were made. It was decided that the budget should be made for a family of four, a husband, wife, and two children under 18 but no other dependents, that the family would share its dwelling with no other persons, and that the

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wife would not be gainfully employed. The assumption that the husband's income should be adequate to provide necessary items usually purchased, that those outside the immediate family should be otherwise supported, and that there should be no lodgers or co-tenants, seemed to the committee clearly to be prevailing social judgments with respect to the type of family selected.

"The designation of a family of four, composed as indicated, as the type for which the budget should be constructed was in some respects an arbitrary selection. It indicates no judgment as to optimum size from the standpoint of desirable population growth. The frequency with which families of this size are found may be easily ascertained from the Census reports. In 1940 about 17 percent of urban, husband-wife families of all ages had two children under 18, about 65 percent had none or only one, and 18 percent had more than two. Many of the families with no child or only one under 18 at home in 1940, earlier or later had such children. The Census data indicate that about half of the urban families at their peak are of this size or larger and about half are smaller. The fact that the committee would emphasize is that a single budget cannot represent the requirements of all family types, nor of a single family throughout its life span. A series of budgets would be required for the latter purpose, starting with the newly married and ending with the elderly couple. The outlay required to meet the budget constructed for a family of four would not provide the necessary minimum, similarly defined, for families with more than two children, in which more than half of the urban children are reared, and would provide something better for those with only one child or with none.

"A second decision made by the committee was that the family for which the budget was constructed need not be described other than as 'urban American'; in other words, the occupational class of the husband, as skilled or unskilled worker, or wage earner, was irrelevant for the purpose in hand. The adequate minimum is essentially the same for all, and special occupational requirements, if any, should be separately taken into account in estimating the income required to enable a particular class of families to meet the budget.

"To translate the level of living to be represented by the budget into quantities of specific goods and services the committee relied so far as possible upon existing objective, verifiable data. For each category of the budget they sought to discover the data and methods of analysis that would yield a measure of the necessary minimum of items and quantities. Their recommendations therefore have to do with the data and the procedures to be used in arriving at the items rather than with the items themselves. The committee, for example, did not attempt to decide what quantity of milk or other foods should be included in the budget, but instead they decided that nutrients should be provided as recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council and that the specific foods, yielding these nutrients and set up for pricing, should be determined by analysis of the food choices actually made by a representative sample of urban families. The committee did not attempt to decide whether the wife's coat should be fur-trimmed or how often she should have a new one, but instead recommended that these questions should be answered by specified type of analysis of data on families' spending practices. The data and procedures used to arrive at the items and quantities for each part of the budget will be separately discussed.

"In general, the committee recommended the use of two kinds of data to arrive at the component parts of the budget: one, those derived from laboratory experiments or from scientific observations of the same character; the other, those showing the spending practices of representative samples of urban families of the same type as that for which the budget was to be constructed. Analysis of the latter type of data seemed the best way to discover the necessary minimum for certain purposes. Laboratory experiments, for example, may indicate the necessary nutrients, but only the analysis of actual food choices will show what is considered necessary in the way of variety and flavor. Similarly, the clothing items that permit a decent appearance and association with others on a self-respecting basis must be derived from a study of the actual choices made by families living under urban conditions. By the use of such data not only are unwarranted assumptions in regard to the tastes and concepts of need of the generality of families avoided, but also unwarranted assumptions in regard to fore-

aight and economy in buying and in the use of goods after acquisition.

"To sum up:

"(1) The budget resulting from the committee's recommendations will represent neither a 'subsistence' nor an 'ideal' level of living.

"(2) The budget constructed for a husband-wife family with two children under 18 will not represent the necessary minimum similarly defined for families of other composition.

"(3) Methods of arriving at the items to be priced and their quantitative weights are recommended rather than specific items and quantities.

"(4) The data to be used as evidence as to requirements included both the recommendation of scientists and customary consumption separately or in combination as seemed appropriate for each category of the budget."

Method of Determining the Family Budget

The standard as defined by the Technical Advisory Committee in the previous section is a dividing point in the consumption of United States families. The budget is a list of goods and services that, according to the prevailing standards of the community, are considered essential. The definition of the budget recognizes that in the actual experience of families there is a scale which ranks various consumption patterns in an ascending order from mere subsistence to plenitude in every respect. The budget level described here is at a point on this scale below which deficiencies exist in one or more aspects of family consumption.

This consumption scale is established by society. It can be discovered only through observation of the expressions of society's ratings of the various existing levels of living. These ratings of the various levels of living are expressed in the judgments of scientists, such as medical and public health authorities; and secondly, in the behavior of individual consumers. Scientific judgments are based primarily on the studies of the relation between family consumption and individual and community health. The expressions of consumer judgment appear in the choices made by consumers as economic barriers are progressively removed.

The scales based on scientific studies and the scales expressed in consumer behavior are in substantial agreement. The consumption patterns of each income bracket, from the lowest to the highest, provide the scale of consumer judgments; that is, consumers in general would consider each consumption level along the scale of income as more satisfactory than the preceding one.

The basic problem in the formulation of the budget is to identify the dividing point in this scale of consumption. To find the dividing point, it is necessary to use some indicator of group judgment that marks the place in the scale below which reduction meets greater and greater resistance; above which expansions become more and more limited. The chief indicator of group judgment which was used in deriving this budget was the manner in which families increase their consumption as their purchasing power increases. As purchasing power increases, the consumption level expands and more goods and better quality goods enter into the pattern of living. As purchasing power decreases, the consumption level contracts, fewer goods are purchased, and the quality of the goods purchased is reduced. As the consumption level approaches the dividing point in the judgment of society, families resist further decreases with increasing stubbornness. As purchasing power increases, consumption levels above the dividing point expand at slower and slower rates.

Studies of city family expenditures made between 1929 and 1941 were used as a description of the current mode of United States family living in deriving this budget. The Bureau's study of city consumers' expenditure experience in 1944 was helpful in providing information on the continuation of trends of consumption which had started before the war. This period, 1929 through 1941, was selected because of the availability of the necessary objective information, much of which was obtained by a reexamination of original questionnaires and tabulations, although a great deal of it is available in published reports.[4]

The Manner of Living

These studies furnish the detailed description of the scale of consumption, from lowest levels

[4] See p. 140 for footnote.

to very high levels, by showing the goods and services purchased for each income bracket from incomes of only a few hundred dollars to incomes well over $10,000 a year. The determination of the budget level from the manner in which the purchases changed from each consumption level to the succeeding one on the scale is described below for each consumption group.

The city family almost universally lives in an individual home—either an apartment or a house. Family privacy is believed to be so important that any other living arrangement is considered only as a last resort. In general, two or more families share one dwelling only under extreme pressure of circumstances. The widespread complaint against "doubling up" in the present period of acute housing shortage is evidence that such an arrangement is accepted by families only as a temporary expedient. Thus, according to prevailing standards, each family lives in a separate house or apartment.

The husband is the breadwinner and the wife devotes her time to child care and homemaking. This is a second essential characteristic of the United States way of family life which was kept in mind in developing the budget. Actually, in February 1944, during the height of wartime employment of women, only 11 percent of the mothers with young children worked for pay outside the home and since VJ-day the percentage has been declining. The mother of young children, as a general rule, does not attempt to hold a paid job unless her husband's earnings are insufficient to support the family.

The mother, as homemaker, not only prepares the family meals but also performs the heavier household tasks, such as cleaning and the laundry of household linens and clothing. This is the pattern of living of city workers' families in the United States. Since there is usually no paid household help, the house is ordinarily equipped as a workplace with essential facilities for carrying out these tasks without undue physical strain.

The Home and Its Operation

Prevailing Standards. The home must provide the fundamental needs—shelter, sanitation, and privacy for the family group and its individual members. City dwellings in the United States characteristically have plumbing and heating facilities, a separate bath, and a separate kitchen. Hand pumps, privies, shared toilets, or fireplaces for heating and cooking exist in cities as substitutes only in situations where income is and has continuously been too low to provide modern housing.

It is a fact that the four-person city family in the United States considers five rooms, including a kitchen and bath, with modern plumbing, heating and lighting, as basic to satisfactory housing. This type of dwelling is rented or purchased by families with children as soon as income permits; only families with very low incomes occupy dwellings that do not meet this standard.

Certain types of durable equipment for household operation are also customarily owned by the family or furnished by the landlord. Of all the labor-saving devices now available for the home, three articles are considered so essential that city families of moderate means possess them and families with low incomes make considerable sacrifices to obtain them. These are the gas or electric cook stove, the mechanical refrigerator, and the washing machine. The electricity or gas necessary to operate this equipment, as well as fuel for house heating, and running water are considered essential elements in our prevailing standard of housing.

The city worker's home ordinarily is within reasonable traveling distance of his place of employment, schools, and food stores. Neighbor-

[4] Expenditure and Savings of City Families in 1944. Bureau of Labor Statistics Serial No. R. 1818.

Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, 1941–42. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 822.

Family Food Consumption in the United States. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 550.

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Study of Consumer Purchases (Urban and Village Series), 1935–37, Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels, Five Regions. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 452.

Sixteenth Decennial Census of the United States, 1940. Report on Housing and Population.

Urban Housing: A summary of Real Property Inventories Conducted as Work Projects, 1934–36. U. S. Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research.

National Health Survey, 1935–36, Collected Papers. Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service.

Medical Care and Costs in Relation to Family Income: A Statistical Source Book. Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Bureau Memorandum No. 51.

The Incidence of Illness and the Volume of Medical Services among 9,000 Canvassed Families, 1928–31 (a collection of 23 reprints). Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service.

The Incidence of Illness and the Receipt and Costs of Medical Care Among Representative Family Groups, by I. S. Falk, Margaret Klem, and Nathan Sinai. Chicago (University of Chicago Press), 1933.

hoods that lack convenient access to these community facilities or those having obviously unsafe or unsanitary conditions are avoided if possible. Nevertheless, the neighborhood conditions which prevail in United States cities generally fall far short of ideal standards of safety and healthful outdoor recreation for all members of the family.

Standards of the Specialists. The American Public Health Association, through its Committee on the Hygiene of Housing, has recently taken the lead in formulating specifications for healthful housing. This committee's most recent recommendations, presented in Basic Principles of Healthful Housing have been followed, insofar as practicable, in formulating the standards for this budget. The standards clearly correspond with the essentials as expressed by family choices. There has been a continuous campaign in the United States for many years against unsafe or unsanitary conditions in dwellings and neighborhoods. This has led to tenement laws, building codes, community planning, and other measures for community protection and improvement. Today, it is the acknowledged responsibility of the municipal authorities to protect the community against hazards of fire, accident, and disease by means of public health regulations. The emphasis over this period has shifted from regulation for control of over-all hazards to the more positive approach of planning for housing and community development.

Standards for the Budget. Privacy requires a separate house or apartment containing a common living room, a kitchen and bathroom, and the necessary number of sleeping rooms. For a family of the type described in this budget, the requirement is five rooms and a bathroom.

Sanitation necessitates a pure water supply, adequate in quantity for personal and household cleanliness, to be piped under pressure to kitchen sink, wash bowl, toilet, bathtub, or shower. Other requirements are that doors and windows are screened where necessary; that structure is protected against contamination from sewage; and that neighborhood is free from accumulations of refuse that harbor disease-carrying vermin.

Heating and ventilation involves heating equipment installed and the necessary fuel for maintaining a temperature of 70° F. in the dwelling during the winter months. The amount of fuel and type of heating equipment varies from city to city in accordance with the length and severity of the cold season. One or more windows in each room is a minimum requirement for ventilation.

Lighting requires daylight illumination and installed electric lighting equipment in each room.

Other equipment includes kitchen sink with drain; gas or electric cook stove; mechanical refrigerator; hot water heater with storage tank; washing machine; and adequate supplies of gas or electric power to operate this equipment.

Safety precautions are that the dwelling must be of sound construction, with foundation, roof, walls, porches, and stairs repaired as necessary to prevent any danger of collapse; it must have adequate provision for escape in case of fire; and safety precautions in electric, plumbing, and heating installations as required by municipal authorities. The neighborhood must have space for outdoor exercise and children's play, and must be free from worst hazards of traffic, such as railroad or elevated tracks or unregulated thoroughfares of automobile traffic.

Community facilities, such as high school, churches, shopping centers, and facilities for recreation, entertainment, and medical care, must be easily accessible by public transportation; food stores and elementary schools must be within walking distance of the home, and major employment centers within reasonable commuting distance by public transportation or automobile.

Food

National Research Council Recommendations. A satisfactory diet must provide the necessary food allowances—minerals, vitamins, calories—recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council.[5] These allowances are used in all nutrition programs in the United States. They are the official yardstick used in

[5] This Council was established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences to assist the Government in organizing the scientific resources of the country. Its membership is composed of about 220 representatives of scientific and technical societies, research organizations, Government scientific bureaus, and a few members at large. It has eight major divisions, one of which is the Division of Biology and Agriculture. The Food and Nutrition Board is one of the technical groups established within this division. Its work is carried on through committees assigned to special subjects. The Committee on Dietary Allowances, composed of scientists with special competence in the field of human nutrition, was set up to review and evaluate all available evidence and to formulate nutrient allowances for use in evaluating foods consumed by persons and families and in planning adequate diets. The first recommended allowances were issued in 1941; they were revised in 1945, and will undergo further revision as needed.

planning rations for the armed forces, and in setting specifications for adequate school lunches. Recommended allowances at present exist for calories and the following nutrients: protein, calcium, iron, thiamine (B_1), riboflavin (B_2), niacin, ascorbic acid, and vitamin A for persons of varying age, sex, and activity.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council makes the following statement in its 1943 bulletin on what the allowances provide:[6]

> The allowances for specific nutrients are intended to serve as a guide for planning adequate nutrition for the civilian population of the United States. The quantities given were planned to provide not merely the minimum sufficient to protect against actual deficiency disease but a fair margin above this to insure good nutrition and protection of all body tissues. Since the actual requirements for these purposes are not known, it is recognized that the margins of safety may vary considerably for the different factors. The Board realizes that the values proposed will need to be revised from time to time as more knowledge of nutritive requirements becomes available.

Pattern of Consumption. A satisfactory diet must provide the recommended allowances of calories and nutrients and it must also conform to the ordinary eating habits of city families. Provision for customary eating habits is necessary for two reasons. First, the food Americans eat is not and never has been simply a matter of nutrition. People like to eat what they know how to prepare and have become accustomed to; they will accept other foods very slowly. If they cannot buy an adequate diet with their customary foods, there is little chance that the diet will be adequate. Second, since nutritional needs are not yet fully known, customary habits give maximum assurance of adequate nutrition. For these reasons the selection of items for the budget is based first upon nutritional standards, and second, upon customary eating habits of people in the United States—including not only meals at home, but ice cream and other between-meal snacks and lunches put up at home to take to school or work. The diet thus follows both scientific recommendations and customary practices.

The United States family eats three meals a day—breakfast and dinner at home, and lunch at school, at work, or in the home. Between-meal snacks of certain foods and beverages at soda fountains, lunch counters, and from street vendors have become practically universal. Ice cream cones and soft drinks have become essentials even for the poorest city family with children, who will sacrifice an otherwise adequate diet for a minimum of these items for their children.

The growth of services for providing prepared food for eating away from home has been tremendous in recent years. The majority of city families with children, however, still prepare a greater part of their food at home; the custom of carrying lunches from home is still popular. Foods prepared at home are, therefore, the principal source of the supply of vitamins and minerals consumed.

Scale of Food Consumption. The foods eaten by city families, when arranged in a scale according to the quantities of the calories and nutrients which they provide, form a succession of diets which are increasingly satisfactory in the judgment both of consumers and of scientists.

The quantities of the foods included in this budget were determined at the point in the scale of diets where the consumption of calories and nutrients agreed most closely with the recommendations of the National Research Council. This method of deriving the food budget leads to a grouping of foods in the way that families with satisfactory diets actually buy them.[7] The food budget, in this sense, was developed by families themselves. It permits them, in line with their habits, a satisfactory diet with some choice of foods.

Food "Away from Home." Food bought and eaten away from home consists mainly of meals at work and at school. Except for families of highest incomes, outlays for other meals away from home, for ice cream, candy, and beverages, are individually small. Outlays for these items, nonetheless, are closely related to expenditures for food eaten at home. The provision in the budget for food away from home, therefore, was

[6] Recommended Dietary Allowances, Revised 1945, processed, August 1945.

[7] In contrast with this procedure, the method used in many low-cost food plans is to start with the customary food habits of low-income families and to reduce the quantities of some foods and to increase the quantity of others in order to have an adequate diet at low cost. This type of food plan has merits in teaching low-income families how to get adequate diets with little or no increase in the cost of food. As a basis for measuring the cost of an adequate diet, it has been criticized on the basis that it is developed by people thoroughly familiar with the scientific value of foods in relation to their costs—a condition which applies to few housewives.

determined in relation to the amounts provided for food at home.

Beverages and Tobacco. Outlays for tobacco and beverages are also related to outlays for foods consumed at home. This means that family consumption of food and tobacco, as well as food eaten at home, tend to increase as incomes increase. The determination of a certain budget for food, accordingly, determines the budget allowance for these items.

All families purchase food for preparation in the home.[8] Almost all families spend something for food away from home. Meals away from home, tobacco, and beverages, however, do not appear in the consumption of every individual family. Provision for these items in the budget are, accordingly, presented as an average and each is smaller than the amounts spent by the individual families who use them.[9]

Other Consumption Groups

Scale of Consumption. The quantities of goods and services purchased in each of the other consumption categories—clothing, household furnishings and equipment, transportation, recreation, medical care, and miscellaneous—increase systematically from the lowest income bracket to the highest. At the lower end of this scale of purchases the differences between the successive levels are primarily in quantity, the housewife buys more dresses and the husband more suits; at the upper end of the scale the differences are primarily in quality, wives and husbands buy more expensive dresses and more expensive suits.

Each of the consumption groups is composed of a combination of articles and services which includes many sets of substitutes. Accordingly, the scale can be expressed in terms of the total quantities purchased of articles and services that form a related set. Thus, in the case of clothing, the wife's whole wardrobe may be considered as a related set within which there are many substitutes, such as the housedress, the coverall, the smock, and perhaps the slack suit.

Determination of the Budget Level. To locate the dividing point for the budget level of goods and services other than housing and food, it is necessary to rely solely on indicators of consumer judgments—other "scientific" criteria do not exist. "Scientific" standards do not now exist, and perhaps never will, for meeting those needs for which physical requirements are less important than psychological and social requirements. The budget level must be sets of goods and services regarded as so necessary that families would go into debt or reduce their level of savings to maintain consumption at that level when, for example, prices in general were increased. In other words, it must represent the level of consumption that, once experienced, would persist even to the extent of increasing the total spent on consumption and reducing the level of savings.

Accordingly, the relation between amounts bought and changes in income were charted, and that point where the increase in buying showed a tendency to decline relatively was interpreted as the point to be used as the budget level.[10] This method permitted an *objective* test, based on facts, of quantities that were put on the list in those parts of the budget where "scientific" standards do not exist. If families continued to increase the rate of buying as incomes went up, they obviously had an urgent and unfilled need for more of a particular group of articles. At that point where they started to buy in decreasing proportions with larger incomes the budget level was determined.

Clothing. The clothing budget was determined by the procedure just described. Separate studies

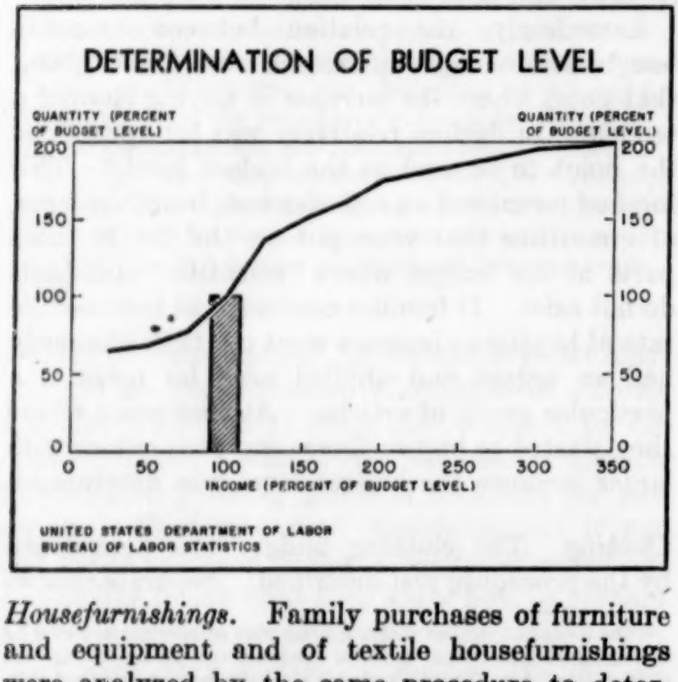
[8] The surveys have indicated that very few families with children eat all of their meals away from home.

[9] See the section on The Budget as Combinations of Choices, p. 146.

[10] The goods and services within a group were summarized as a total by combining the quantities of each item purchased with the use of a fixed set of prices as weights. The prices selected as weights were those characteristic of the family choices at the lower end of the income range. The characteristic graphic pattern of the changes in the weighted total quantity of goods and services is an elongated S-curve, resembling the well-known growth curves. Quantities at first increase relatively more and more rapidly with increases in purchasing power; then, the increase becomes relatively smaller and smaller. The relative change of purchases with income is called the income elasticity. The income elasticity of the weighted total quantity for each category rises to a maximum and then declines along the income scale. This pattern of consumption in relation to income is more characteristic of recent periods than of periods before the First World War. Although conclusive statistical analysis has not been completed, it is possible to infer that the form of relationship is a reflection of the changing "standard of living" of the urban population. Families with the lowest incomes at the present time are unable or unwilling to confine themselves to the level of purchases characteristic of families with equivalent incomes in, say, 1901. A particularly interesting example is found in the transportation expenditures. Transportation was so unimportant that it was not separately recorded and was not even mentioned in the report on the survey made in the year 1901. The recent surveys show that among urban families today there is a level of transportation so necessary that even the families with the lowest incomes must make expenditures for this requirement.

The accompanying chart showing the relation between incomes and quantities of goods and services purchased by urban families demonstrates the shape of this curve and indicates the point on the curve at which the budget level falls.

were made of the purchases by husbands, wives, boys in the age group 11–16, and girls in the age group 6–10. These studies covered families with incomes from $250 to $15,000 in the year 1941. Husbands' clothing purchases varied from an average of 30 articles in the lowest income group to 60 in the highest income group. The variation in total number of articles purchased for other family members was 25 to 55 for wives, 20 to 60 for boys, and 25 to 55 for small girls. The dividing point for the budget corresponded to the purchase of approximately 50 articles for the husband, 40 articles for the wife, 35 articles for the boy, and 40 articles for the girl. [11]



Housefurnishings. Family purchases of furniture and equipment and of textile housefurnishings were analyzed by the same procedure to determine the budget level of the number of articles purchased per year.

Purchase rates for furniture showed no signficant variation over the income scale for families of the type described for this budget, presumably because these families needed only occasional replacements to the basic stock of furniture acquired in earlier years. As no satisfactory information was available for furniture and equipment purchases in relation to inventories owned, the method used to determine purchase rates of these items is somewhat less satisfactory than in the case of other goods and services.

Textile housefurnishings (bedding, towels, curtains, etc.) which are replaced with greater regularity than furniture showed the usual variation in number of articles bought with increasing amounts of purchasing power. Purchases of these items varied from about 4 a year in the lowest income group to more than 20 in the highest. The budget level appeared to be about 13.

Transportation. Transportation is measured as a composite of miles traveled in automobiles and on railroads and of number of trips in local public conveyances. The amount of transportation used by urban families living in metropolitan districts varies along the income scale from about 2,200 car-miles and 515 local fares to 22,000 car-miles and 200 local fares. The budget level corresponds to about 6,000 car-miles and 300 local fares per year.

Because the mode of transportation, as well as its volume, is related to the size, location, and characteristics of the community, the budget presented here applies to metropolitan districts with central cities of at least 50,000 population. Within the metropolitan districts distinct differences in the preferable forms of travel appear between the largest (1,900,000 population) and those of smaller size. The budget, accordingly, reflects a variation between 2 groups of cities—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and all others—which is principally a difference in the volume of automobile ownership and the balancing use of local public transportation.

Medical and Dental Care. The amount of medical care received by the families studied can best be measured in the number of home and office calls on physicians. These ranged from a low of about 2.3 calls per person in the lower brackets to about 6.0 calls per person in the higher income brackets. The budget level is determined at about 4.4 calls per person.

The dental care budget was worked out in the same fashion and is slightly over 1 case every 2 years per person.

The needs for medical and dental care, as services directly related to physical health, probably will eventually be formulated in a set of actuarial standards approved by the medical and dental profession and other informed authorities. At present, the detailed and authentic statistical data necessary to the formulation of such a set of standard requirements do not exist. It is, there-

[11] See p. 145 for discussion of clothing received as gifts.

ore, not possible to adapt the budget determination of the medical care requirements to any set of standards corresponding to those used for food and housing.

The medical and dental standards established in this budget are characteristic of an income level above that of the other groups of goods and services. This corresponds to the generally accepted observation that the majority of United States families have not been receiving a satisfactory volume of these essential services. There is considerable evidence that the medical care sought by families at all income levels is gradually increasing. This increase reflects both more widespread use of insurance plans, credit arrangements, and medical prepayment plans and also increased public education in the necessity of more adequate medical and dental care.

Other Goods and Services. The budgets for the goods and services included in the groups "reading and recreation," "personal care," and "communication" were derived by the general method described above. For education, the budget includes the books, school supplies, fees, and other outlays required by the public schools, as determined by direct inquiries of officials in the 34 cities.

The two groups, "gifts" and "miscellaneous," include purchases that vary greatly from family to family and, accordingly, can be specified only in relation to the total cost of the budget. The practice of exchanging gifts with relatives and friends is almost universal. At the level of consumption described by the budget, the cost of personal gifts to persons outside the immediate family amounts to approximately 1 percent of total expenditures. The miscellaneous group, also about 1 percent of total expenditures, covers goods and services not classified in the main consumption groups and includes such varied things as garden seeds, lodging away from home, music lessons, legal service, cemetery lots, etc.

The inclusion of gifts in the budget means that the quantities specified for many articles do not represent the full family consumption of such items. The articles commonly exchanged as presents appear as a dollar total for the gifts given, not as the dollar value of the particular presents received. To have described the budget in terms of the amounts received would have represented consumption more accurately but in an unrealistic manner. The importance of gifts is illustrated by the low rate of purchases of such articles as ties and robes by the family for its own members—these are well-known items on the gift list.

Contributions. The budget must also include a provision for contributions to churches and welfare organizations which are almost universal, and in some localities have become standardized in relation to the economic position of families. Lack of general standardization, however, prevents inclusion of this item in quantitative terms. On the basis of customary practices, contributions are included in the budget at 1 percent of its total cost.

Description of Purchases

The description of the purchases at the budget level involves, first, a statement of the average quantities of each item purchased; second, a description of these items in the form of specifications. The first of these operations is a simple case of listing and statistical summary. The second operation is a process of standardization—i. e., the selection of one typical item that best characterizes the group choices at the budget level.

The precision in description or specification depends upon an interpretation of the changes in families' choices with alterations in the market and price structure. Three tendencies appear: (1) For some articles families apparently attempt to buy similar quality from time to time. Examples are clothing, textiles, articles of personal care, and personal services. (2) For some articles there is a marked tendency to follow price lines so long as a general type of durability is assured. Examples are furniture and housewares. (3) For some articles there is a marked tendency to accept simpler and less expensive (and sometimes second-hand) models as these become available on the market. Examples are radios and automobiles. Each of these tendencies is recognized in the specifications selected to describe the items included in the budget.

Specifications have been developed for all of the most commonly purchased items. However, specifications are not presented for certain of the articles and services included in the budget, such

as accessories and other articles for which the quality cannot be defined readily. These are, in the main, articles for which families show a preference for considerable variety and, accordingly, can be described only in terms of the average level of expenditure.

Budget as Combinations of Choices

The budget, as derived, represents combinations of choices which families make. It specifies for each family a dwelling, certain equipment, and certain foods of general categories, but it does not specify for each family exactly what food, clothing, and other goods and services are purchased. It lays out only the general level of purchases for each category and describes the choices made by groups of families.

The budget is accordingly a description of the way in which families at the budget level make their choices among the alternatives presented. In the transportation section, the element of choice is clearly indicated; part of the families have automobiles, while part of the families rely on public transportation. The budget as a whole implies that the families with automobiles have chosen the more expensive mode of transportation and have balanced this choice by simplifying their choices for other goods and services. Some balance the cost of the automobile by living in suburban homes renting for less than the equivalent in the central city. Some simplify their clothing choices or those of recreational facilities.

The variety of choices possible cannot be described except in most general terms. The budget describes average choices. Families that select a level above the average in one category select a level below the average in another. In terms of the general relationships observed through surveys of family consumption, expenditures for individual families' food choices vary relatively little from the average. There is more variation in housing, and still more in clothing, transportation, and recreation, where individual families effect some balance among their choices so that the total outlay does not vary very much from family to family. On other expenditures, such as those for furnishings and medical care, the expenditures in a given year vary widely from family to family. Over a period of years the variation in the expenditures of an individual family may be extreme. The budget quantities, when interpreted for the individual family, accordingly can be described as having the character of an amortization schedule or an insurance plan.

Level of Replacements and Additions

The budget quantities are based on existing inventories in the possession of families and hence are significantly affected by the extent to which goods are acquired by the individual family through inheritance, gifts, "hand-me-downs," and barter outside of the market process. Many homes are partially furnished through gifts or inheritances. Articles like sewing machines, small pieces of furniture, and bric-a-brac descend from grandmother to mother to daughter. Friends exchange good clothing "outgrown" by their children. For all such articles the budget quantities appear low when interpreted as replacement rates, but they are, in fact, what families buy.

For other articles the budget quantities may appear too high when construed simply as replacement rates. On such articles as washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and electric irons, for instance, the budget quantities reflect some net addition to inventories that results both from initial purchases and replacements before the end of the useful life of the item.

Other Types of Outlays

Occupational Expenses. A worker's family budget must obviously provide for those outlays that are essential to his employment, such as special clothing and equipment, and dues for membership in an organization, such as a labor union or a professional association. Occupational expenses vary greatly from one situation to another and cannot be detailed in a budget of general application. Organization dues likewise vary greatly among different groups and therefore cannot be exactly specified in the budget. These costs are included in the budget total as a general average and should obviously be altered when the budget is taken to apply to any particular group.

Insurance. The great majority of families, except those in the lowest income groups, purchase some life insurance, including national service life insurance. Some 30 millions of workers contribute 1 percent of their wages or salaries to old

ge and survivors insurance and more than 5 millions contribute from 3½ to 5 percent of their wages or salaries to retirement funds set up by governments (railroad retirement, and Federal, State, and local retirement systems). Thousands make some contribution to retirement plans sponsored by private enterprises, perhaps in addition to Federal social insurance. In four States workers must contribute to the unemployment compensation funds.

The specification and costs of insurance cannot be stated in the budget because the provisions vary so greatly among the various industrial and occupational groups. As in the case of occupational expenses, insurance is included as a general average and should be adapted to specific applications.

Savings. Insurance, although in a sense a substitute for savings in other forms, does not constitute the total set aside by workers' families. Except in the lowest income brackets, the majority of city families manage to add something to savings accounts or purchase Government bonds during the course of a year. Savings, however, cannot be specified in general terms representing all situations and are therefore not included in this budget.

Taxes. Personal taxes are included. When the budget total has been ascertained, income taxes, both State and Federal, are calculated for each city and included.

Pricing the Family Budget

To obtain the total dollar cost of a city worker's family budget, once the items and quantities are determined it is necessary to obtain prices for the kinds of commodities and services families buy. The prices must be real; they must be the prices for which goods actually sell in the stores where workers' families buy; they must be obtained in the same kinds of stores and from the same kinds of barbers and doctors to which the United States city workers go for supplies and services. The prices must be for those goods and services that can be described and identified and for the kinds of housing now occupied.

It is practically impossible to obtain prices for everything purchased by the city worker in each of the 34 cities; moreover, such a procedure is unnecessary. Prices are obtained, therefore, only for a sample of the goods and services in the budget —that is, rents are obtained for a sample of homes; prices are obtained for important commodities from a sample of stores; costs of services are obtained from a representative group of doctors, etc. The homes, stores, and services priced, however, have been carefully chosen to be representative of all stores, homes, and services used by the city worker.

The pricing procedures, samples of commodities and services, samples of respondents, and averaging processes used for the Bureau's consumers' price index are the foundation for calculating the total of the family budget. The actual collection of prices in the 34 large cities is made by personal visits of Bureau representatives to retail and service establishments for all goods and services except gas, electricity, heating fuels, school supplies and expenses, and miscellaneous costs in connection with automobile operation, such as inspection and registration fees. Prices of the latter are obtained through specially designed mail questionnaires.

Actual prices were collected for more than 85 percent of the goods and services included in this budget. The remaining goods and services were classified for pricing as follows: (1) Those which are purchased infrequently or which represent an insignificant portion of a total budget; (2) those for which families ordinarily spread choices over a wide variety of qualities; (3) those for which there is little, if any, geographical difference in price. Price collection for such items was limited to stores in one city (usually Washington, D. C.) or estimates were made on the basis of known relationships. For groups of related miscellaneous items which are impractical to price, such as mending supplies, etc., estimates in terms of an average total expenditure were used.

The definitions of the qualities of goods and services included in this budget represent, as in the case of the quantity allowances, the group judgment of workers' families. For most of the major groups of commodities and services in the budget, the quality levels were determined from the same basic data as those used to derive the quantities—that is, expenditure studies for the years 1929 to 1941. Where widely accepted stand-

ards exist, as in the case of housing, they were adopted, as previously described.

The size and distribution of the sample from which prices were obtained necessarily varied with the kind of commodity and service. Quotations were obtained from more sources than are usually used for the consumers' price index; they included stores in both downtown and residential areas; chain and independent types of operation; large and small establishments; and specialty and general types of stores. Neighborhood representation was stressed particularly for foods, drugs, cleaning supplies, barber and beauty shop service, and other items which are typically obtained in the communities where families live.

Clearance and other sales prices were accepted if the sale extended over a period of 2 weeks or longer—1 week in the case of food—since it was assumed that a large proportion of families could and would take advantage of sales lasting this length of time. In the spring of 1946 there was a minimum number of special offers of any kind being made by stores, so that sales prices were unimportant in the totals for this budget. By the summer of 1947 sales had again become frequent, although they were still not as frequent nor in as great volume as in the prewar period. Close-out prices for articles of limited consumer acceptance were not used.

Where a State or city retail sales tax was in effect, the appropriate tax was included. Prices for cosmetics, fur-trimmed coats, gasoline, tobacco, and other items subject to Federal excise or other State and Federal taxes included such taxes wherever applicable.

The quantity budget represents a worker's family's needs for a year. If the total dollar estimate of the budget is to represent the needs for a year ahead or the estimated cost for the year passed, the prices used must be those which represent the whole year; they should not be those characteristic of a single point of time unless prices at that point may be considered representative for the year. This is especially important in the cases of seasonal items. For flour the period of pricing is probably immaterial, since flour is normally purchased and consumed throughout the year. Oranges, on the other hand, are normally bought by city families only in the winter when they are relatively cheap; at other times the housewife substitutes canned juices or other foods. In these cases seasonally weighted average prices were used.

It has not been possible to collect all the prices necessary for a complete round of seasons. Accordingly, the budget has been calculated in the main on the basis of the prices prevailing at a single point of time. For the highly seasonal articles, prices for the last month in which there was a considerable volume of sales were used. Winter items of clothing which are ordinarily not on the shelves in the spring and summer were priced in December. The cost of the budget has been calculated in this way for two dates, March 1946 and June 1947.

Food

There are about 200 different foods customarily purchased by American workers' families which in the budget were combined into 22 groups. The Bureau selected 79 foods for pricing—those which are consumed in largest quantity and which most accurately represent the price level of all the foods in each group. Prices for all the foods in each of the groups shown in the quantity budget were determined on the basis of known relationships with selected items.

The records of family purchases of food do not include information on the quality of foods purchased. The specifications used by the Bureau for the collection of price data in grocery stores, therefore, represent for each food, the grades and sizes sold in largest volume—e. g., prices were obtained for canned green beans of U.S. Grade C (standard) in No. 2 cans; for canned corn the grade specified was U.S. Grade A (fancy).

Retail prices of food were obtained from about 1,800 reporters representing about 7,700 stores in the 34 cities. All important chain organizations in each city reported food prices. The sample of independent stores was large enough in each city to represent (1) types of stores in terms of kinds of food sold—e. g., grocery stores, meat markets, etc.—(2) sizes of stores in terms of annual sales volume, and (3) locations of stores within the city.

The average prices for each food in a city were obtained by combining the independent store average prices and the chain store average prices, with weights representing the relative volume of food sales by all independent and all chain stores

the city. The independent store sample was self weighting" so that the independent store prices were combined as a simple average. Chain store quotations were combined with weights representing the proportion which each company's sales were of all chain store food sales in the city.

Housing

Rental rates for dwellings which meet the standards established by the American Public Health Association's Committee on the Hygiene of Housing and the Federal Public Housing Administration were obtained from the Bureau's comprehensive surveys of housing characteristics and rents, made between December 1945 and June 1947 in the 34 cities. To bring these comprehensive surveys up to date for March 1946 and June 1947 the Bureau's rent index was applied to the rentals as determined.

The Bureau's comprehensive surveys of rental housing are made at intervals of 12 to 30 months in each of the cities for which a consumers' price index is published. The surveys obtain detailed information on housing through personal visits by Bureau representatives. The large samples of dwellings used are carefully selected so as to be representative of all sizes and types of dwellings and of all sections of the city and those suburbs which are considered by housing officials to be part of the city housing market. The detailed information obtained includes data on rents paid, facilities and services included in the rent, complete description of the dwelling, and a comprehensive description of the neighborhood.

In order to identify the dwellings of the type specified for the budget, the following description of standard was used:

> Five-room dwelling—house or apartment—including kitchen, with sink and installed stove, hot and cold running water; with a complete private bath including wash bowl, flush toilet, and tub or shower; electricity for lighting; and installed heating, either central or other type, such as base burner, pipeless furnace, or stoves, depending upon the climate of the specific city. (Central heating was generally required in cities where the normal January temperature is 40° F. or colder, and central or other installed heating for cities with warmer climates.)
>
> Dwellings which were reported as needing major repairs—i. e., structural repairs such as roof, walls, or foundation—were not included, but those needing minor repairs such as painting or papering were included in the study.
>
> Located in a neighborhood with play space for children (yards, playground, park, or roped off street, accessible without serious traffic hazards), public transportation available within 10 blocks, not adjacent to a refuse dump nor to more than one of the following hazards or nuisances: railroad or elevated tracks, noisy or smoke and fume developing industrial installations, main traffic artery, or intercity truck route.

Dwellings were considered above the standard and were not included if they had more than one complete private bath, rooms or lots substantially larger than the normal size room or lot for five-room dwellings in the specific city, or if they were located in apartment structures which provided central telephone switchboard service, maid service, doorman service, etc.

Prices were also obtained in the 34 cities for water, gas, electricity, heating fuel, refuse disposal, and durable household equipment, such as stoves and refrigerators which may or may not be the property of the occupant. Since the average monthly contract rent in some cases included shelter only and in other cases included the cost of shelter, water, heating, lighting, cooking fuel, refrigeration, furniture, etc., the proportion of dwellings having each facility included in the rent was obtained. The total housing cost for each city was calculated as the sum of the average of contract rents for dwellings of the stated standard and the average cost of fuel and furnishings for that proportion of households paying for these items separately.

Clothing and Housefurnishings

For clothing and housefurnishings the quality to be priced was determined by reference to the prices paid by families at the budget level in 1941. These prices were compared with the prices for different specifications reported to the Bureau by retailers in 34 cities in 1941. The specifications which had approximately the same average price as the consumer paid was chosen as the specification to be used in pricing for the budget. The large file of data that the Bureau has obtained in its regular consumers' price index surveys made this procedure possible. In some cases it was necessary to adjust specifications to take account of current market conditions, especially in 1946. For example, the prices paid by families indicated

that the quality of men's pajamas purchased in 1941 was as follows:

> Printed percale; 68 x 72 construction; colors fast to washing. Minimum workmanship; coat or middy style; 50 to 51 yd./doz. based on 36-inch fabric and size scale A to D.

The change during the war years made it necessary in March 1946 to price pajamas of the quality specified below:

> Printed percale; 64 x 64 or 64 x 56 construction, printed patterns; colors fast to washing. Minimum workmanship; coat style; 51 to 53 yd./doz. based on 36-inch fabric and size scale A to D.

These pajamas take into account two wartime constructions; better grades of cotton had been set aside for military uses. By June 1947, the restrictions had been eliminated and the 1941 specification was again being used.

Every effort was made to make the specifications as precise as possible, but the degree of precision varies from commodity to commodity and most of the specifications allow for some variation. Some range in quality was provided in order that products of more than one manufacturer would be included. Accurate pricing requires that the specification be stated in terms familiar to retail store personnel who are asked to furnish data. Shortages in most lines of textiles and household equipment in March 1946 made it difficult to obtain data on exactly the same quality in all stores in all cities; this difficulty had practically disappeared by the summer of 1947. In such cases alternate articles of approximately the same quality—e. g., pajamas and nightgowns—were priced.

Prices were obtained on all articles meeting the specifications as just described in all departments in four or more outlets in each of the 34 large cities in December 1945 and in March 1946. Thus, if women's dresses were sold in four departments in one store and three dresses in each department fell within the range of quality specified, 12 price quotations were obtained in that store. For commodities under uniform ceiling prices at those dates only a single quotation was obtained in each store.

The arithmetic mean of price quotations obtained in each city was used as the typical price for that city. Because of scarcities, it was not possible in the case of some commodities to obtain enough prices in each city in March 1946 to determine reliable averages. In such cases, all prices reported for several adjacent cities were averaged together and ascribed to each city within the area. Commodities treated in this fashion included washing machines, sewing machines, and mechanical refrigerators. By June 1947, supplies had improved so that the regular procedure could be followed.

The average prices for each city obtained by visiting all departments in each store did not prove to be significantly different from the average prices based on the department in each store visited regularly for the Bureau's consumers' price index. Accordingly, in December 1946, March 1947, and June 1947, the information collected for the budget was limited to the departments regularly visited in each store.

The stores visited depended upon the buying habits of people in the locality, the distribution of retail trade and the concentration of workers' homes in each city, and were primarily the larger downtown department and specialty stores. Sales of those stores accounted for a large part of the total sales of articles of the specified qualities. For some groups of items, particularly furniture and household equipment, prices were also obtained from stores located in outlying neighborhoods.

For some commodities, chiefly those for which there is no geographical difference in price, the average prices were obtained from retail outlets in one city. Washington, D. C., prices were used for this purpose and were assumed to be the same for each of the 34 cities. For example, the prices of clothespins, ironing boards, and garbage cans were obtained in this way. The items in this class are comparatively unimportant in the total cost of the budget.

Other commodities, particularly those for which precise definitions could not be developed, such as cosmetics, kitchen utensils, etc., were not priced in any of the 34 cities. For the majority of these, prices were estimated on the basis of known price relationships for each city from prices of other closely related commodities which were priced. When price relationships could not be ascertained, a uniform dollar allowance was made for each city.

Medical Care

Prices and fees were obtained for the supplies and services which were required most frequently in the medical care budget. The costs of other services and supplies were estimated from the relationships shown on various schedules of fees.

Usual fees for office and home visits and for tonsillectomies and appendectomies were obtained from a sample of at least 8 physicians and surgeons in each of the 34 cities; those for the various eye services from a minimum of 6 optometrists in each city; and dental charges were obtained from 6 dentists in each city. In all cases the group of reporting professional men represented downtown districts and outlying areas and included those whose patients were primarily wage earners and who did not charge exceptionally high fees to discourage certain types of cases.

The costs of group hospitalization insurance plans were used in those cities in which such plans were generally accepted and were providing comprehensive service. For cities in which the plans were limited in kinds of service or population groups covered, or where the plan was not in general use, the prices for a number of specified services were secured from local hospitals. For registered nurses the usual fee was obtained from local hospitals or nurses' registries; and for practical nurses the United States Employment Service reported fee was used as a flat sum in each of the cities.

Prices for prescriptions were obtained from a minimum of four drug stores in each city with representation of both chain and independent stores, and neighborhood and downtown areas.

The prices used in the computation of the budget were arithmetic averages of the fees and prices reported.

Transportation

Cash, ticket, or token rates (whichever was least expensive) for public transportation within the city and to selected suburbs were obtained from the local transportation companies in all 34 cities. School fares, to provide for children's travel to school, were also obtained. Railroad fares were obtained from a central source.

Prices for gasoline, motor oil, and tires and tubes were obtained in each city from at least four service stations scattered throughout the city, representing both distributors' outlets and independently owned stations. Manuals furnished by State and national automobile associations and insurance agencies were used to compute the annual costs for automobile insurance, licenses, and fees.

Costs of the most frequent types of automobile repairs, as determined by leading automobile manufacturers, were obtained from four repair establishments in each city including both dealer and general repair shops.

Under conditions of the budget which permit family ownership of an automobile, the car is specified as an "old one." Ordinarily this would mean a car 6–9 years old. The budget does not allow for the replacement of automobiles at 1946 and 1947 prices because used automobiles at these dates were selling at approximately what new cars cost in 1941. A dollar amount equal to that spent in 1941 was provided in the budget.

Other Goods and Services

The prices of the kinds and qualities of the other commodities or services included in the budget were determined by methods similar to those used for clothing and housefurnishings, i. e., those which were most commonly bought and for which there was fair uniformity in the quality chosen by families.

The supplies necessary for household operation such as soaps, matches, etc., were priced in the sample of grocery stores with the number of quotations varying from about 20 to almost 100 depending on the size of the city. Prices for each of the articles and services necessary for personal care were obtained from at least four drug stores, barber shops, etc., located in both downtown and neighborhood areas.

Prices for cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco were obtained in drug stores and in chain and independent tobacco stores.

Prices were obtained for all important newspapers in each city and admissions to movies in the downtown and neighborhood areas were also obtained.

All average prices for these groups of goods and services were simple averages of the prices reported.

Public School Supplies and Fees

To provide for school expenses which must be paid by students for instructional and recreational activities, when such expenses are not borne by the State, county, or city school system, data were obtained from city superintendents of schools and supervising principals of 500 elementary and secondary schools in the 34 cities by mail questionnaire.

For computing the budget, the average cost for each of the types of expenditures was obtained by weighting the costs in each school by the number of pupils affected.

Cost of Budget in 34 Large Cities

The cost of goods and services included in the city worker's family budget for four persons in June 1947 ranged from $2,734 in New Orleans to $3,111 in Washington, D. C., the lowest and the highest cost cities among the 34 surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The estimated total cost of the budget for these two cities—including taxes, insurance, and occupational expenses, which add from 8 to 12 percent to the cost of goods and services—amounted to $3,004 and $3,458, respectively, in June 1947. These totals do not take account of the rise in retail prices of living essentials—especially food—which took place after June 1947.

In March 1946, when the budget was first priced, and prior to the rapid rise in prices of living essentials which accompanied the discontinuation of price controls in the summer of 1946, the total cost of goods and services ranged from $2,345 in Houston to $2,718 in Washington, D. C. Addition of taxes, insurance, and occupational expenses brought the totals at that time to $2,532 in Houston and $2,985 in Washington.

The cost of the city worker's family budget for each of the 34 cities surveyed for the Bureau's consumers' price index is shown in table 1, in which the cities are arranged in descending order of the total cost of goods and services (only) in June 1947.

The three cities in which it cost workers most to live in June 1947 were Washington, D. C., Seattle, and New York. The same three cities were among the five highest in March 1946. The three lowest-cost cities in June 1947 were New Orleans, Kansas City, and Houston. These same cities were the three lowest in March 1946, although Houston rather than New Orleans was last on the list in March 1946. Between the highest three cities and the lowest three there is considerable shifting of position, indicating that there is probably little significance to small dollar differences.

TABLE 1.—*Total cost of goods and services with estimated total cost of budget, 34 cities, March 1946 and June 1947*

City	June 1947		March 1946	
	Total cost of goods and services	Estimated total cost of budget	Total cost of goods and services	Estimated total cost of budget
Washington, D. C.	$3,111	$3,458	$2,718	$2,985
Seattle, Wash.	3,054	3,388	2,660	2,913
New York, N. Y.	3,019	3,347	2,583	2,826
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,988	3,317	2,575	2,811
Boston, Mass.	2,981	3,310	2,598	2,842
Detroit, Mich.	2,974	3,293	2,578	2,813
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,973	3,291	2,535	2,761
Minneapolis, Minn.	2,965	3,282	2,550	2,779
Chicago, Ill.	2,965	3,282	2,561	2,793
San Francisco, Calif.	2,964	3,317	2,582	2,853
Baltimore, Md.	2,944	3,260	2,565	2,797
St. Louis, Mo.	2,928	3,247	2,580	2,826
Mobile, Ala.	2,925	3,276	2,557	2,826
Norfolk, Va.	2,919	3,241	2,563	2,804
Memphis, Tenn.	2,912	3,220	2,524	2,750
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,910	3,251	2,512	2,766
Birmingham, Ala.	2,904	3,251	2,521	2,781
Richmond, Va.	2,904	3,223	2,542	2,776
Cleveland, Ohio	2,897	3,200	2,495	2,712
Portland, Maine	2,894	3,200	2,511	2,735
Denver, Colo.	2,870	3,168	2,494	2,711
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,867	3,203	2,442	2,681
Scranton, Pa.	2,866	3,163	2,422	2,623
Savannah, Ga.	2,855	3,150	2,502	2,721
Portland, Oreg.	2,854	3,161	2,521	2,748
Atlanta, Ga.	2,853	3,150	2,475	2,691
Jacksonville, Fla.	2,843	3,135	2,466	2,677
Manchester, N. H.	2,837	3,132	2,481	2,700
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,830	3,119	2,467	2,678
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,810	3,095	2,415	2,615
Indianapolis, Ind.	2,790	3,098	2,440	2,667
Kansas City, Mo.	2,739	3,010	2,405	2,603
Houston, Tex.	2,735	3,007	2,345	2,532
New Orleans, La.	2,734	3,004	2,381	2,573

The ranks of the cities in both periods are changed slightly when they are arranged in descending order of the estimated total cost of the budget (including taxes, insurance, and occupational expenses). This is due in part to the differences in State and local income tax requirements and the existence in Alabama and California of State pay-roll tax levies for purposes of unemployment insurance.

Although the Bureau's consumers' price index is prepared for the average of all large cities as a measure of changes in prices, no national average is prepared for the city worker's family budget. Such an average would require surveys in many

dditional small and middle-sized cities. Moreover, dollar totals have meaning mainly in terms of a single city and not as a national average.

tercity Differences in Cost of Budget

Among these 34 cities there is a total difference of about $375 in June 1947 in the cost of goods and services for a four-person family. When taxes and other expenses are taken into account the difference increases to approximately $450. That the differences among most of the 34 cities are not great is clear when the 3 highest and 3 lowest are not taken into account. The difference is then reduced to less than $200. This condition was even more striking in March 1946, when the difference was slightly over $150 with the three highest and three lowest excluded from the comparison. Lack of differences is even more clear when the 10 middle cities are compared; the differences among these 10 cities range between $50 and $60 in both periods.

The relative differences in the costs of goods and services (only) among the 34 cities, with Washington, D. C., as 100, are shown in table 2.

The principal factors in these intercity differences are the cost of housing, which depends on many local circumstances, variations in fuel and clothing costs, which depend mainly on differences in climate, transportation, and taxes. Of these, the most important in explaining the differences is housing. Where the cost of housing is relatively high, the total cost of the budget for goods and services is at the upper end of the range; where it is relatively low, the cost of the budget is at the lower end of the range. The differences in the cost of housing of the specified standard among the 34 cities in June 1947 was about $300, or more than three-fourths of the total variation in the cost of the budget among the 34 cities. Thus, Washington and New York are among the high cost cities largely because the cost of housing is high, New Orleans and Houston are among the low cost cities largely because the cost of housing there is lower.

The cost of the food budget has a narrow range—less than $100—and, accordingly, does not account in any important degree for the relative position of the different cities. However, food costs at the upper end of the range helped to place Seattle and Boston in the highest cost group of cities. Food costs at the lower end of the range contributed to the relatively low position of Houston, Indianapolis, and Kansas City.

TABLE 2.—*Relative differences in the cost of goods, rents, and services in 34 cities, June 1947 and March 1946*

[Washington, D. C. = 100]

City	Total cost of goods and services		Foods		Clothing		Housing		Other	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Atlanta, Ga.	92	91	100	100	90	91	82	81	92	93
Baltimore, Md.	95	94	101	101	90	94	89	88	95	95
Birmingham, Ala.	93	93	102	102	92	87	81	80	97	101
Boston, Mass.	96	96	102	105	91	89	85	84	102	104
Buffalo, N. Y.	90	89	100	102	94	90	73	71	95	95
Chicago, Ill.	95	94	101	102	98	94	91	91	91	90
Cincinnati, Ohio	91	91	96	98	96	95	79	79	94	94
Cleveland, Ohio	93	92	101	100	99	98	77	76	98	98
Denver, Colo.	92	92	100	100	94	95	79	78	96	96
Detroit, Mich.	96	95	102	102	96	94	82	81	103	105
Houston, Tex.	88	86	99	100	87	81	71	70	93	94
Indianapolis, Ind.	90	90	97	99	89	89	77	78	94	94
Jacksonville, Fla.	91	91	100	102	90	84	77	77	98	99
Kansas City, Mo.	88	88	98	100	89	89	70	71	94	97
Los Angeles, Calif.	94	92	101	102	92	87	75	75	106	107
Manchester, N. H.	91	91	102	103	89	92	77	76	94	96
Memphis, Tenn.	94	93	101	101	92	89	84	83	96	98
Milwaukee, Wis.	96	95	99	99	100	93	88	87	99	100
Minneapolis, Minn.	95	94	99	99	103	97	89	87	93	94
Mobile, Ala.	94	94	101	105	90	84	89	87	93	96
New Orleans, La.	88	88	102	104	92	89	65	65	93	95
New York, N. Y.	97	95	105	105	102	97	90	91	90	86
Norfolk, Va.	94	94	101	102	94	93	81	81	99	102
Philadelphia, Pa.	92	90	102	103	94	92	79	77	93	90
Pittsburgh, Pa.	96	93	102	101	98	94	82	82	100	97
Portland, Maine	93	92	103	104	90	91	82	80	95	95
Portland, Oreg.	92	93	98	101	90	94	77	75	100	104
Richmond, Va.	93	94	98	100	90	87	89	89	94	96
St. Louis, Mo.	94	95	100	101	91	90	88	88	96	99
San Francisco, Calif.	95	95	102	103	97	93	78	79	105	106
Savannah, Ga.	92	92	102	102	85	87	83	83	93	94
Scranton, Pa.	92	89	101	101	98	88	76	75	95	94
Seattle, Wash.	98	98	105	106	99	99	84	81	105	108
Washington, D. C.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Clothing costs do not vary greatly among cities except where climate is a factor. The range in clothing costs amounted only to $78 in March 1946 and to $85 in June 1947. Climatic differences in part explain the position of Minneapolis toward the upper end of the range and the low position of Jacksonville, the "coldest" and the "warmest" cities among the 34.

The cities of the far West—Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles—ranked relatively high with respect to the cost of medical care, but the position of other cities does not appear to be related to location. New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia had lower budget costs for transportation than other cities because public transportation is used to a very great extent there and the percentage of families allowed automobiles

in the budget was determined to be lower. Miscellaneous goods and services cost the most in Seattle, San Francisco, and Detroit in March 1946, and in Milwaukee, Detroit, and Chicago in June 1947.

This and other studies of family budgets show that the relative position of a city in the cost scale does not remain fixed indefinitely. For example, before the war the cities of the Pacific Northwest were among the lower-cost cities in the United States. The rapid rise in living costs accompanying the great wartime growth of those cities brought them into the higher-cost brackets. Moreover, dollar differences in living costs between cities have narrowed greatly with increased efficiency of transportation and communications. During World War II, retail prices of living essentials went up most in southern cities and in west coast cities, where war activity was great, as shown by the consumers' price index, thus further narrowing the differential. Consequently, it is almost impossible to say of costs, except for housing, which remains comparatively stable over longer periods of time, that city A is in any permanent sense a "cheaper" place to live than city B.

Further, it is clear that the variation within a region may be as great as among all the cities in the country, and that it is impossible to come to any conclusion concerning relative differences in living costs, either by region or by size of city. Table 3 shows the number of cities in each population group by regions in the United States and the number of cities for which city worker's family budgets have been prepared, together with the differences of costs of this budget for cities in each region. It will b observed that there is very little differenc between the costs by regions. In fact, the Ea South Central and South Atlantic cities show th greatest difference—$268. This is due to th location in this region of Washington, D. C., th highest cost city and, Jacksonville, one of th cities in the lower-cost range. It also has fiv cities—Birmingham, Memphis, Norfolk, Rich mond, and Mobile—all with totals approximatin $2,900 in the medium-cost range. Atlanta an Savannah, the 2 remaining cities of the 10, ar only $10 and $12, respectively, above Jacksonvill There is a smaller difference, $200, between th highest- and lowest-cost cities in the western region, where Seattle is highest and Portland Oreg., lowest; Denver is only $16 above Portland Los Angeles and San Francisco, only $54 apart are in the middle of the range of these western cities.

When arranged by size of their population, the 34 cities in June 1947 also showed substantial differences among cities of the same size. There is a difference, for instance, of $301 between the highest and lowest of all the cities with over 500,000 population. Again, Washington, D. C. is highest and Buffalo is lowest. The difference is larger, $320, in the cities in the 100,000–500,000 population group (the survey included a sample of 16 of the 78 cities in this size class), with Seattle the highest and New Orleans the lowest. The 4 cities in the 50,000–100,000 population group are not representative of this size class which includes 107 cities. The difference of $88 here represents the difference between Manchester and Mobile.

TABLE 3.—*The 34 city sample in relation to all cities in the United States of 50,000 or more population, by regions and population groups, and intercity differences in total cost of goods and services, June 1947*

Item	Number of cities by population group								Dollar differences in total goods and services in cities by regions
	All cities		500,000 and over		100,000–500,000		50,000–100,000		
	Total	Sample	Total	Sample	Total	Sample	Total	Sample	
All cities	199	34	14	14	78	16	107	4	$377
North Atlantic	67	8	5	5	25	1	37	2	209
East North Central	41	6	4	4	14	2	23	0	198
West Central	33	5	1	1	15	4	17	0	231
East South Central and South Atlantic	37	10	2	2	14	6	21	2	268
West	21	5	2	2	10	3	9	0	200
Dollar differences in total goods and services in cities by population groups		$377		$301		$320		$88	

Composition of the Budget

The relative cost of different elements in the budget can be best illustrated by the analysis of the figures for a single city. For this purpose the city of Birmingham has been chosen, because its costs are in the middle of the range of the 34 cities. In June 1947, the total budget for goods and services made up about 89 percent of the estimated total cost; taxes, insurance, contributions, etc., accounted for about 11 percent.

Within the budget for goods and services alone, food costs at June 1947 price levels took a little over 36 percent of the total. In March 1946, before the rapid rise in food costs, the proportion spent for food was closer to one-third, as shown in the second column of table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Distribution of the cost of the city worker's family budget in Birmingham, March 1946 and June 1947*

Item	March 1946		June 1947	
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Food	$824	32.7	$1,057	36.4
Housing	671	26.6	702	24.2
Clothing	357	14.2	425	14.6
Medical care	155	6.1	161	5.5
Transportation	248	9.8	261	9.0
Other goods and services	266	10.6	298	10.3
Total goods and services	2,521	100.0	2,904	100.0

Housing costs took another 24 percent, including housefurnishings, fuel, and light, in addition to rent. Clothing for the family required about 15 percent of the total, medical care, 5½ percent, transportation, 9 percent, and other goods and services, 10 percent. The only major change from March 1946 to June 1947 was the rise in the proportionate expenditure for food and the reductions in the proportionate expenditures for housing (since neither rents nor utility rates rose appreciably during this period) and for transportation.

Food.—The largest single item in the family budget is the cost of food. In the 34 cities as a group it ranged in June 1947 from about $1,000 in Cincinnati to a little under $1,100 in New York and Seattle, that is, a total of approximately $20 a week, or 23 to 24 cents a meal. This represented a substantial increase from March 1946, when the totals were $850 in New York, $854 in Seattle, and $792 in Cincinnati, or about $15 a week, or 18 cents a meal.

Food costs in the 34 cities are shown in table 5 in descending order of their costs [12] in June 1947.

TABLE 5.—*City worker's family food costs in 34 large cities*

City	June 1947	March 1946
New York, N. Y.	$1,095	$850
Seattle, Wash.	1,094	854
Portland, Maine	1,068	836
Boston, Mass.	1,064	844
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,063	818
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,063	828
Manchester, N. H.	1,063	832
Detroit, Mich.	1,060	821
New Orleans, La.	1,058	836
Birmingham, Ala.	1,057	824
San Francisco, Calif.	1,057	830
Savannah, Ga.	1,056	826
Chicago, Ill.	1,055	820
Memphis, Tenn.	1,054	815
Scranton, Pa.	1,052	817
Baltimore, Md.	1,050	815
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,050	822
Norfolk, Va.	1,048	823
Mobile, Ala.	1,047	847
Cleveland, Ohio	1,046	810
Atlanta, Ga.	1,044	811
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,042	822
Denver, Colo.	1,040	811
Washington, D. C.	1,040	807
St. Louis, Mo.	1,036	814
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,035	820
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,029	800
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,026	799
Houston, Tex.	1,025	804
Kansas City, Mo.	1,021	803
Portland, Oreg.	1,020	819
Richmond, Va.	1,019	805
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,010	797
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,000	792

Housing. The cost of housing, which in this budget is measured by *rented* houses or apartments of 5 rooms, ranged in June 1947 from $446 in New Orleans to $756 in Washington, D. C., for the contract rent of the home, including heat and utilities. Housefurnishings added approximately $80 and household operations $30 in all the cities. Thus, the total varied from a little under $600 to about $870 in June 1947, or from $47 to $72 a month. In March 1946, the cost was only slightly lower, about $46 to $70 a month. Since June 1947, with the amendment of the Rent Control Act, rents have risen further.

Clothing. The clothing for the city worker's family of four ranged from a little under $400 to about $475 in June 1947. Clothing is the major group, in addition to housing, that reflects differences in costs due to climate. Clothing costs are therefore lowest in the warmer cities and highest in the colder cities. The difference is shown between Jacksonville, where the clothing cost in

[12] Break-downs by food groups will be available in subsequent detailed publications by the Bureau.

June 1947 was $415 a year, and Minneapolis, where it was $477.

Clothing costs are shown in this report for each of the four members of the family, not separately by items purchased. The largest clothing cost is for the husband, which ranges from $128 in Portland, Maine, to $159 in New York City. The next largest is for the wife, ranging from $111 in Savannah to $139 in Minneapolis. There is a tendency for the son's clothing costs ($80–$92) to be slightly higher than that of the daughter ($66–$91), but the differences from city to city are relatively unimportant. Differences in clothing costs are probably due, in the main, to chance factors in pricing, which are affected by style, qualities, and supplies of merchandise.

Transportation. The average cost of transportation of all kinds varied from $170 to $280 among the 34 cities in March 1946, and from $183 to $290 in June 1947. It was $258 in June 1947, for instance, in Manchester, Minneapolis, Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco, and Scranton.

Transportation covers both local transportation and travel outside of the city. It provides for travel to work, to schools, to shops, to recreation centers, and to churches; for infrequent trips "home" to visit parents and other relatives; and the travel necessary to a change of residence from one city to another for a small proportion of these families. Transportation as a group in the family budget has increased substantially in importance during the past two decades as cities have expanded and the mobility of the population has increased.

In all but the three largest cities—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia—the budget specifies an automobile for about 7 out of 10 families. Typically, the cars owned by families at the budget level are about 8 years old and cost about $350 (after trade-in allowances) in 1941. At that time, cheap second-hand automobiles were available. This budget does not allow for the replacement of automobiles at the current high prices. It makes an allowance of only $107 a year toward the purchase of a car. If inexpensive second-hand cars do not return to the market as current inventories are scrapped, the budget pattern will necessarily be changed in the coming period toward a lower percentage of automobile owners, with related changes in all the other segments of the budget.

Medical Care. The budget allowance for medical care ranged from $127 to $202 in the 34 cities in March 1946 and from $132 to $222 in June 1947. The medical care budget, which accounts for 5 to 7 percent of the total cost of goods and services, is in the nature of insurance or even of savings for families who have good health. In any one year the majority of families do not require medical care costing as much as the budget allowance, while a few families find it necessary to spend considerably more than the annual allowance. In certain cities, particularly Birmingham and Seattle, families participating in insurance plans can finance a comprehensive medical service at a somewhat lower cost than is here specified. In other cities the insurance plans for medical service do not yet cover the essential services comprehensively enough to permit a significantly lower annual allowance for total medical service.

In Birmingham, for instance, the cost of medical care was $161 in June 1947. Of this total, $122 (about 75 percent) is for medical and dental services, $21 (or 13 percent) for hospital services, and $18 for medicines and eyeglasses. Approximately, these proportions hold for all 34 cities.

The largest budget allowance for medical care is for the wife, who gets almost uniformly in all cities about two-fifths of the total. The other three members of the family divide the remaining three-fifths almost equally, although there is a slight tendency for the husband's costs to be largest of the three, the daughter's next and the son's the smallest.

Other Goods and Services. All other goods and services, accounting for approximately one-tenth of the budget for goods and services, ranged from $235 to $285 in March 1946 and from $278 to $330 in June 1947. This group includes reading and recreation, which cost $52 to $84 in March 1946 and $63 to $95 in June 1947. It also includes personal care—for barber and beauty shop services, cosmetics, etc.—which varied in a narrow range among all the cities from $51 to $68 in June 1947. Tobacco amounted to less than $40, and gifts $70 to $80. There is a considerable variation in school expense because of the difference in the

xtent to which books and supplies are furnished y the school at public expense. The allowance or gifts represents contributions to church and harity and the exchange of customary presents at modest level.

osts for Families of Different Sizes

Budget totals are presented in detail in this report only for families of four persons. A method or estimating costs for families of other sizes will e presented by the Bureau in a supplementary ublication. In summary, however, the dollar osts of goods and services for a family of two ersons is about 65 percent of the costs for a amily of four; a family of three persons is about 4 percent of the costs for the four-person family; nd for a family of five, about 115 percent of the otal for a four-person family. For Kansas City, or instance, the estimated total cost of goods and ervices for June 1947 would be—

2-person family	$1,780
3-person family	2,290
4-person family—budget	2,739
5-person family	3,140

It should be emphasized that the cost of the budget measures the average situation in a given city, with respect to the maintenance of the specified level of living. In the experience of individual families the cost of maintaining this consumption level would vary several hundred dollars from the average within a year or over a period of years. Some families are in a position to purchase the budget level of living for substantially less than the average cost; others are compelled to spend considerably more than the average cost.

The major cause of differences in the cost to individual families is the location of their home and whether it is owned or rented. Among families who rent their homes, the cost of housing ranges widely—more than $200 above or below the average. Families that have recently moved into the city or that were forced to move from their rented homes during or since the war almost uniformly spend more than the average for housing of a specified standard, while those who have lived in the same homes over a period of years spend less.

The majority of families who own their homes have smaller current outlays for the same quality of housing than renters, except in some cases where homes have been bought in recent years. Here current costs often exceed the budget level. The outlays of home owners were not taken into account in the calculation of the budget, chiefly because the cost of renting the family home is a fairly representative figure for the families in large cities whose level of living corresponds with the budget level. In smaller communities where home ownership is almost the rule—and which were not covered by this study—the cost of housing in the budget would have to be determined from home owners' costs.

The pattern of family expenditures is also affected by the location of their home. It affects the choices among budget items and, consequently, the total cost of the budget. Families living in the suburbs spend less for housing than families living in the central part of the city and thereby manage to finance a part of the cost of an automobile. Those living in more costly dwellings, centrally located, have the advantage of convenient public transportation and do not use an automobile.

The location of the home also affects food costs. Even in the large cities there are sections where it is possible for families to have home gardens, to store home-canned products, or to use freezer lockers.

The cost of other items in the family budget depends mainly upon how skillfully the wife "shops." This is particularly true of food, where there are wide variations between prices for similar articles in various stores in different sections of the cities. Home dressmaking, which is still customary in many families, also affects the cost of the budget. Home production and home processing of foods, home sewing, and other similar economies in most cases represent a reduction in the total cost of the family budget, bringing it somewhat below the average, although they usually mean larger outlays in other segments of the budget.

TABLE 6.—*City worker's family budget—4 persons—34 large cities of the United States, March 1946 and June 1947*

Item	Atlanta		Baltimore		Birmingham		Boston		Buffalo		Chicago		Cincinnati	
	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947
Food [1]	$811	$1,044	$815	$1,050	$824	$1,057	$844	$1,064	$822	$1,042	$820	$1,055	$792	$1,0
Food at home [2]	713	924	716	929	724	935	743	941	723	922	721	933	696	9
Housing [3]	678	713	740	773	671	702	702	738	599	633	762	787	664	
Rent, heat, and utilities [4]	586	597	646	660	576	589	606	624	505	522	664	671	566	5
Housefurnishings [5]	71	85	72	81	73	81	75	81	73	80	76	85	76	
Household operation [6]	21	31	22	32	22	32	21	33	21	31	22	31	22	
Clothing [7]	371	414	384	415	357	425	363	420	368	434	286	451	387	4
Husband	118	135	121	131	111	140	114	132	111	133	125	149	123	1
Wife	107	117	115	125	107	120	110	121	116	135	112	133	116	1
Boy	78	82	77	80	78	88	73	84	74	82	76	87	76	
Girl	68	80	71	79	61	77	66	83	67	84	73	82	72	
Medical care	142	153	140	162	155	161	146	165	132	143	134	149	127	1
Medical and dental services	108	119	98	119	117	122	99	116	94	104	92	105	90	1
Husband	24	26	22	27	26	26	22	26	20	22	20	23	19	
Wife	42	47	39	47	46	48	39	45	37	41	37	42	36	
Boy	20	22	18	22	22	23	19	22	18	20	17	19	17	
Girl	22	24	19	23	23	25	19	23	19	21	18	21	18	
Hospital services [8]	16	16	24	24	21	21	30	30	20	20	24	24	20	
Supplies and eyeglasses	18	18	18	19	17	18	17	19	18	19	18	20	17	
Transportation [9]	234	248	251	266	248	261	280	290	246	266	184	199	232	2
Automobile owners [10]	289	307	304	322	310	327	341	354	300	327	308	335	282	3
Nonowners of automobiles	77	78	102	104	73	73	107	109	91	92	101	108	90	
Other goods and services	239	281	235	278	266	298	263	304	248	292	275	324	265	3
Reading and recreation [11]	55	69	52	66	53	63	69	83	64	77	76	93	72	
Personal care [12]	45	56	44	55	51	57	48	56	48	62	51	63	49	
Tobacco [13]	33	36	29	34	39	41	35	40	32	35	33	39	33	
Public school expenses [14]	5	5	5	5	20	20	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	
Gifts and contributions [15]	67	78	70	80	69	79	71	81	66	76	70	81	67	
Miscellaneous [16]	34	37	35	38	34	38	35	39	33	37	35	38	34	
Total cost of goods and services	2,475	2,853	2,565	2,944	2,521	2,904	2,598	2,981	2,415	2,810	2,561	2,965	2,467	2,8
Other outlays [17]	216	297	232	316	260	347	244	329	200	285	232	317	211	2
Taxes [18]	82	160	97	179	98	178	108	192	66	148	97	180	77	1
Estimated cost of the budget [19]	2,619	3,150	2,797	3,260	2,781	3,251	2,842	3,310	2,615	3,095	2,793	3,282	2,678	3,1

Item	Cleveland		Denver		Detroit		Houston		Indianapolis		Jacksonville		Kansas City	
	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947
Food [1]	$810	$1,046	$811	$1,040	$821	$1,060	$804	$1,025	$797	$1,010	$820	$1,035	$803	$1,021
Food at home [2]	712	926	713	920	722	938	707	906	700	893	721	916	705	902
Housing [3]	635	667	659	683	679	707	591	620	652	671	648	668	598	610
Rent, heat, and utilities [4]	538	552	565	571	581	593	498	506	560	561	557	560	505	497
Housefurnishings [5]	74	83	71	79	76	83	72	83	71	79	70	77	71	80
Household operation [6]	23	32	23	33	22	31	21	31	21	31	21	31	22	33
Clothing [7]	402	459	389	434	385	445	331	403	366	413	344	415	364	410
Husband	123	142	120	143	113	139	108	135	117	140	114	140	113	133
Wife	123	134	116	128	117	135	96	113	108	116	98	122	109	117
Boy	78	87	77	83	81	90	73	86	73	84	74	87	73	81
Girl	78	96	76	80	74	81	54	69	68	73	58	66	69	79
Medical care	154	161	143	159	172	180	150	167	128	139	170	182	146	162
Medical and dental services	116	121	103	118	123	128	107	123	93	102	128	139	107	112
Husband	26	27	23	26	27	28	23	26	20	22	29	31	24	25
Wife	46	49	41	46	49	51	42	49	37	40	51	55	43	43
Boy	21	22	19	22	23	24	20	23	17	19	24	26	19	20
Girl	23	23	20	24	24	25	22	25	19	21	24	27	21	22
Hospital services [8]	20	20	22	22	31	32	25	25	18	18	24	24	21	21
Supplies and eyeglasses	18	20	18	19	18	20	18	19	17	19	18	19	18	19
Transportation [9]	235	254	230	256	240	256	228	241	228	254	239	262	236	253
Automobile owners [10]	248	308	280	315	288	310	282	299	282	310	301	321	286	309
Nonowners of automobiles	93	100	86	88	102	104	75	76	75	93	62	94	94	96
Other goods and services	259	310	262	298	281	326	241	279	269	303	245	281	258	293
Reading and recreation [11]	63	83	71	80	80	95	61	70	71	75	58	65	68	76
Personal care [12]	53	65	49	59	52	65	44	55	50	64	45	58	44	53
Tobacco [13]	31	35	30	33	29	31	35	38	29	31	36	39	33	36
Public school expenses [14]	10	10	10	10	15	15	5	5	20	20	5	5	15	15
Gifts and contributions [15]	68	79	68	78	70	81	64	75	66	76	67	77	65	73
Miscellaneous [16]	34	38	34	38	35	39	32	36	33	37	34	37	33	36
Total cost of goods and services	2,495	2,897	2,494	2,870	2,578	2,974	2,345	2,735	2,440	2,790	2,466	2,843	2,405	2,739
Other outlays [17]	217	303	217	298	235	319	187	272	227	308	211	292	198	271
Taxes [18]	83	166	83	160	100	182	54	135	93	170	77	155	64	134
Estimated cost of the budget [19]	2,712	3,200	2,711	3,168	2,813	3,293	2,532	3,007	2,667	3,098	2,677	3,135	2,603	3,010

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE.—The total dollars necessary to provide family health, worker efficiency, nurture of children, and social participation by all members of the family.

TABLE 6.—*City worker's family budget—4 persons—34 large cities of the United States, March 1946 and June 1947*—Con.

Item	Los Angeles		Manchester		Memphis		Milwaukee		Minneapolis		Mobile		New Orleans	
	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947
Food [1]	$822	$1,050	$832	$1,063	$815	$1,054	$800	$1,029	$799	$1,026	$847	$1,047	$836	$1,058
Food at home [2]	723	929	732	941	716	932	702	910	702	907	745	926	735	936
Housing [3]	626	651	637	668	609	727	734	766	731	772	730	771	549	563
Rent, heat, and utilities [4]	529	534	542	557	604	611	640	656	635	656	634	657	449	446
Housefurnishings [5]	75	85	74	78	74	85	73	80	75	83	74	84	77	84
Household operation [6]	22	32	21	33	21	31	21	30	21	33	22	30	23	33
Clothing [7]	356	427	377	411	362	423	382	460	396	477	343	416	365	424
Husband	116	144	118	129	118	142	117	143	119	152	105	135	124	139
Wife	104	122	113	119	108	126	114	135	125	139	107	118	104	119
Boy	76	86	74	81	75	86	77	91	76	89	74	85	80	91
Girl	60	75	72	82	61	69	74	91	76	97	57	78	57	75
Medical care	202	222	133	152	155	162	131	142	139	146	129	132	144	151
Medical and dental services	154	172	91	109	112	118	95	104	94	101	91	92	107	113
Husband	34	38	20	24	25	26	21	23	21	22	20	20	24	25
Wife	60	67	37	44	44	46	38	42	38	41	36	37	42	45
Boy	29	32	17	20	21	22	18	19	17	19	17	17	20	21
Girl	31	35	17	21	22	24	18	20	18	19	18	18	21	22
Hospital services [8]	29	29	24	24	26	26	18	19	27	26	20	21	19	19
Supplies and eyeglasses	19	21	18	19	17	18	18	19	18	19	18	19	18	19
Transportation [9]	233	247	245	258	236	251	247	261	239	258	243	256	240	253
Automobile owners [10]	281	298	305	322	293	313	301	320	294	320	303	321	298	314
Nonowners of automobiles	98	101	76	77	74	75	92	92	83	84	70	71	78	79
Other goods and services	273	313	257	285	257	295	281	330	246	286	265	303	247	285
Reading and recreation [11]	78	93	71	76	59	71	82	101	60	73	56	68	56	68
Personal care [12]	58	65	44	51	46	56	48	60	49	59	46	56	48	58
Tobacco [13]	30	33	35	38	34	36	31	34	28	30	39	41	40	43
Public school expenses [14]	5	5	5	5	15	15	15	15	5	5	20	20	5	5
Gifts and contributions [15]	68	79	68	78	69	79	70	81	69	81	70	80	65	75
Miscellaneous [16]	34	38	34	37	34	38	35	39	35	38	34	38	33	36
Total cost of goods and services	2,512	2,910	2,481	2,837	2,524	2,912	2,575	2,988	2,550	2,965	2,557	2,925	2,381	2,734
Other outlays [17]	254	341	219	295	226	308	236	329	229	317	269	351	192	270
Taxes [18]	92	175	85	158	91	171	101	192	94	180	105	182	59	133
Estimated cost of the budget [19]	2,766	3,251	2,700	3,132	2,750	3,220	2,811	3,317	2,779	3,282	2,826	3,276	2,573	3,004

Item	New York		Norfolk		Philadelphia		Pittsburgh		Portland, Maine		Portland, Oreg.		Richmond	
	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947
Food [1]	$850	$1,095	$823	$1,048	$828	$1,063	$818	$1,063	$836	$1,068	$819	$1,020	$805	$1,019
Food at home [2]	748	969	724	927	728	941	719	941	735	945	720	902	708	901
Housing [3]	764	783	684	703	644	683	689	716	676	708	631	672	746	772
Rent, heat, and utilities [4]	662	664	592	592	549	569	594	607	579	594	527	547	656	661
Housefurnishings [5]	79	86	71	80	74	83	74	78	75	81	74	84	70	80
Household operation [6]	23	33	21	31	21	31	21	31	22	33	30	41	20	31
Clothing [7]	397	473	381	433	376	432	384	453	372	416	384	417	357	416
Husband	133	159	122	138	120	138	121	148	112	128	126	144	116	143
Wife	119	138	113	128	110	125	118	138	113	129	115	125	105	117
Boy	75	90	75	89	77	87	77	87	72	78	80	77	77	85
Girl	70	86	71	78	69	82	68	80	75	81	63	71	59	71
Medical care	143	165	152	156	145	166	133	157	130	134	173	178	138	145
Medical and dental services	110	130	108	111	103	123	97	120	98	101	125	129	96	101
Husband	24	28	24	25	23	28	22	27	22	22	27	27	21	22
Wife	44	52	43	44	41	50	39	48	39	40	49	51	38	40
Boy	20	24	20	21	19	22	18	22	18	19	24	25	18	19
Girl	22	26	21	21	20	23	18	23	19	20	25	26	19	20
Hospital services [8]	16	16	26	26	24	24	18	18	15	15	29	29	25	25
Supplies and eyeglasses	17	19	18	19	18	19	18	19	17	18	19	20	17	19
Transportation [9]	170	183	271	286	184	207	242	265	244	267	244	258	251	266
Automobile owners [10]	323	351	322	347	307	338	295	326	296	326	299	317	311	331
Nonowners of automobiles	68	70	124	125	102	119	71	93	99	100	88	90	79	80
Other goods and services	259	320	252	293	265	316	269	319	253	301	270	309	245	286
Reading and recreation [11]	68	99	60	76	77	93	70	88	63	84	72	82	58	72
Personal care [12]	48	59	48	57	47	59	54	62	44	55	50	65	45	55
Tobacco [13]	33	36	30	32	32	38	32	39	33	35	30	32	29	32
Public school expenses [14]	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	10	10
Gifts and contributions [15]	70	82	70	80	66	78	69	81	69	79	69	78	69	79
Miscellaneous [16]	35	39	34	38	33	38	34	39	34	38	34	37	34	38
Total cost of goods and services	2,583	3,019	2,563	2,919	2,442	2,867	2,535	2,973	2,511	2,894	2,521	2,854	2,542	2,904
Other outlays [17]	237	328	241	322	239	336	226	318	224	306	227	307	234	319
Taxes [18]	101	191	105	185	104	198	91	181	90	169	93	171	101	181
Estimated cost of the budget [19]	2,820	3,347	2,804	3,241	2,681	3,203	2,761	3,291	2,735	3,200	2,748	3,161	2,776	3,223

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE.—The total dollars necessary to provide family health, worker efficiency, nurture of children, and social participation by all members of the family.

TABLE 6.—*City worker's family budget—4 persons—34 large cities of the United States, March 1946 and June 1947—Co*

Item	St. Louis		San Francisco		Savannah		Scranton		Seattle		Washington, D. C.	
	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947	March 1946	June 1947
Food [1]	$814	$1,036	$830	$1,057	$826	$1,056	$817	$1,052	$854	$1,094	$807	$1,0
Food at home [2]	716	916	730	936	727	935	718	931	752	969	710	9
Housing [3]	742	702	665	678	697	720	628	659	683	725	840	
Rent, heat, and utilities [4]	649	654	558	557	602	607	535	551	585	610	746	7
Housefurnishings [5]	71	77	79	83	74	81	72	78	75	83	72	
Household operation [6]	22	31	28	38	21	32	21	30	23	32	22	
Clothing [7]	369	420	382	449	355	392	358	453	404	459	409	4
Husband	116	136	128	149	115	132	108	138	126	148	125	1
Wife	110	128	112	135	107	111	110	132	130	136	127	1
Boy	74	84	75	87	76	80	73	92	79	90	83	
Girl	69	72	67	78	57	69	67	91	69	85	74	
Medical care	148	149	186	205	157	164	135	155	191	196	173	1
Medical and dental services	106	106	134	151	115	120	101	119	143	147	130	1
Husband	23	23	29	33	26	27	22	26	32	33	30	
Wife	42	42	52	59	46	48	40	47	57	58	52	
Boy	20	20	26	29	21	22	19	22	26	27	23	
Girl	21	21	27	30	22	23	20	24	28	29	25	
Hospital services [8]	24	24	33	33	24	25	17	17	29	29	25	
Supplies and eyeglasses	18	19	19	21	18	19	17	19	19	20	18	
Transportation [9]	235	254	237	258	227	243	238	258	243	260	227	2
Automobile owners [10]	285	311	286	310	283	304	290	317	297	321	276	3
Nonowners of automobiles	90	91	95	111	69	70	87	89	87	88	88	1
Other goods and services	272	307	282	317	240	280	246	289	285	320	262	3
Reading and recreation [11]	76	81	84	94	57	70	59	71	76	85	65	
Personal care [12]	48	62	57	66	44	54	45	54	60	69	53	
Tobacco [13]	33	36	31	33	32	36	33	39	36	39	29	
Public school expenses [14]	10	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	5	5	5	
Gifts and contributions [15]	70	80	70	81	68	78	66	78	72	83	74	
Miscellaneous [16]	35	38	35	38	34	37	33	37	36	39	36	
Total cost of goods and services	2,580	2,928	2,582	2,964	2,502	2,855	2,422	2,866	2,660	3,054	2,718	3,1
Other outlays [17]	245	319	271	353	219	295	201	297	253	334	267	3
Taxes [18]	109	182	107	186	84	157	68	160	117	198	129	2
Estimated cost of the budget [19]	2,825	3,247	2,853	3,317	2,721	3,150	2,623	3,163	2,913	3,388	2,985	3,4

[1] Includes meals and between-meal food and beverages purchased and consumed away from home.

[2] Food and beverages purchased for meals prepared at home, including lunches that are carried to work or to school.

[3] Rent, heating fuel, utilities, housefurnishings, and household supplies.

[4] Average rent paid in each city for tenant-occupied dwellings that conform to the housing standards specified for the budget plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, and water, and refrigerator. Variations in local practices with respect to the inclusion of these items in monthly rental quotations are taken into account in computing net costs. Differences in requirements of heating fuel in relation to climate are also taken into account in calculating costs for this item.

[5] Furniture; equipment and applicances such as washing machine, electric iron, toaster, and fan; housewares such as dishes, cooking utensils, brooms, and mops; textile housefurnishings.

[6] Soaps and other supplies for house cleaning and laundry, matches, household paper supplies, charges for refuse disposal, etc.

[7] Includes shoe repairs, dry cleaning, and supplies for home cleaning and mending. Differences in requirements of heavy and light clothing due to climate are taken into account in the computation of clothing costs in each city.

[8] Cost of hospital service represents family membership in group hospitalization plan in cities where such plans exist and do not exclude any sizable proportion of the population. In other cities cost of hospital services represents costs of families not members of group hospitalization plans.

[9] Average costs of automobile owners and nonowners weighted by the following proportions of families: for cities with population over 1,900,000, 40 percent for automobile owners, 60 percent for nonowners; for cities with population of 50,000 to 1,900,000, 74 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

[10] Includes average annual allowance for automobile purchase.

[11] Newspapers, magazines, radio, movies, toys, games, pets, dues to civic and social clubs.

[12] Barber and beauty shop services, toilet soap, dentifrices, shaving supplies, cosmetics, etc.

[13] Cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco.

[14] Textbooks and other supplies not furnished by the public schools, and average outlay for school games and entertainment.

[15] Christmas and birthday presents to persons outside the family, contributions and community welfare.

[16] Lodging away from home, music and dancing lessons for the children, legal service, and other items. In the 34 cities, $10 of the cost of miscellaneous items represents costs of communication (telephone calls, stamps, and stationery supplies).

[17] Taxes, life insurance, employment insurance and occupational expenses such as dues to unions, business or professional associations, and special clothing and equipment required for the occupation.

[18] Personal taxes, such as poll taxes and other capitation taxes; Federal, State, and local income taxes.

[19] This grand total is called "Estimated Cost of the Budget" because insurance and occupational expenses have been estimated from national averages; taxes have been estimated after adding these costs to the Total Cost of Goods and Services, on the basis of local and national requirements. For an explanation of these estimates, see p. 146.

NOTE.—The total dollars necessary to provide family health, worker efficiency, nurture of children, and social participation by all members of the family.

Appendix.—Budget Quantities

Food Budget

FOOD AT HOME (80.4 meals per week, 4,179 meals per year)

Group	Subgroup [1] and item	Unit	Quantity per year
aked goods and cereal products.	Bread	Pound	289.0
	Crackers, other baked goods	do	115.3
	Flour	do	186.3
	Uncooked cereals, etc	do	116.0
	Ready-to-eat cereals	do	37.6
ilk, cream, and cheese	Fluid milk	Quart	594.9
	Canned milk	Pound	67.0
	Cream	Pint	8.2
	Ice cream	Quart	15.1
	Cheese	Pound	27.0
ts and oils	Butter, margarine	do	79.0
	Peanut butter	do	14.7
	Lard, vegetable shortening	do	58.8
	Table, cooking oil	Pint	3.8
	Mayonnaise, other salad dressings	do	20.8
eat, poultry, and fish	Stews, hamburger, frankfurters, fish, etc	Pound	272.7
	Roasts, round steak, pork chops, etc	do	116.9
	Steak, chops, rib roast, poultry, etc	do	33.0
	Bacon, salt pork	do	40.9
ggs	Eggs	Dozen	85.2
egetables: Fresh	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Pound	391.0
	Lettuce, asparagus, peas, etc	do	73.4
	Cabbage, snapbeans, carrots, etc	do	175.9
	Celery, cauliflower, corn, etc	do	82.4
	Onions, beets, etc	do	89.9
	Tomatoes	do	60.8
Canned	Peas, spinach, etc	do	78.2
	Corn, beets, etc	do	81.7
	Tomatoes, tomato products	do	47.6
Dried	Beans, peas, etc	do	30.4
ruits: Fresh	Citrus fruit	do	238.4
	Apples, berries, bananas, etc	do	400.2
ruits: Canned	Grapefruit, citrus juices	do	14.3
	Peaches, apple products, etc	do	84.6
Dried	Prunes, raisins, etc	do	39.1
ugar, sweets, and desserts	Sugar [2]	do	181.7
	Molasses, sirups, jellies, candy	do	39.4
	Packaged desserts	do	2.7
	Nuts	do	7.5
Chocolate	Chocolate and cocoa	do	3.6
Beverages	Coffee	do	36.2
	Tea	do	3.7
	Malted milk beverage mixtures	do	2.8
	Other beverages (1947 dollar allocation)		$29.25
Condiments	Condiments (1947 dollar allocation)		$2.98

FOOD AWAY FROM HOME (3.6 meals per week, 189 meals per year)

Meals	Lunches at work	Meal	103
	Lunches at school	Meal	74
	Other meals	Meal	12
Other	Ice cream cones, sodas, sundaes, candy (1947 dollar allocation).		$9.60
	Soft drinks, beer (1947 dollar allocation)		$12.55

[1] For additional items included in subgroups see explanatory notes on p. 162.

[2] Since the quantity of sugar shown in the above table exceeded the 1946 ration of 5 pounds per person every 4 months, it was assumed for pricing the budget for the spring of 1946 that the sugar that could not be purchased was obtained in the form of sirup, jellies, candies, etc.

Explanatory Notes:

FOOD AT HOME. Additional foods included in specified subgroups are shown below:

Major group	*Subgroup*	*Additional foods included*
Baked goods and cereal products.	Uncooked cereals, etc	Cornmeal, hominy, rice, rolled oats, wheat cereal, tapioca, sago, spaghetti, noodles, macaroni, cornstarch.
Meat, poultry, and fish	Stews, hamburger, frankfurters, fish, etc.	*Beef*, boiling, corned, canned, chuck roast; *Veal*, stew; *Lamb*, stew, roasts other than leg; *Pork*, fresh, except chops and loin roast; *Liver; Bologna.*
	Roasts, round steak, pork chops, etc.	*Beef*, roasts except rib and chuck, dried; *Veal*, roast; *Lamb*, leg; *Pork*, loin roast, smoked ham (whole, half), sausage; *Poultry*, chicken, stewing; *Canned, Cooked meats; Game.*
	Steaks, chops, rib-roast, poultry, etc.	*Beef*, porterhouse, sirloin steak; *Veal*, steak, chops; *Lamb*, chops; *Pork*, cooked ham, smoked ham slices; *Chicken*, roasting, broiling; *Turkey; Other poultry.*
Vegetables: Fresh	Lettuce, asparagus, peas, etc	Brussel sprouts, lima beans, peppers.
	Cabbage, snapbeans, carrots, etc.	Spinach, winter squash, pumpkin, broccoli, okra, kale, collards.
	Celery, cauliflower, corn, etc	Spring onions, eggplant, cucumbers.
	Onions, beets, etc.	Winter onions, parsnips, summer squash, turnips, rutabagas.
Canned	Peas, spinach, etc	Asparagus, lima beans, snapbeans.
	Corn, beets, etc	Mushrooms, sauerkraut, soup (except tomato), pickles, olives.
	Tomatoes, tomato products	Tomato juice, puree, soup, paste, chili sauce, catsup.
Dried	Beans, peas, etc	Lentils, dry corn, baked beans.
Fruits: Fresh	Apples, berries, bananas, etc	Apricots, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, melons.
Canned	Peaches, apple products, etc	Same fruits as in preceding group and also other canned fruits, cider, grape juice, noncitrus fruit juices.
Dried	Prunes, raisins, etc	Peaches, apricots, dates, figs, currants.

FOOD AWAY FROM HOME. The budget allows 21 meals per person per week or 4,368 meals per year for the family. The quantities of food presented in the above table provide 4,179 meals to be eaten at home or 80.4 meals per week for the family. The budget includes the other 189 meals as meals eaten away from home.

Rent, Fuel, and Utilities Budget

Group	Item	Unit	Quantity per year
Rent of dwelling [1] [2]	Containing specified number of rooms and installed equipment (See description of housing standards adopted for the budget).	Month	12
Water	Water	Cubic foot	9,600
Electricity [1] [3]	For lighting, refrigeration, and electrical appliances	Kilowatt-hour	1,200
Gas [1]	For cooking and hot water heating	Therm	235
Heating fuel [1] [4]	Requirements average 4,565 degree days for 34 cities but vary from city to city	B. t. u.'s	77

[1] Requirements specified for fuel and utilities do not apply when the cost of these items is included in the monthly rent figure.

[2] If mechanical refrigerator is not furnished in rented dwelling the amortized cost, equivalent to 6 percent of the purchase price, is a required addition to the annual cost of rent. It is assumed that a cook stove is normally furnished with the dwelling. If not, an amount equal to 6 percent of the purchase price must be added to the annual rent.

[3] In some cities electricity is the predominant type of fuel used for cooking and hot water heating. In these cities 3,360 kilowatt-hours should be substituted for 235 therms of gas.

[4] Heating fuel requirements vary in relation to the length and severity of the cold season, type of structure, and type of heating equipment. The variation caused by climate is measured in standard British thermal units (convertible to equivalent quantities of coal, fuel oil, etc.) and the normal number of annual degree days in a given city, as published by the U. S. Weather Bureau. The average number of B. t. u.'s required in a given city may be computed as follows:

Million of B. t. u.'s = −384.323 + 128.156 times the logarithm of the normal number of annual degree days.

For example, for Minneapolis the calculation gives 115.8 million B. t. u.'s; for Houston it gives 15.7 million B. t. u.'s.

The quantity of the most common type of heating fuel used in a given city can be determined by converting the required number of B. t. u.'s into the quantities of the type of fuel used.

Housefurnishings Budget

The quantities in this list are shown in two forms for convenience of interpretation.

Group	Item	Quantity per family	Per year per 1,000 families
Furniture:			
Living room	Upholstered davenport, chair (set)	0.058	58
	Upholstered davenport	.039	39
	Chair, upholstered seat	.068	68
	Chair, other	.077	77
	Table, occasional	.116	116
	Desk	.029	29
	Bookcase	.019	19
Bedroom	Bed, chest, dresser (set)	.048	48
	Chest	.048	48
	Bed	.106	106
	Bedspring	.150	150
	Cot	.048	48
Dining room and kitchen	Dinette set	.020	20
	Kitchen table	.048	48
	Kitchen cabinet	.019	19
	Kitchen chair	.309	309
Other	Porch furniture, other unspecified items	[1]	[1]
Equipment, appliances, tableware and housewares:			
Electrical equipment and appliances.	Cook stove	[2].06	60
	Refrigerator	[2].06	60
	Washing machine	.07	70
	Ironing machine	.01	10
	Sewing machine	.01	10
	Vacuum cleaner	.06	60
	Lamp	.20	200
	Fan	.03	30
	Toaster	.04	40
	Iron	.09	90
	Waffle iron	.03	30
Tableware and housewares	Dishes, dinner set	.15	150
	Water glasses	6.00	6,000
	Pressure cooker	.01	10
	Pots, pans	.79	790
	Garbage pail	.50	500
	Carpet sweeper	.03	30
	Broom	1.40	1,400
	Floor mop	.40	400
	Ironing board	.10	100
	Clothespins, box of 2 dozen	1.00	1,000
	Clock	.13	130
	Electric light bulbs	8.00	8,000
	Flat silver, kitchen utensils, insurance on furnishings, other unspecified items.	[3]	[3]
Textile housefurnishings:			
Rugs	Axminster, 9′ x 12′	.06	60
	Wool, scatter, 27″ x 45″	.25	250
	Cotton, scatter, 24″ x 48″	.50	500
Blankets	Wool, 50 percent or more	.24	240
	Wool, less than 50 percent	.15	150
	Cotton	.20	200
Other bedding	Sheets	2.16	2,160
	Pillowcases	1.98	1,980
	Pillow	.03	30
	Bedspread	.29	290
	Mattress	.21	210
	Mattress pad	.20	200
Bathroom linen	Bath towel	3.17	3,170
	Hand towel	1.29	1,290
	Face cloth	2.00	2,000

[1] Porch furniture and other unspecified items: Cost of this group of items is percent of annual allowance for the itemized furniture items.
[2] Included in rent if furnished by landlord. See footnote 2, p. 162.
[3] Flat silver, kitchen utensils, etc.: Cost of this group of items is 15 percent of annual allowance for the itemized equipment, appliances, tableware and housewares.
[4] Slip covers, yard goods, etc.: Cost of this group of items is 9 percent of annual allowance for the itemized textile housefurnishings.

Housefurnishings Budget—Continued

Group	Item	Quantity per family	Per year per 1,000 families
Textile housefurnishings—Con.			
Dining room and kitchen linen	Luncheon set (cloth, napkins)	0. 64	640
	Kitchen towel	1. 58	1, 580
	Dish cloth	1. 00	1, 000
	Pot holder	2. 00	2, 000
Window curtains	Pair	1. 66	1, 660
Other	Slip covers, yard goods, other unspecified furnishings	(1)	(1)

See footnotes on p. 163.

Household Operation Budget

Group	Item	Unit	Quantity per year
Laundry supplies	Laundry soap, bar	Bar	72. 7
	Laundry soap, flakes, powder	24-ounce package	30. 5
	Laundry starch	Pound	8. 3
	Bluing	Box	4. 9
Cleaning supplies	Scouring powder	Can	26. 3
	Scouring balls, copper	Ball	3. 4
	Polish, furniture	14-ounce bottle	. 7
	Ammonia, household	Quart	1. 5
	Moth preventative	Cake	2. 6
Household paper	Toilet paper	Roll—650 sheets	51. 0
	Wax paper	Roll—125 feet	3. 7
	Shelf lining	Roll	. 4
	Napkins	Package of 80	4. 1
Matches	Matches	Box	37. 5
Other	Refuse disposal. (Depends on city.)		

Clothing Budget

Group and item	Quantity per year	
	Husband	Boy
Hats:		
Felt	0. 76	0. 29
Straw	. 16	. 02
Cap, wool	. 34	. 30
Cap, cotton		. 08
Coats:		
Overcoat	. 15	. 18
Topcoat	. 10	. 03
Raincoat	. 08	. 08
Sweaters, jackets:		
Sweater, wool	. 35	. 83
Jacket, wool	. 19	. 24
Jacket, leather	. 06	. 06
Jacket, cotton	. 04	. 10
Suits:		
Wool, heavy weight	. 44	. 19
Wool, light weight	. 33	. 25
Tropical worsted	. 05	------
Cotton	. 07	------
Trousers, slacks, overalls:		
Wool	. 35	. 89
Cotton, dress	. 31	1. 19
Cotton, work (boys', corduroy)	0. 30	0. 51
Rayon	. 03	------
Overalls	. 50	------
Coveralls	. 33	------
Shirts:		
Cotton, work (boys', polo)	2. 21	1. 00
Cotton, other	2. 69	2. 68
Rayon and cotton	. 12	------
Wool	. 10	------
Sportswear:		
Slack suit	. 29	. 54
Shorts	. 05	. 16
Bathing suit or trunks	. 13	. 35
Underwear:		
Undershirt, cotton	3. 07	2. 32
Undershirt, part-wool	. 17	. 04
Underdrawers, cotton	3. 41	2. 77
Underdrawers, part-wool	. 15	. 14
Union suit, cotton	. 46	. 58
Union suit, part-wool	. 26	. 14

Clothing Budget—Continued

Group and item	Quantity per year	
	Husband	Boy
Nightwear:		
Pajamas, cotton	0.71	0.54
Pajamas, flannelette	.13	.13
Bathrobe, wool	.08	------
Socks:		
Cotton, dress	5.84	10.36
Cotton, heavy	4.79	
Rayon	2.38	------
Wool	.51	.11
Shoes:		
Leather, work	.80	2.87
Street	1.23	
Fabric	.04	.12
Boots	.06	.15
House slippers	.17	.04
Rubbers, arctics:		
Rubbers	.29	.23
Arctics	.08	.21
Accessories:		
Gloves, cotton	3.95	.12
Gloves, leather	.35	.29
Gloves, wool	.26	.33
Handkerchiefs	6.42	3.23
Tie	3.05	1.36
Belt	.50	1.00
Suspenders	.50	------
Shoe repairs:		
Half soles and heels (number)	1.50	2.00
Heels only (number)	.20	------
Dry cleaning:		
Dry cleaning, pressing (garment)	9.00	------
Other:		
Cleaning supplies (1947 dollar allocation)	$0.25	$0.15
Miscellaneous accessories	(1)	(1)

Group and item	Quantity per year	
	Wife	Girl
Hats:		
Felt	1.06	0.45
Straw, fabric	.61	.28
Cap, beret	.13	.27
Head scarf	.23	.20
Coats:		
Heavy, with fur	.16	------
With no fur	.12	.32
Light, wool	.23	.33
Snow suit	------	.37
Raincoat	.01	.14
Sweaters:		
Wool	.31	.59
Cotton	.06	.04
Jackets:		
Wool	.04	.13
Cotton	------	
Suits: Wool	.11	------
Dresses:		
Wool	.18	.13
Cotton, street	1.10	3.08
House dress	1.17	------
Rayon	1.72	.24
Skirts:		
Wool	0.16	0.40
Cotton	.06	.08
Blouses:		
Cotton	.20	.88
Rayon	.28	.07
Housewear, sportswear:		
Apron, smock	.55	------
Overalls, slacks	.27	.46
Shorts	.11	------
Playsuit	------	.80
House coat, cotton (girls' bathrobe)	.18	.13
House coat, rayon	.06	------
Bathing suit	.13	.28
Underwear:		
Slip, rayon	2.11	.34
Slip, cotton	------	1.22
Panties, cotton	.47	3.30
Panties, rayon	2.44	1.37
Panties, part-wool	.08	.23
Underwaist, cotton	.25	1.26
Underwaist, part-wool	------	.37
Union suit, cotton	.05	.42
Union suit, rayon	.08	------
Union suit, part-wool	.03	.09
Brassiere	1.21	------
Girdle, corset	.72	------
Nightwear:		
Nightgown, pajamas, cotton	.46	.39
Nightgown, pajamas, rayon	.69	.31
Nightgown, flannelette	.19	.24
Bathrobe, wool	.05	.08
Hosiery:		
Stockings, rayon [2]	.99	------
Stockings, nylon [2]	10.09	------
Stockings, cotton	.19	------
Socks, anklets, cotton	1.61	11.80
Socks, anklets, wool	------	.34
Socks, anklets, rayon	------	.40
Shoes:		
Leather	2.18	3.24
Fabric	.38	.15
House slippers	.46	.29
Rubbers, arctics:		
Rubbers	.05	.03
Arctics	.17	.51
Accessories:		
Gloves, cotton	.52	.15
Gloves, leather	.21	.03
Gloves, rayon	.16	------
Gloves, wool	.04	.63
Handbag	.86	.24
Handkerchief	3.44	1.95
Umbrella	.14	.06
Yard goods, cotton (yards)	3.00	3.00
Shoe repairs:		
Half soles and heels (number)	.50	1.50
Heel lifts (number)	2.50	------
Dry cleaning, pressing (garment)	8.00	------
Other:		
Cleaning supplies (1947 dollar allocation).	$0.20	$0.10
Miscellaneous accessories	(1)	(1)

[1] Miscellaneous accessories: Cost of this group of items is a specified percent of the annual allowance of clothing per person. The percents are as follows: Husband and wife, 3 percent; boy and girl, 2 percent.

[2] Estimated allocation for spring of 1946 was 10.01 rayon stockings and 1.07 nylon stockings.

Explanatory Notes:

Method of adjusting annual purchases of clothing for intercity variations caused by climatic factors:

The basic clothing budget is the average for United States cities. For each city, the quantities of specified clothing articles, grouped as "heavy" and "light" items, are adjusted upwards or downwards in accordance with local climatic conditions. The basis of the adjustment is the normal number of annual degree days. Degree days are defined as the sum of the deviations below 65° in the daily mean temperature, as published by the U. S. Weather Bureau. The adjustment factors are stated as percentages of the average for all cities. For the group of "heavy" articles, the percentage adjustment factors for a given city are related to the number of degree days as follows:

Men and boys: 64.4+0.0072 × normal number of annual degree days.
Women: 54.2+0.0093 × normal number of annual degree days.
Girls: 18.7+0.0165 × normal number of annual degree days.

For the group of "light" articles, the adjustment factors are obtained as follows:

Men and boys: 148.8−0.0099 × normal number of annual degree days.
Women: 107.9−0.0016 × normal number of annual degree days.
Girls: 111.3−0.0023 × normal number of annual degree days.

The clothing articles classified as heavy and light are listed below.

Heavy Items of Clothing

Husband	Boy	Wife	Girl
Hat, felt.	Hat, felt.	Hat, felt.	Hat, felt.
Overcoat.	Cap, wool.	Coat, wool, heavy weight, with fur.	Snow suit.
Topcoat.	Overcoat.	Coat, wool, heavy weight, no fur.	Coat, wool, heavy weight, no fur.
Jacket, wool.	Topcoat.	Dress, wool.	Dress, wool.
Jacket, leather.	Jacket, wool.	Arctics.	Panties, part-wool.
Suit, wool, heavy weight.	Jacket, leather.	Rubbers.	Underwaist, part-wool.
Trousers, wool.	Suit, wool, heavy weight.	Gloves, cotton.	Unionsuit, part-wool.
Shirt, wool.	Trousers, wool.	Gloves, leather.	Nightgown, pajamas, flannel.
Undershirt, part-wool.	Undershirt, part-wool.	Gloves, rayon.	Socks, wool.
Underdrawers, part-wool.	Underdrawers, part-wool.	Gloves, wool.	Arctics.
Unionsuit, part-wool.	Unionsuit, part-wool.		Rubbers.
Pajamas, flannelette.	Pajamas, flannelette.		Gloves, wool.
Rubbers.	Rubbers.		Gloves, cotton.
Arctics.	Arctics.		Gloves, leather.
Gloves, cotton.	Gloves, cotton.		
Gloves, leather.	Gloves, leather.		
Gloves, wool.	Gloves, wool.		

Light Items of Clothing

Hat, straw.	Hat, straw.	Hat, straw, fabric.	Hat, straw, fabric.
Raincoat.	Cap, cotton.	Coat, wool, light weight.	Coat, wool, light weight.
Jacket, cotton.	Raincoat.	Raincoat.	Raincoat.
Suit, wool, light weight.	Jacket, cotton.	Overalls, slacks.	Play suit.
Suit, tropical worsted.	Suit, wool, light weight.	Bathing suit.	Overalls.
Suit, cotton.	Trousers, cotton.	Shorts.	Bathing suit.
Trousers, cotton, dress.	Shorts.		
Trousers, cotton, work.	Shirt, cotton, polo.		
Shorts.	Shirt, cotton, other.		
Shirts, cotton, work.	Slack suit.		
Shirts, cotton, other.	Bathing trunks.		
Shirts, cotton and rayon.	Undershirt, cotton.		
Slack suit.	Underdrawers, cotton.		
Bathing suit.	Unionsuit, cotton.		
Undershirt, cotton.	Pajamas, cotton.		
Underdrawers, cotton.			
Unionsuit, cotton.			
Pajamas, cotton.			

Medical Care Budget

Group and item	Unit	Quantity per year				
		Family of 4 persons	Husband	Wife	Boy	Girl
Medical, surgical procedures:						
Physicians' calls—home [1]	Each	4.458	0.775	1.569	0.864	1.250
Physicians' calls—office [1]	do	11.476	3.087	4.552	1.806	2.031
Tonsillectomy, adenoidectomy	do	.133	.018	.014	.035	.066
Appendectomy	do	.027	.004	.007	.010	.006
Other surgical procedures	do	.187	.040	.067	.047	.033
Nursing care:						
Private nurse—graduate	Day	.391	.000	.217	.088	.086
Private nurse—practical	do	.644	.042	.452	.081	.069
Eye care:						
Refraction	Each	.332	.059	.120	.086	.067
Lenses	Pair	.316	.059	.118	.079	.060
Frames	do	.133	.021	.042	.040	.030
Dental care:						
Prophylaxis	Case	1.596	.328	.451	.462	.355
Extractions	Each	1.104	.272	.442	.164	.226
Fillings	do	4.066	.762	1.277	1.152	.875
Crowns	do	.155	.065	.081	.008	.001
Bridges and dentures	Case	.170	.058	.108	.003	.001
X-ray	Case	.236	.081	.109	.028	.018
Hospital service:						
Group hospitalization insurance plan [2]	Family membership.	1.000				
X-ray	Case	.059	.012	.022	.011	.014
Laboratory services	do	.247	.058	.090	.045	.054
Physiotherapy services	do	.013	.004	.005	.002	.002
Anaesthesia	Each	.347	.062	.088	.092	.105
Other medical services, not in hospital:						
X-ray	Case	.126	.027	.035	.027	.037
Laboratory services	do	.105	.026	.031	.018	.030
Physiotherapy services	do	.076	.019	.028	.012	.017
Prescriptions	Each	2.979	.566	.818	.690	.905
Drugs and medical supplies [3] (1947 dollar allocation)		$12.60				

[1] Physicians' office calls include clinic calls, both public and private, specialists' calls and calls of nonmedical practitioners, such as osteopaths, faith healers, etc.

[2] The budget includes one family membership in a group hospitalization insurance plan in cities where such plans exist and do not exclude any sizable proportion of the population. In places where plans are not available to all families the budget allows the following days of hospital care:

	Days per year
Husband	0.525
Wife	1.019
Boy	.594
Girl	.495

Group hospitalization insurance plans vary as to the extent of X-ray, laboratory, physiotherapy, and anaesthesia services which they offer. When a group hospitalization plan is included in the budget, the following qualifications apply to the hospital X-ray, laboratory, and physiotherapy weights presented in the above tables:

(a) When a group hospitalization plan includes complete coverage of X-ray, laboratory, and physiotherapy services, the budget excludes separate weights for hospital services of this type.

(b) When a group hospitalization plan offers no X-ray, laboratory or physiotherapy services, the budget includes separate weights for hospital services of this type.

(c) When a plan offers some but not all of these services, the budget includes the portion of hospital services not covered by the plan.

In places where hospital plans are not available, the budget includes separate weights for hospital X-ray, laboratory, physiotherapy, and anaesthesia.

[3] Included as medical supplies are bandage, gauze, ice bag, thermometer, etc.

NOTE.—Where "case" has been entered as a unit of quantity, it represents the various services attendant upon an illness, operation, etc., for a family member. A case of X-ray, for example, may involve one or a series of visits, either for diagnosis or treatment.

Transportation Budget

Group and item	Unit	Quantity per year in cities with population of—	
		50,000 to 1,900,000	1,900,000 or more
Automobile owners—1,000 families		*740*	*400*
Automobile:			
Gasoline	Gallon	435.00	435.00
Oil	Quart	43.5	43.5
Tires [1]	Each	1.18	1.18
Tubes	do	.47	.47
Insurance [2]	Annual policy	.45	.45
Registration		1.00	1.00
Inspection [3]			
Operator's permit, renewal		2.00	2.00
Repairs and replacements [4] (1947 dollar allocations)		$15.14	$15.14
Parking and garage rent		(5)	(5)
Tolls, fines, damages, accessories, and automobile association dues		(6)	(6)
Allowance for automobile purchase (1947 dollar allocations)		$106.75	$106.75
Public transportation:			
Local	Ride	145.00	295.00
Trips out of city [7]	Railroad mile	98.80	98.80
Moving household effects—			
Local [8] (1947 dollar allocations)		$4.66	$4.66
To another city [9]	Mile	16.38	16.38
Nonautomobile owners—1,000 families		*260*	*600*
Public transportation:			
Local	Ride	855.00	925.00
Trips out of city	Railroad mile	235.60	372.40
Moving to another city [7]	do	16.38	16.38
Moving household effects—			
Local [8] (1947 dollar allocations)		$4.66	$4.66
To another city [9]	Mile	16.38	16.38

[1] *Tires.*—Includes 0.97 new and 0.21 recapped tires. Estimated allocation for the spring of 1946 was 0.88 new tires and 0.30 recaps for tires owned by automobile owner.

[2] *Insurance.*—The weight of 0.45, i. e., 45 percent of the automobile owners, is applicable to all cities of 50,000 or more in States where automobile insurance is not compulsory. In cities in States where it is compulsory, a weight of 1.00 is substituted.

[3] *Inspection fee.*—Periodic inspection of automobiles is required in some but not all cities. For each city in which inspection is required and a fee charged, the appropriate weight is to be used, e. g., if semiannual inspection is required a weight of 2.0, etc.

[4] *Repair and replacement.*—$15.14 is the average cost in 1947 of 34 cities. This total varies for individual cities according to differences in cost of labor and parts.

[5] *Parking and garage rent.*—Cost of this group is a specified percent of the total of operating costs listed above, as follows: 3.7 percent for cities with populations 50,000 to 1,900,000; and 6.5 percent for cities with populations 1,900,000 or more.

[6] *Tolls, fines, etc.*—Cost of this group is 1 percent of the total of operating costs listed above.

[7] *Trips out of city.*—The number of miles shown represents one trip, totaling 760 railroad miles each year, for the following proportions of families: Automobile owner: all cities, 13 percent; nonautomobile owner—cities with population 50,000 to 1,900,000, 31 percent, and cities with population 1,900,000 or more, 49 percent.

[8] *Local moving.*—$4.66 is the average cost in 1947 of 34 cities. This total varies for individual cities according to regional differences in moving rates.

[9] *Moving to another city.*—The number of miles shown represents one move of 390 miles each year for 4.2 percent of the families.

Reading and Educational Budget

Group	Item	Quantity per year
Reading materials	Newspapers	365. 0
	Magazines	32. 0
	Books	1. 0
Paid admissions	Movies, adults	34. 4
	Movies, boy	26. 1
	Movies, girl	17. 3
	Plays, concerts, sport events	4. 0
Radio	Purchase	. 11
	Repairs	(1)
Other	Unspecified recreational items	(2)

1 *Radio repairs.*—Cost of this item is 45 percent of the annual allowance for radio purchase.
2 *Unspecified recreational items.*—Cost of this group of items is 28.5 percent of total cost of reading material, movie admissions, and radio purchase.

Explanatory Notes:

Additional items included in specified subgroups are as follows:

	Subgroup and additional items included	
Paid admissions.	Plays, concerts, sport events.	Bowling, dances, tennis, golf, etc.
Other	Unspecified recreational items.	Hobbies, toys, games, social and recreational club dues; party favors and accessories; supplies, equipment, and licenses for pets.

Personal Care Budget

Group and item		Unit	Quantity per year
Services:			
Husband	Haircut		14. 6
	Shave		1. 7
Wife	Haircut		4. 2
	Finger wave		2. 9
	Permanent wave		. 6
	Shampoo		. 8
Children	Haircut, boy		9. 5
	Haircut, girl		4. 7
Commodities:			
Husband	Razor		. 2
	Razor blades	Package of 5	7. 7
	Shaving brush		. 2
	Shaving cream	5-ounce tube	2. 2
	Shaving soap	Cake	3. 2
	Shaving lotion	5-ounce bottle	. 2
Wife	Face powder	2.5-ounce box	1. 0
	Cold cream	3.5-ounce box	1. 0
	Rouge compact	Large size	. 5
	Lipstick	Small	1. 0
	Hand lotion	13½-ounce bottle	. 2
	Nail polish	Small size	1. 0
	Deodorant	1¼-ounce jar	1. 5
	Sanitary supplies	Box of 12	10. 0
	Cleansing tissues	Box of 200	4. 0
All family members	Toilet soap	Cake	67. 1
	Toothpaste	3-ounce tube	10. 2
	Tooth powder	4.5-ounce can	1. 0
	Mouth wash	14-ounce bottle	1. 4
	Toothbrush		6. 0
	Hairbrush		. 5
	Comb		1. 0

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Tobacco Budget

Item and unit	Quantity per year
Cigarettes (pack)	166. 8
Cigars (each)	38. 5
Pipe tobacco (1¼-ounce)	20. 1

Communication Budget

Item	Quantity per year
Telephone calls, coin box	145
Stamps, 3-cent	65
Writing supplies (1947 dollar allocation)	$1. 25

Gifts, Contributions, and Miscellaneous Budgets

Gifts and Contributions. This group includes Christmas, birthday, and other presents to persons outside the immediate family and contributions to church and charities. Cost is 2.7 percent of total cost of goods and services.

Miscellaneous Items. This group includes lodging away from home, music and dancing lessons for the children, legal expenses, and other unspecified items. Cost of these items is 1 percent of total cost of goods and services.

School Expense Budget

Item:
Instructional supplies
Athletic supplies
Associations, entertainment
Quantity per year:
As required in each community for boy (in ninth grade) and for girl (in third grade)

Explanatory Notes:

(1) The budget assumes both children attend public school and purchase only those items third and ninth grade pupils are expected to have and which are not supplied free by the school.

(2) Additional items included in specified subgroups are as follows:

	Additional items in subgroup
Instructional supplies.	Textbooks, writing supplies, maps, crayons, laboratory fees, workshop supplies, classroom subscriptions to periodicals, instructional trips and excursions.
Athletic supplies	Fees for gymnasium locker, lock, towels; athletic equipment and clothing.
Associations, entertainment.	Student body associations, school entertainments in which pupils participate.

Occupational Expenses, Insurance, and Taxes

Occupational Expenses. Dues to unions, business or professional associations; special clothing and equipment required for the occupation. These items, which are included in the estimated total cost of the budget as an average outlay of $22, should be determined for each individual situation.

Insurance. A life insurance policy to provide for the family during a period of adjustment in event of the death of the breadwinner. The premium should be determined for individual situations by taking into account the group insurance in effect. Insurance is included in the estimated total cost of budget at the average outlay of $85.

Taxes. Personal taxes, poll taxes, and other capitation taxes; income taxes, Federal, State, and local taxes are included in the estimated total cost of the budget as legally required in each city.

Family Budgets: A Historical Survey

DOROTHY S. BRADY [1]

THE LEVEL OF LIVING expressed in a family budget, of course, varies from time to time, and from place to place, according to the customs and standards of the society and the productivity of the economy. That the level of living necessary for social satisfaction does not rest on material needs alone was recognized by Aristotle:

> Man, nevertheless, being human, needs some external prosperity. His nature alone is not sufficient to support his thinking; it needs bodily health, food, and care of every kind. We must not however suppose that, because one cannot be happy without some external goods, a great variety of such goods is necessary for happiness. For neither self-sufficiency nor moral action demands excess of such things. We can do noble deeds without being lords of land and sea, for moderate means will enable a person to act virtuously.[2]

Yet the slow progress of economic development, and the recurrent plagues and famines had left unsatisfied so many of the basic wants that as late as the fourteenth century Langland supposedly sang in Piers Plowman:

> These three, no more; but three are needful,
> The one is clothing to save thee from chill,
> The one is meat, for thy health's sake,
> The third is drink when thou driest. [3]

By the sixteenth century, Sir Thomas More had visions in Utopia of a level of living that would include windows in every cottage and meat once a week; but he realized that these might be among the "many things in the Utopian weal publique, which in our cities I may rather wisshe for then hoope after." This was simply a recognition of the reality of want in a world where the simplest requirements could not be realized. Sir Thomas, even in his Utopian dreams, could not look forward two centuries to the time when freedom and invention had made much more than his wish possible; to the time when English social scientists compared estimates of family needs and actual living patterns with all the assurance that their studies revealed not only the need but also the possibility for social action to eliminate levels of living below acceptable standards.

During the seventeenth century England became the most advanced country in Europe in mining and manufacturing, with a general level of living higher than in any other country. The living conditions of wage earners were improving but the agricultural population remained at a low level of subsistence. It was in this period of growth in material welfare that the "political arithmeticians" began to describe the economy in statistical terms and to measure the minimum level of living. Gregory King [4] prepared his remarkable picture of the economic level of western countries toward the end of that century. France and other countries sent technical experts to study English methods of manufacturing and these observers returned with the conviction that freedom, invention, and high levels of living among all population groups were interrelated.

Development of Statistical Studies

Statistical studies of family living began in the nineteenth century as the advance of modern industrialism promised improvement in living conditions of the masses of the population. Significantly it was two engineers who gave lasting impetus to this kind of study at a time when the European nations were again trying to imitate the the progress of England. Frederic Le Play began a long series of intensive studies of individual families in the 1830's. Ernst Engel, a student of

[1] Of the Bureau's Prices and Cost of Living Branch. Mrs. Brady also prepared the article on Budget Levels for Families of Different Sizes (p. 179).

[2] Aristotle: On Man in the Universe, Ethics Book VII.

[3] Piers Plowman, Passus 1, 20. Circa 14th Century.

[4] King, Gregory: Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England, 1698.

Le Play's, analyzed the data collected by Le Play and E. Ducpetiaux [5] and formulated his theory of the relationship between income and the proportionate expenditures on food, which was published in 1895.

The intense belief in the possibility and desirability of improvement in living conditions began to stimulate statistical studies of living conditions in the United States during the years after the Civil War. State bureaus of labor statistics made more than 100 studies of family living between 1870 and 1900 and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics began making such studies in 1888, as instructed by the Congress.

The bureau of statistics of labor of the State of Massachusetts, under the guidance first of Henry Kemble Oliver and then of Carroll D. Wright, carried through many studies which became the pattern for the work of other States and the Federal Government. The results of a survey on housing conditions in Boston were presented in the first annual report of that agency in language to arouse the public conscience.[6] In the seventeenth annual report (1886), Wright published a study of Food Consumption in which Prof. W. O. Atwater studied the data in terms of nutrition; and in a cost-of-living section in the fifteenth annual report (1884), he presented statistical analyses of the Massachusetts surveys made in 1875 and 1879, comparing the results with Engel's analyses of Belgian data and with English studies.

Carroll D. Wright, as the first Commissioner of Labor, was responsible for investigations of family living on a scale scarcely matched since that time.

The adequacy of the level of living displayed in these statistical studies was generally appraised by the simple financial criterion, the balance between income and expenditures. If the average worker's family at a certain income had managed to "save" something out of that income over the course of the year, it was concluded that that income was sufficient to provide the family needs.[7] At the same time, a large number of the studies introduced observations on the adequacy of the housing conditions of the workers' families, and accordingly helped to focus public attention on the need for improving urban housing.

Because of significant changes in the price level and a growing awareness of the substantial differences in the prices of the same goods and services in different places, it was realized around the beginning of this century that the uses of budget levels (such as the balance of expenditures and income), based simply on studies of family expenditures, were definitely limited. Such determinations could not be applied to later dates if the price level had changed. They could not be applied to different localities without first ascertaining whether the prices in the different places were the same. Studies of family living expenditures began in the twentieth century to include more and more data on the *quantities* of goods purchased. The comprehensive survey made by the U. S. Department of Labor in 1901 included data on the quantity and cost of the important foods purchased. The survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1917–19 included data on quantities of foods, clothing, furnishings, and some miscellaneous articles. The studies made by Federal agencies since 1930 have further increased the information recorded on the quantities of goods and services purchased.

Quantity Budgets of Goods and Services

This development in the basic studies of family living made possible the construction of quantity budgets (lists of goods and services) in a realistic manner. While budget lists have been based on an individual's experience, only those with a basis in statistical fact have been given any widespread recognition. To a large extent, in this country,

[5] Ducpetiaux, in charge of a questionnaire study conducted by the Belgian Statistical Bureau, made many comparisons of the adequacy of worker's family living with other population groups.

[6] An example: "Now the owners of the heathenish dens which we have visited, reeking with pestilent filth, and germinating the spores of disease—dens contrived and constructed as with a purposed stoppage of light and air, God's free, priceless gift to all, yet given to all without money and without price, seem not only to act on the principle of getting the most money for the least good supplied, with little regard to weal of individual or of society, but to act, also, on the principle of shutting out, besides, all the light and air of wholesome morals, thus robbing the soul of its normal rights, as they have the body of the decencies of life."

[7] A large number of the studies compared their findings with those of Ernst Engel. The writers appeared to be groping for a position in the scale of expenditure percentages that could be used as a norm. Such an idea has persisted to the extent that recent discussions of the housing problem have made use variously of a figure of 20 or 25 percent as the "standard" proportion of income that should be spent on housing. For a discussion of the indefinite basis for such "standards," see Helen M. Humes: Rent and Income, What Is the Relationship? in The Journal of Housing, April 1946 (pp. 72, 73).

quantity budgets [8] were constructed initially upon request of some legal authority; and the determination of the budget level was, to a considerable extent, dependent upon the immediate use to be made of the results.

In accordance with an act of Congress approved in 1907, which provided for an investigation of the condition of women and child workers, the Commissioner of Labor prepared, with other information, a study of living conditions and the cost of a "minimum standard of living" and the cost of a "fair standard of living" in cotton-mill communities. These were the first budgets in this country expressed in quantities of goods and services to which prices were applied in the determination of the total cost of the budget.

In 1917, Prof. William F. Ogburn of the University of Washington on the request of the Arbitration Board for the Seattle Street Railway Industry, prepared a detailed budget for families of street railway employees which became known as a "minimum comfort budget."

In 1915, the New York City Bureau of Personal Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Municipal Research prepared a budget for the purpose of standardizing the salaries of city employees. For the same reason the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia prepared a budget with calculations of its cost in 1917.

At the request of the Joint Reclassification Committee of the Congress in 1919, the Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared "tentative" quantity and cost budgets for a Government worker's family of five persons and for a single man and single woman in Government service.

Professor Ogburn presented an adaptation of the Government worker budget for coal mining families with calculations of its cost, for the U. S. Bituminous Coal Commission, in January 1920. For the calculation of the cost of the budget, Professor Ogburn used prices collected by agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in several coal mining communities.

In June 1920, the Bureau published a quantity budget for a worker's family of five but did not present any calculations of its cost.

In 1921, the California State Civil Service Commission appointed a special committee to prepare budgets for laborers', clerks', and executives' families and for unmarried clerks, male and female. These budgets were the forerunners of those prepared and priced annually by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the Department of Economics of the University of California. Arbitration boards and commissions in the period immediately after World War I were responsible for many determinations of the cost of family budgets, which sometimes were adaptations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics budgets and sometimes budgets specially developed.

Beginning in 1919, the National Industrial Conference Board prepared budgets and estimated their cost for a number of specific industrial communities.

All of these budgets recognized nutritional needs in the construction of the list of foods; most of them accepted the generally available housing in determining the housing cost; all of them included some provision for recreation and education. Most of them were developed by "common sense judgment" from data on family expenditures in the area.

Change in Budget Concept

The remarkable center of all the discussions of family budgets in the period after the First World War was the unexpressed faith that the United States economy could approach a level unmatched in all of human history in providing a tolerable level of living to all families. Employers and employers' organizations also made budgets for specific situations and these budgets fundamentally agreed more than they differed with the budgets prepared by Government agencies or academic groups. When it appeared that budget totals implied a far greater national income than existed at the time, the reaction was not an echo of Sir Thomas More's pessimism but rather a puzzled "something must be wrong with our calculations." Perhaps it was wrong to compare the budget with the earnings of one individual, especially in view of the pressures to allow women to enter the labor force in almost all occupations with equal pay for equal work. Perhaps it was wrong to assume that all workers support four or five persons on their earnings.

Many of these conceptual problems might have

[8] Except those constructed by welfare agencies for use in determining family allowances.

been solved before now but for the depression of the 1930's which presented a new and difficult challenge. In 1936, the Works Progress Administration published Quantity Budgets for Basic Maintenance and Emergency Standards of Living. The very names of these budgets convey the outlook during most of the decade, and the reasons for [to quote the report] "an effort to set up a technique for determining the cost of maintaining an adequate standard of living at the lowest economic level, and to establish quantity estimates of goods and services necessary to maintain that standard, on the basis of which costs at an identical standard in different localities may be compared. Because of the economic situation prevailing during the period within which this budget was constructed, an attempt was also made to ascertain how costs below this basic maintenance standard may be made under emergency conditions, with least harm to individuals and the social group. While the approach to this study has necessarily been from the standpoint of relief, the resulting budgets are applicable generally, with little or no modification, to low-cost living in urban areas, and should be of service in any field where information of this nature is required."

Although these budgets served their purpose of appraising relief, in both the original calculations of their cost in March 1935 and the later estimates prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics they presented a problem of long standing: the variations in the cost of the same goods and services [9] from place to place.

After the Nation entered the Second World War and workers were induced to migrate to centers of war production, these place-to-place variations became important. The budgets typical of the depression decade point of view proved an inadequate tool to use for measuring place-to-place differences or for the determination of budget levels for such purposes as an appraisal of income tax exemptions. Congressman Albert Engel of Michigan expressed in remarks on this subject a dissatisfaction [10] with the lack of information on this subject, and later the Congressional Subcommittee of which he was a member instructed the Bureau of Labor Statistics to supply the necessary information. The budget the Bureau has prepared in accordance with this directive is being presented under circumstances similar to those when the budget was prepared by the Bureau in 1919: prices had increased to a high level compared to the experience of the previous two decades. The same uses will be made, the same questions will be asked, and the search for a solution to the conceptual problem interrupted by the depression and the Second World War will have to be resumed.

After the First World War, far-reaching changes occurred in the variety and abundance of goods available to the great majority of families in the United States. Such foods as milk, citrus fruits, and canned juices became important in customary diets. Electric power and indoor plumbing were installed in the ordinary urban household. Small electric appliances as well as mechanical refrigerators and washing machines and automobiles came within the buying range of the average family. Ready-made clothing at reasonably low prices made its appearance and silk hose were transformed from a luxury to a necessity. Similar developments in this period after the Second World War may well assure the continuation of our progress toward providing all families with the "necessaries of life."

The budget describes in statistical terms the challenge to our economic order. At the present time, this country comes close to providing all groups in the population with at least the necessaries of life that are the prerequisites of an inventive and productive population. Is it possible to continue to progress until there are no households living in want and insecurity? Or will the cost of the essential goods and services become so prohibitive that large segments of the population will, here as in other times and places, sink to a level of mere subsistence?

[9] With proper recognition of the climatic factor.

[10] "Unless the Labor Department can give us cost of living figures based on the right of every American to a decent living, including decent food, decent housing and decent clothing, it had better discontinue publishing information along this line." Congressional Record, 79th Congress, 1st Session, Vol. 91, Part 2, pp. 2442-2449.

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Family Incomes and Cost of Family Budgets

ABNER HURWITZ [1]

A MEASURE of the sufficiency of family incomes is obtained from the cost of family budgets representing a satisfactory level of living. Most budgets, and, in particular, the one presented in this issue, are a reflection of community experience and, as such, do not represent a level of living far beyond the reach of the great majority of families. They are then useful in pointing out areas where programs can be developed to eliminate unsatisfactory levels of living. They serve to gauge the effect of a rise in prices when there is no corresponding increase in family income. The budgets thus provide the basis for estimating the number of families that would under these conditions, fall in the group whose purchasing power is too low to provide the level of living described by the budget.

Before a completely valid general comparison of incomes with the costs of family budgets can be made, it would be necessary to develop budgets for all the common types of family, to assemble accurate figures on the distribution of income for each size of family, and to estimate the cost of the budgets in communities of different sizes throughout the country. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has constructed a budget for a family of four living in large cities. To complete the work would require, at the least, budgets for single persons, budgets for families of 2 at different points in the age scale, budgets for families of 3, 5, and 6 persons of the most usual age composition, and collection of prices in representative cities under 50,000 population. To assemble the data on income distribution would require continuous collections of data from various sources and then combining these collections into the best possible series of figures showing the number of families of each type in each income bracket.

In the absence of valid figures on cost of budgets for families of different size and age composition and the distribution of their incomes, it is desirable to use rough estimates for both series for a typical large city in order to appraise the budget level and to gauge the effect of its cost at current prices. For this purpose, ratios [2] of an equivalent level of living for different size family groups have been applied to the cost of the budget for families of four persons in Indianapolis, Ind., in March 1946, to estimate the budget level for single individuals and families with male heads. Data available do not permit the estimation of the budget for families of two or more with female heads. An estimate of the distribution of 1945 annual family incomes for Indianapolis was prepared from data obtained in connection with the Bureau's survey of prices paid by families in that city in early 1946. These estimates were made for incomes and for budget costs, excluding personal taxes and occupational expenses, and are shown in the accompanying table. The estimated percent of families below the budget level shown on the last line of the table is a measure of the adequacy of incomes with respect to the level of living described by the budget.

This estimated income distribution, based on a sample too small to be completely reliable, is supported by the findings of all recent studies of income distributions, that the larger families are at higher levels on the income scale. Increases in income with size of family, as shown by the median incomes, are to a large extent an automatic reflection of the age cycle in earning power. Large proportions of the single persons and the two-person families are either young, just starting development in earning capacity, or old people [3] with small pensions, many of whom are partially supported by contributions from their children. The heads of larger families are in their middle

[1] Of the Bureau's Prices and Cost of Living Branch.

[2] See Budget Levels for Families of Different Sizes, p. 179 in this issue of the Review.

[3] See City Family Composition in Relation to Income, 1941 and 1944, in the February 1946 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

years. For example, heads of four-person families are, in the greatest number, between the ages of 35 and 55. They are, in all likelihood, well advanced in their trades or skills and will typically have earnings somewhat higher than the average. Also, families higher in the age cycle are more likely to include secondary earners and receive part of their income from sources other than the earnings of the head.

It is apparent that, on the average, the relative income position of the family size group is roughly proportionate to the relative cost of maintaining the family.

While at early 1946 prices, 22 percent of the Indianapolis families of two or more with male head were below the budget line, single individuals with insufficient incomes were proportionately more numerous (over 30 percent). While only 20 percent of single males were below the budget line, more than one-third of all single women had incomes too low to maintain the budget level of living. This group, it must be remembered,

Estimated percentage distribution of Indianapolis, Ind., families, by 1945 income and family size, in relation to the city worker's family budget for March 1946

Item	Single persons			Families of 2 or more with—				
				Male head				Female head, all sizes
	Male	Female	Total	2	3	4	5 or more	
Percent of families of each size	4.1	12.2	16.3	27.7	17.9	15.8	11.9	10.4
Money income less taxes and occupational expense:								
Under $1,000	12.4	28.0	24.0	10.5	1.9	1.0	.7	6.6
$1,000 to $2,000	43.4	39.8	40.7	25.7	15.3	2.0	7.4	40.5
$2,000 to $3,000	23.0	23.6	23.5	31.3	26.8	22.1	17.0	31.0
$3,000 to $4,000	12.4	4.2	6.3	18.1	33.7	34.8	26.9	13.2
$4,000 and over	8.8	4.4	5.5	14.4	22.3	40.1	48.0	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median income	$1,850	$1,550	$1,650	$2,400	$3,100	$3,700	$3,950	$2,100
Estimated cost of budget, less taxes and occupational expenses	$1,170	$1,170	$1,170	$1,660	$2,140	$2,552	$3,110	----------
Estimated percent of families below budget level	20	35	31	28	20	12	28	----------

includes a large number of old people on pensions or supported by others, and many young persons still receiving aid from their parents. Nevertheless, a substantial number are "on their own"[4] and point to the need for community action toward the improvement of their incomes or their earning power through increased retirement benefits, increased minimum wage, better training for employment, and other measures.

About 10 percent of all families and single individuals in Indianapolis were families of two or more persons with female heads. This group has been separated from families of other types because neither the cost of the budget nor the implications of the comparison of the budget with incomes are strictly applicable. Among families with male heads are those with disabled breadwinners and others probably in need of aid from welfare programs. On the other hand, this group also includes a substantial number of multiple-earner families in which the wife or other members contribute to the total family income. These families should, if possible, also have been eliminated from the tabulations. The development and application of budgets for families in which one or more members are not engaged in normal activities, or in which the male breadwinner is absent, should be taken as a separate problem.

It appears that about two out of every nine families with male heads were below the budget line in a "typical" large city in early 1946. This fraction of the population presents a problem to the community that cannot be fully formulated until information is assembled on their economic and social characteristics. The Bureau's surveys, while too small to yield the necessary information in quantitative terms, nevertheless suggest the complexity of the problem. The male heads of families "below the budget line" included many self-employed (store keepers, tavern keepers, garage operators, urban farmers, cleaners, tailors, shoemakers, painters, and paperhangers) and workers employed in small shops and other small

[4] According to the 1940 census, 62 percent of all single females and 86 percent of single males were in the labor force.

businesses; domestic, personal service, and similar workers (cooks, waiters, chauffeurs, elevator operators, janitors, watchmen); clerks and salesmen, on salary and on commission; some professional workers; some government employees; some persons dependent on pensions or on rents; as well as some laborers and skilled workers. The diversity of these groups is so great that each represents a different problem in terms of social activity.

To trace the effect of the rise in the price level it is necessary to observe the concentration of incomes just above the budget line. If incomes do not increase with prices, large numbers of families with "sufficient" incomes find themselves below the budget line after a rapid rise in prices. About 8 percent more Indianapolis families, whose incomes in 1945 allowed the budget level of living in early 1946, would have been faced with a reduction below the budget level in June 1947 if their incomes did not increase proportionately to the rise in prices which occurred during that period. Most families do not have sufficient resources outside current income, in savings or property, to use in financing rapid additions to living costs. The budget level is, by definition, the level of living from which further reductions meet the greatest resistance.[5] The many families forced below the budget line by price increases are, accordingly the strongest center of dissatisfaction with the level of prices in relation to income.

This group is broadly representative; it includes wage and salary workers—wage earners, clerical workers, and professional workers employed in every type of industry and those who are self-employed in characteristic small businesses. The problem of meeting the price situation faces all groups in the community and will be solved only by developments that affect all groups in the community.

[5] See p. 143, under Method of Determining Family Budget.

Budget Levels for Families of Different Sizes

THE COST OF FAMILY BUDGETS has been used as a convenient measure of the adequacy of incomes to support a satisfactory level of living in an entire population or in any segment of it. When the distribution of families according to the amount of their incomes is known, the cost of the budget can be used to estimate the number of families with incomes above, and the number with incomes below, the amount necessary to support the level of living described by the budget.[1]

Usually, such estimates have depended upon the selection of a specific family type which is taken as representative of a population in which both incomes and expenditures vary widely according to the size and composition of families. Thus, for example, it has often been assumed that a "typical" family of man, wife, and two school children could be used to represent all families in the population; and that while many families were smaller and many larger, the proportions of families above and below the budget level of living would be about the same for all family types as for the "typical" family.

This assumption cannot be justified, because neither family incomes nor the costs of family maintenance vary in direct proportion with the size of the family. Even if it were possible to describe an "average" family, in terms of the numbers and ages of its members, the costs of maintaining such a family would not prove to be the average for all family types.

[1] The latest calculations of this type in this country appear in the Twentieth Century Fund's report, "America's Needs and Resources."

Living costs, in relation to size of family, may be considered of two kinds: First, those which vary more directly with differences in the number and ages of family members; and second, those which are in the nature of "overhead" costs and vary comparatively little among different family types. Food, clothing, personal care, medical care, and movies are typical of costs that vary directly with family size. On the other hand, expenditures for household equipment, much of the home furnishings, and even the cost of housing itself are at least partly "overhead" costs. Accordingly, the cost of maintaining a family at a given level of living does not increase in direct proportion to the size of family. Successive additions to the family result in smaller and smaller additions to the cost. Although it is not true that "two can live as cheaply as one," it is quite clear that it does not cost twice as much for two as for one.

To determine accurately a scale of the cost of maintaining families of different sizes at the same level of material well-being, budgets analagous to the one presented in this issue should be prepared for the most representative types of each family size. These should include, at least, the single individual, both under and over 60 years of age, perhaps separately for men and women; the couple, under and over 60; the husband-wife family with two children and with three children; and the broken family with one and with two children. Such a scale of budgets, all expressing the same level of living, may eventually be completed.

In the meantime, there are pressing needs for estimates that will approximate the scale of differences in budget costs for families of different sizes. Such estimates, developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are presented here.

Measures of Family Well-Being

Lacking over-all budget costs for different family types at the same level of living, we can infer the differences from characteristics which are themselves measures of general material well-being. For example, if the adequacy of diets is such a measure, the income or expenditure levels at which families of different types attained the same percentage of adequate diets can be compared; and from the

relationships between these income or expenditure levels, the differences between budget costs among family types at a given level of living can be deduced. Thus, if 50 percent of single-person families had adequate diets at $1,200 incomes, and 50 percent of two-person families at $1,800, and 50 percent of three-person families at $2,400, we might deduce that the costs of budgets at the same level of living would be about half again as much for two persons and twice as much for three persons as for one.

The last two decades have provided a wide variety of data by which we can relate one or more aspects of family living to the amount of family income. These range from general consumption studies to detailed studies of dietary adequacy, medical needs and medical care, and housing and household facilities. Comparisons of families of different sizes with respect to their actual expenditures would not yield a scale of differences in budget costs because they would include families at many different levels of living. On the other hand, families attaining the same degree of adequacy of diet or housing or medical care may be considered as at the same level of living; and the income levels at which families of different sizes attain the same degree of adequacy may be used to approximate the scale of differences between family types in the costs maintaining a given level of living. Other measures might be used, such as the percent of families owning various types of durable equipment; or the percentage of income spent on food or housing; or the percentage of income saved. Any one or a combination of these measures of family well-being could be used as a basis for determining a scale of equivalent incomes for families of different sizes at the same level of living.

Indexes of Family Welfare

Two separate scales have been developed, one based on the percentage of families with good or fair diets in terms of nutrition and another based on the percentage of income allocated to savings. These two indexes of family welfare are probably more independent of each other than any other pair that could be selected from the available information.

Analysis of the data revealed that the different family sizes tended to have the same set of percentage differences in income at each level of the index of family welfare.[2] For example, when four-person families managed to allocate 10 percent of their incomes to insurance, bonds, and other savings at an income level of about $3,200, three person families "saved" 10 percent of their incomes at an income level of about $2,700 and five person families "saved" 10 percent of their incomes at an income level of about $3,600. The relation between the income positions for families of different size was approximately the same when other levels of savings, such as 5 percent, were used in the calculation.

The percentage differences are shown in the table, in which the income of families of four persons is taken as 100. It should be noted that the two indexes of family welfare yielded quite similar scales of percentage differences.

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[2] The data on the percentage of familes in each income bracket having good or fair diets appear in table 16 in Miscellaneous Publication No. 452 (U. S. Department of Agriculture), Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels. The incomes at which the same percentage of the families of several types achieved good or fair diets were determined from the table values by interpolation. Five levels were used, 60, 65, 70, 75, and 85 percent of families with good or fair diets. The incomes at which each size of family reached the specific percentage with good or fair diets were then related to the size of family and were found to be straight lines on a logarithmic scale. Furthermore, these lines were approximately parallel so that it may be concluded that the same relative scale for different sizes of family applies at each level of the indicator. The average relationship found was in algebraic form as follows:

$$\log y = a + .62 \log x$$

Where "y" is family income, "x" is the size of family and "a" depends on the level of the indicator.

The data on the percentage of income saved by families of different size are found in tables 3 and 4 of Serial No. R.1818 (Bureau of Labor Statistics), Expenditures and Savings of City Families in 1944; in table 19, Bulletin No. 822 (Bureau of Labor Statistics), Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, and in the bulletins on family expenditures from the Consumer Purchase Study. The incomes at which families of different sizes had savings or deficits amounting to the same percentage of income were determined from the table values by interpolation. Seven levels were used, deficits of 15 percent, 10 percent, and 5 percent; no savings or deficit; savings of 5 percent, 10 percent, and 15 percent. As in the case of the quality of diets, the incomes at which each size of family reached the specified level on the savings scale were found to be logarithmic straight lines in relation to the size of family and the lines were approximately parallel. The average relationship in this case was in algebraic form—

$$\log y = a + .59 \log x$$

Where "y" is the family income, "x" is the size of family and "a" depends on the level of savings.

Family incomes providing the same level of well-being among families of different sizes relative to incomes of 4-person families

Size of family	Relatives based on—	
	Adequacy of diets	Amounts of savings
1 person		46.0
2 persons	65.1	66.4
3 persons	83.7	84.4
4 persons	100.0	100.0
5 persons	114.8	114.1
6 persons	128.6	127.0

Although earlier budget studies have sometimes provided the basis for determining the quantities in the budget among families of different sizes, there have been only a few calculations of the cost of such budgets in the same place at the same time. It is of some interest to compare such calculations with the scale derived in this analysis. In its study, The Cost of Living Among Wage Earners (in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1920), the National Industrial Conference Board presented the cost of budgets for families of three to six persons. The costs of these budgets in relation to the four-person family were as follows:

Size of family:	*Cost of budget*
3 persons	81.0
4 persons	100.0
5 persons	113.9
6 persons	127.8

The scale derived through the simple analysis of the data on family living agrees very well with this scale determined by calculating the cost of family budgets.

The estimated scale can, accordingly, be used to estimate the cost of budgets for families of different sizes until more precise determinations are made available. Since the scale does not differentiate families by the age of the family head, it should be noted that the relative position of the one-person and two-person families is an averaging of the young and the old. It is quite possible that there are significant differences between "young" families and "old" families in the amount of income required to maintain the same level of living. Such differences need to be explored in further analyses of family living data and further development of budget studies.

State Budgets for Single Women Workers

HAZEL KEFAUVER [1]

STATE COST-OF-LIVING BUDGETS for working women are an outgrowth of certain provisions in State minimum-wage laws, and are primarily designed to show the annual income necessary to maintain a self-supporting woman in health. In nearly all the State laws that provide for the setting of minimum rates by administrative action, cost of living is one of the factors that the wage board must consider in recommending rates; in about half of them it is the only factor. Therefore, ever since 1913, when the first State minimum-wage law became effective, States have used a variety of means to arrive at an estimate of the money necessary for minimum-adequate living. Although none of the laws actually requires the construction of a budget, 11 States have found that special-purpose budgets are the most effective means of showing the needs of working women.

These budgets, developed by the States to meet this special situation, show the actual goods and services needed to maintain a woman in health and the amount of money necessary to purchase them at retail prices. With one exception they are built around the needs of an employed woman living alone. The current budget of Massachusetts, however, is unusual in that it is based on pricing for both men and women. Its official figure is for a "single person," a combination of separately priced budgets for the employed man and the employed woman, the total costs of which were in very close agreement.

[1] Of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

The hypothetical woman (or person) for whom the State budgets are built is conceived to be completely self-supporting, i. e., she is not subsidized by her parents, by organized charity, or by any other source. She has no dependents. She has a job and leads a normal life, living in a respectable neighborhood, reasonably close to some form of public transportation. She eats nourishing food, properly prepared, and she is clean and well groomed, dressing in the same manner as her co-workers and her friends. The minimum-wage woman has the same expectancy as to the need for medical, dental, and optical care as does any other person. She participates in the life around her, reads newspapers and magazines, enjoys some type of recreation, and takes vacations. She eats candy and sodas and smokes cigarettes. She exchanges gifts with her friends on appropriate occasions and contributes annually to some charitable organization. In other words, the cost-of-living figure arrived at in these budgets represents the minimum needed by an employed worker without dependents to live adequately in terms of contemporary ideas and practices.

Annual Budgets

Cost-of-living budgets have been developed in 11 minimum-wage jurisdictions: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. Selected figures from each of these budgets are given in the accompanying table. However, no strict comparisons should be made of the figures of one State with those of another, as there are too many variables in the data to permit anything but a general comparison. For example, the living arrangements on which the budgets are set up differ and the costs of the different modes of living are not comparable in detail. Variations in the commodity and quantity allowances from budget to budget must also be taken into consideration when analyzing the figures. In addition, the differences in the insurance, savings, and tax allowances, which are not calculated on an entirely uniform basis, will bias a strict comparison of the total costs. Of particular significance in a period of rapidly changing prices is the fact that the money totals of these budgets relate to vari-

ous dates in the past 2 years. The effect of the differences in prices at those dates is apparent from changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index. This index shows a 25.8 percent increase in prices from March 1946, the date of the earliest budget here presented, to September 1947, the date of the latest cost-of-living estimate contained in the table.

Annual cost of a minimum adequate budget for a self-supporting woman without dependents

State	Date of pricing or estimate	Commodities and services					Private insurance and savings	Taxes	Total budget
		Total	Housing	Food	Clothing	Other living essentials			
Arizona	March 1947 [1]	$1,563.00	$234.00	$651.00	$276.00	$402.00	$42.82	$247.53	$1,853.35
Colorado	March 1947 [1]	1,444.00	201.00	589.00	261.00	393.00	30.29	217.67	1,691.96
Connecticut	March 1946	1,258.55	252.76	593.02	167.55	245.22		202.61	1,461.16
District of Columbia	June 1947 [1]	1,363.44	824.72	(2)	264.68	274.04	177.78	236.58	1,777.80
Kentucky [3]	March–April 1946	1,340.97	274.79	560.56	237.20	268.42	22.39	198.86	1,562.22
		1,253.87	748.25	(2)	237.20	268.42	22.39	178.65	1,454.91
Massachusetts [4]	September–October 1946	1,336.38	233.48	617.07	168.99	316.84			1,336.38
New Jersey	December 1946 [1]	1,746.99	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	97.30	318.24	2,162.53
New York	September 1946	1,348.85	666.75	(2)	299.25	382.85	211.16	236.34	1,796.35
Pennsylvania	December 1946 [1]	1,610.83	198.39	729.26	276.00	407.18	81.03	273.09	1,964.95
Utah	September 1947 [1]	1,512.90	755.82	(2)	277.97	479.11	228.88	289.87	2,031.65
Washington	May 1947	1,721.64	321.36	681.87	244.56	473.85	[6] 50.00	276.85	2,048.49

[1] Revised estimate of budget priced at an earlier date.
[2] Food costs included with housing.
[3] Second set of figures for Kentucky represent costs for woman who lives in boarding house where all meals are provided.
[4] Figures apply to both men and women.
[5] No break-down available.
[6] Insurance only.

NOTE.—Reprints showing detailed money allowances for each category o each budget and tabulations of the commodity and service allowances for selected categories may be obtained from the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

The budgets of Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, and Washington are the results of recent surveys. Five of the budgets [2] are estimates arrived at through application of appropriate components of the Bureau of Labor Statistics index to the surveys made in 1937, 1938, or 1939. New Jersey's budget is a revision of a 1942 survey. Although from time to time revisions and additions will be required to keep the lists of commodities and services current, the revised estimates based on the original studies are still valid and useful.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: An interesting commentary on the budget for a single working woman in the District of Columbia is afforded by comparison of the total cost of commodities and services with the total for commodities and services found in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' City Worker's Family Budget for the District in the table on page 160. Both were priced in June 1947. If the appropriate factor of .46 (see p. 181) is applied to the District total for the 4-person city worker's family to obtain the equivalent cost of commodities and services for one person, a total of about $1,430 is obtained. This compares with a $1,363 total required by a single working woman in the District.]

[2] Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Utah.

Basis for Pricing Budgets

In addition to the presumption of self-support and minimum-adequacy, each of the budgets makes use of available scientific and technical knowledge in the fields of nutrition, medicine, housing, and clothing, for the purpose of setting standards and ascertaining the worker's needs. Each budget is built around a given type of living arrangement. The budgets for Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington base costs of food and housing on prices of a furnished room and three restaurant meals a day. Utah, and Kentucky in its alternate budget, priced a furnished room in a boarding house where all meals are furnished. The District of Columbia bases costs for food and lodging on the average cost for a room in a boarding house where two meals a day are furnished and provides a supplemental food allowance for lunches eaten in restaurants. New York determines the budget for a woman living as a member of a family group, the woman's costs being derived from pricing food and housing as items of family expense, and allowing in the

budget the employed woman's proportionate share of the family expense for rent; for fuel used for lighting, heating, cooking, and refrigeration; for expense connected with replacement of household equipment; and for expense involved in laundry and other household operations, the latter incorporating the cost of the mother's services in connection with marketing and preparation of meals. The food allowance provides also for lunches eaten in restaurants.

Under "Other living essentials" all of the budgets provide for clothing upkeep, which is related to the clothing allowance; for personal care, which includes beauty-parlor services; for medical, dental, and optical care; recreation; education and reading; transportation; and miscellaneous expenses, such as contributions and gifts, candy and cigarettes, stationery, and postage. Only Kentucky does not specifically provide for vacation as part of recreation. The budgets for Arizona, Pennsylvania, and Washington make special allowances for occupational expense.

Private insurance, savings, and tax items are usually considered an integral part of a budget reflecting minimum needs. All but two of the States include private insurance and/or savings, and all but one of the States provide for taxes. Failure to include compulsory taxes would bring the actual standard of living below the adequacy level.

Usefulness of Budgets

Budgets are not meant to dictate the way in which a worker should spend her income. Differing preferences will result in different patterns of expenditure. Budgets serve their purpose if they provide an amount sufficient to permit a single working woman to keep her job and maintain her health and self-respect.

Although these 11 cost-of-living budgets were developed especially by minimum-wage agencies for use in the administration of their respective laws, they have been very useful for other purposes as well. Unions have used them to show the need for a higher contract rate in an industry to meet the cost of living. Personnel offices of both Government agencies and business houses have used them to indicate whether wages are adequate and to counsel with individual employees as to how earnings can be allocated to the best advantage.

Consumer Finances, July 1947[1]

AN INTERIM SURVEY of consumer finances was made by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in July 1947. It covered approximately 700 spending units [2] residing in 20 counties and 5 metropolitan areas scattered throughout the country. The methods and procedures were largely similar to those followed in the second annual survey conducted earlier in 1947, which was summarized in the September (p. 329) and November (p. 558) 1947 issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Since the sample was considerably smaller in July 1947 than in the previous surveys, however, the sampling error is larger and the findings less reliable than in the larger surveys. Nor was there as much information obtained as in the previous surveys.

Financial Status of Consumers

Almost two-fifths of the spending units interviewed indicated that their incomes were larger than a year earlier; only about one-fourth of the units said they were making less money. Frequent indications of wage-rate and salary increases in this survey, together with increases shown during the year in the Department of Commerce aggregate data for the rate of personal income, make it appear likely that the median income of all spending units increased further from 1946 to 1947.

Liquid asset holdings (U. S. Government bonds and bank accounts) of large numbers of spending units were reduced during the first 7 months of 1947, although other units continued to augment their holdings. Most consumers who spent their liquid assets, particularly those in the lower income groups, used them to meet general living expenses. The purchase of houses and other types of investments was next in frequency.

Consumer Expectations

Consumers were generally optimistic about their future financial status. The majority of spending units expected good times to continue during the next year, and more units expected their incomes to increase than to decrease.

Price expectations changed considerably during the period of these surveys. In February 1946, 53 percent of the spending units expected prices to go up and only 8 percent expected a decline; by the beginning of 1947 these attitudes were largely reversed—13 percent expected price increases and 46 percent, price decreases. By midyear 1947, a greater proportion of the spending units (32 percent) again anticipated rising prices and relatively fewer (29 percent) expected prices to decline. However, it seems that many consumers' price expectations have not had any substantial effect on their buying plans, particularly for consumer durable goods.

Consumer Expenditures and Plans to Buy

About two-thirds of the spending units interviewed reported that they had spent more for food since the beginning of the year, and about three-fifths felt that they were buying less clothing than usual. The proportion of spending units that had bought automobiles and other selected durable goods in the first 7 months approximated the percentage which had indicated intentions to do so in the previous survey. However, home purchases through July totaled only about half of the prospective purchases of houses at the beginning of the year.

In general, this survey does not indicate that the level of prices in July had discouraged consumer plans for purchase of durable goods or houses in the year following July 1947 to such a degree as to suggest an early decline in expenditures for these items. Nevertheless, a considerable number of spending units stated that they were not planning to purchase automobiles or houses in the next year because of high prices.

[1] Federal Reserve Bulletin, October 1947. The article summarized gives the results of the interim Survey of Consumer Finances of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, based on interv ews taken during the last 2 weeks of July 1947. The results of the first annual Survey of Consumer Finances, made early in 1946, and the second survey in early 1947 were published in the June, July, and August issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin for those years.

[2] Defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and belonging to the same family who pooled their incomes to meet their major expenses.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor [1]

Wages and Hours [2]

Cost of Free Meals Included in Wages. A recent case [3] decided by a circuit court of appeals involved dining-car employees who were working under a collective agreement which provided for a specified rate of pay and also entitled the employees to free meals while working on the trains. The question presented was whether, in determining if the employees had received the minimum wages required by a wage order of the Administrator, the reasonable cost to the company of furnishing meals should be added to the cash wages paid.

The court answered this question in the affirmative, holding that the cost of the meals fell within the meaning of "wage", which, as defined in section 3 (m) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, "includes the reasonable cost, as determined by the Administrator, to the employer of furnishing such employee with board, lodging, or other facilities, if such board, lodging, or other facilities are customarily furnished by such employer to his employees."

A regulation issued by the Administrator to explain this provision provided, in part, that "the cost of furnishing 'facilities' which are primarily for the benefit or convenience of the employer will not be recognized as reasonable and may not therefore be included in computing wages." The court found that the employees had failed to demonstrate that the customary furnishing of meals by the company was a working condition and primarily for the benefit of the employer. It recognized that the company would have been inconvenienced if the practice had been to stop the trains and permit dining-car employees to eat elsewhere or to bring their own food and store it on the train. It pointed out, however, that this inconvenience could have been avoided by merely requiring the employees to pay the company for their meals. The court, therefore, concluded that in the factual situation presented by this case the free meals were part of the wages paid to the employees.

Compromise of Claim. In a suit [4] for unpaid overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the evidence indicated that there had been a dispute between the employee and the employer as to the number of hours of overtime the employee had worked and the employee's rate of pay. The parties in the dispute had entered into an agreement of compromise, as a result of which the employer had paid the employee an agreed amount for the overtime claimed. Upon such facts the court dismissed the suit under provisions of the Portal-to-Portal Act, which permit the compromise of claims based upon the Fair Labor Standards Act when there is a bona fide dispute as to the amount payable by the employer and the compromise agreement is obtained without fraud or duress. Although this compromise was made before enactment of the Portal-to-Portal law, the court pointed out that the law is applicable to a compromise made before its enactment and operates to bar any claims made after such compromise.

Agency Offices of Telegraph Company not Independent Contractors. In a recent case [5] the Wage and Hour Administrator sought to enjoin a telegraph company from employing persons at less than the minimum wage and from failing to pay overtime, at so-called "agency offices." The company contended that these agency offices, which were established in drug stores, hotels, bus stations, etc., were independent contractors, and that the persons operating them were therefore not employees of the telegraph company within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

[1] Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as an interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Southern Pacific Co.* v. *Joint Council, Dining Car Employees* (U. S. C. C. A. (9th), Dec. 9, 1947).

[4] *Weiss* v. *Testrite Instrument Co.* (N. Y. Sup. Ct. App. Div., Nov. 28, 1947).

[5] *Western Union Telegraph Co.* v. *McComb* (U. S. C. C. A. (6th), Dec. 5, 1947).

The court rejected this contention. It ruled that the existence of an independent contractor status must be determined on the basis of all the facts surrounding the work relationship and not merely by the designation which the parties attach to it. The evidence indicated that the agency offices were operated under the strict supervision and control of the company. The equipment was furnished by the company, and the agencies were compensated on a commission and delivery allowance basis. Although the "agent" hired and fired the operating personnel, the court pointed out that the telegraph company exercised full control over the manner in which these employees performed their services.

Upon such facts the court ruled that the persons who operate the agency offices, as well as the persons employed by them in the operation of the offices, were employees of the telegraph company and were entitled to the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

This is the first case decided by any court with respect to the applicability of the phrase "subject to any liability or punishment" as used in the Portal-to-Portal Act. The court held that the act is not applicable to an injunction action instituted by the Administrator, since such action does not constitute "liability or punishment."

Labor Relations

Non-Communist Affidavits. Two recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board throw some further light on the effect of a union's refusal to file financial and organizational reports and non-Communist affidavits as required by section 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (also referred to as the Taft-Hartley Act).

The first [6] involved a petition by an employer for a representation election, which claimed that two unions had each demanded recognition as exclusive bargaining representative. The Board excluded one of the two unions from the ballot in the election because it had not complied with the filing and affidavit requirements. The Board pointed out that the above-cited sections of the law prohibited it from investigating any representation question "raised by a labor organization" which has not complied with the filing and affidavit requirements. Although the petition in this case was brought by the employer, the Board stated: "It is an individual or labor organization's claim for recognition that makes it possible for the employer to invoke that machinery." In addition, the Board indicated that certain policy considerations required the conclusion it had reached and stated: "If a noncomplying union were placed on the ballot and happened to win the election, no one could expect the Board under the amended act to issue a certification that would run in its favor. But a victory at the polls, even without later certification, would confer certain moral and practical advantages on the noncomplying union which the basic policy of Congress appears to discountenance. Such a result can be averted with certainty only by our declining to place a noncomplying union on the ballot, unless there are absolutely compelling statutory or policy reasons for doing so."

In the second case [7] the problem presented was the effect of noncompliance upon a certification issued by the Board prior to the effective date of the Labor Management Relations Act amendments to the National Labor Relations Act. The Board in this instance denied the employer's request that it rescind its certification because the union had not complied with the filing and affidavit requirements. It ruled that such action would contravene that portion of the act (sec. 103) which leaves unaffected for 1 year any certification issued under the provisions in effect before the amendments became effective. The Board further noted that there is nothing in this act to suggest that the filing and affidavit requirements were intended to be applied retroactively.

Supervisory Employees. Two decisions of the Board were directed toward clarifying the meaning of "supervisory employees." Such employees, under the Labor Management Relations Act, are denied access to procedures of the act in the protection of their organizing and collective bargaining. One decision [8] concerned 11 employees of a warehouse department whom the employer had classified as supervisors, but who, according to the evidence, spent at least 80 percent of their time performing the same manual tasks as the rank and file work-

[6] *In re Herman Lowenstein, Inc.* (75 NLRB —, December 2, 1947).

[7] *In re J. Freezer and Son, Inc.* (75 NLRB 75, December 22, 1947).

[8] *In re Cole Instrument Co.* (75 NLRB 44, November 28, 1947).

ers. It further appeared that these employees were subject to transfer to other departments, and that although they had nominal authority to recommend hiring and firing, the actual and complete authority for such actions belonged to the plant superintendent. The Board deemed it significant also that these so-called supervisors actually outnumbered the other employees in the unit and, upon such facts, ruled that the employees in question were not supervisory employees and were includible in the unit of warehouse employees.

A like result was reached in the second case [9] involving chemists who were engaged in making chemical analyses. They were assisted in this work by laboratory workers who were assigned by the general supervisor at the laboratory. The individual chemists exercised no control over the status of the employees or over the testing schedule. The Board held that the chemists were not supervisors and were covered by the act.

Free Speech and Coercive Statements. Section 8 (c) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act states that "the expressing of any views, argument, or opinion, or the dissemination thereof, whether in written, printed, graphic, or visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice under any of the provisions of this act, if such expression contains no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit." In a recent decision [10] the Board ruled that the questioning of an employee by an employer concerning his union membership does not fall within the protection of this section and constitutes the unfair labor practice of coercion.

Veterans' Reemployment

Seniority Rights. During the absence in military service of two veterans in a recent case,[11] the employer reinstated to full seniority rights dating back to the time of his discharge an employee who had been discharged some 5 years before. An agreement between the company and the employees' union provided for the loss of all seniority rights by a discharged employee unless such employee was reinstated within 90 days or had an appeal from his discharge pending. No appeal had ever been taken by the employee in question. The effect of reinstating the employee with seniority rights dating back to the time of his discharge was to lower the seniority position of the two veterans, and it was on this basis that they brought suit.

The court decided in favor of the veterans, holding that the action by the company in violation of the union agreement was an impairment of the veterans' seniority rights, which violated the Selective Training and Service Act. The court rejected the employer's contention that the practice, in several instances, had been to reinstate discharged employees with full seniority rights even after the 90-day period provided in the collective-bargaining agreement. The court pointed out that when, as in this case, the terms of the collective agreement are clear, it and not custom or practice determines the relative seniority rights of veterans and nonveterans.

Right to Increased Pay. Two veterans in a recent case [12] had been, at the time of their induction into military service, employed by an airline as co-pilots. They were reinstated in that classification and soon thereafter qualified and were promoted to positions as first pilots. The veterans then claimed that they were entitled to have their base pay determined as though they had held the rank of first pilot during the time they were in the service.

In deciding against the veterans, the court relied upon the terms of the collective-bargaining agreement in effect at the time they were inducted, and pointed out that it controlled the determination of the veterans' seniority rights and base pay. Under this agreement, seniority gave co-pilots the right to take tests to qualify as first pilots, but did not give them the right to such a position. Professional competence was the basis for promotion. As to base pay, this was governed under the agreement, by longevity of service in a particular position and not by seniority with the company.

Upon such facts the court held that there had been no deprivation of the rights granted to veterans by the Selective Training and Service

[9] *In re Cities Service Oil Co.* (75 NLRB 58, December 10, 1945).

[10] *In re Ames Spot Welder Co., Inc.* (75 NLRB 45, December 1, 1947).

[11] *Bryant* v. *Brotherhood of R. R. Trainmen,* (U. S. D. C. W. D., La., Oct. 31, 1947).

[12] *Harvey* v. *Braneff International Airways* (U. S. C. C. A. (5th), December 4, 1947).

act. It ruled that, if promotion depends upon qualifications other than mere length of service, an employer has complied with the reemployment provisions of the act when he restores veterans to the same positions or to positions of like seniority and pay to those which they held when they entered the service. The fact that he subsequently promotes them does not mean that he is required to determine their base pay as if they had held the higher positions during their absence in the service.

Decisions of State Courts

New York—Equal Pay Act. A test case [13] before a New York City municipal court, concerned the New York law which prohibits discrimination in rate of pay because of sex. It was construed as not prohibiting a discrimination when the evidence indicates merely that the lower-paid women were performing tasks substantially similar to those performed by the higher-paid men. In so ruling, the court construed the law as not extending to conditions in which men and women are merely performing the same general type of work. It concluded that, by failing to demonstrate that the discrimination was based on sex alone, the industrial commissioner had not sustained the burden of proof which the law requires.

California—Union Assessments for Political Activity. The California Supreme Court ruled against the plaintiff in the De Mille case,[14] which involved a labor union that had levied an assessment of $1 on each of its members for the purpose of a campaign against a proposed amendment of the California Constitution. The amendment would have had the effect of prohibiting the closed shop and the union shop. The plaintiff, a producer of a radio program and a member of the union, refused to pay the assessment and was suspended from the union pursuant to its rules and regulations. Since he was employed in a union shop, he was forced to cease his employment; and he brought suit.

The court held in favor of the union. It rejected the plaintiff's contention that the union had no authority to levy the assessment. After a detailed review of the union's constitution, the court concluded that organizing opposition to the proposed amendment fell within the stated objectives of the union. Any unincorporated association acting in conformity with the wishes of a majority of its members, the court held, may obtain and expend funds for any purpose calculated to promote the objectives of the organization.

The plaintiff also contended that the assessment infringed his constitutional right of free speech and suffrage, by influencing his vote in the matter of the amendment. This the court also rejected, pointing out the distinction between the organization and its members, and emphasizing the fact that there was no evidence of any pressure to influence the plaintiff's vote as an individual. Another argument rejected by the court was that the union activity violated the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits certain political activities of unions. In so doing the court construed this statute as applying exclusively to political activities of unions in connection with elections for Federal offices.

California—Union Shop Enforceable by Injunction. A lower California court ruled [15] that a valid union-shop agreement may be enforced by injunction. The defendant had continued to retain in his employ two nonunion employees beyond the period in which, under the collective-bargaining agreement, all employees were required to become members of the union. In its decision compelling the employer to discharge the nonunion men, the court relied upon a California statute which provides that a breach of a collective-bargaining agreement is subject to the same remedies, including injunctive relief, as are available in the case of other contracts.

[13] *Corsi* v. *Bentley Stores Corp.*, (N. Y. Mun. Ct., October 31, 1947).

[14] *De Mille* v. *American Federation of Radio Artists* (Calif. Sup. Ct., December 16, 1947).

[15] *Silva* v. *Mercier* (Cal. Dist. Ct. of App., December 2, 1947).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

December 16, 1947

THE SENATE approved the recess appointments (see Chron. item for July 18, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947) to the National Labor Relations Board of Abe Murdock and J. Copeland Gray, and of the General Counsel, Robert N. Denham. Cyrus S. Ching was approved as Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (see Chron. item for July 2, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947). In the United States Department of Labor (see Chron. item for July 25, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947), David A. Morse was approved as Under-Secretary and John T. Kmetz as Assistant Secretary. (Source: Congressional Record, Dec. 16, 1947, p. 11581.)

December 17, 1947

THE PRESIDENT approved the Foreign Aid Act of 1947, which authorized appropriation of funds not to exceed $597,000,000 "to provide immediate aid urgently needed by the peoples of Austria, China, France, and Italy * * * to alleviate conditions of hunger and cold and prevent serious economic retrogression." (Source: Public Law 389, 80th Cong. 1st sess.)

On December 23, the President approved the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1948, which included an appropriation under the Foreign Aid Act, insofar as applicable to Austria, France, and Italy, of $522,000,000; and which enabled the President to carry out the purposes of Public Law 84 (80th Cong. 1st sess., approved May 31, 1947) an appropriation in respect to China, of $18,000,000. The act also provided an additional amount for Government and for relief in occupied areas. (Source: Public Law 393, 80th Cong. 1st sess.)

On December 26, the President, by Executive Order No. 9914, authorized and directed the Secretary of State to perform the functions and exercise the powers and authority vested in the President by the Foreign Aid Act of 1947. Exception was made with respect to sections 11 (b) and 11 (d) dealing with (1) the acquisition of wheat, wheat flour, or cereal grain in the United States or their shipment from the United States and (2) the appropriation of funds by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make advances for this program. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 12, p. 8867.)

December 18, 1947

THE PRESIDENT appointed 12 members to the National Labor-Management Panel, as required by the Labor Management Relations Act (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947). The panel, which is composed of six representatives of management and six of labor, will "advise in the avoidance of industrial controversies and the manner in which mediation and voluntary adjustment shall be administered, particularly with reference to controversies affecting the general welfare of the country." (Source: White House release, Dec. 18, 1947.)

December 19, 1947

THE PRESIDENT, in a message to Congress, submitted a 4-year program of economic aid to Europe for which he recommended authorization of appropriations amounting to 17 billion dollars. (Source: White House release, Dec. 18, 1947, and daily press.)

December 22, 1947

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS released its second annual report to the President (for review of first annual report, see MLR Jan. 1947, p. 43), stating that in reaching an "internally consistent or stable equilibrium * * * many industrial prices must come down at least in relation to other prices. Many rates of profit must subside while reasonable profitability is established in other areas. Gross imbalances in the wage structure must be rectified by some drawing together of those now at opposite extremes of the wage scale. Better balance of income among sections, groups, and individuals must be attained." (Source: Council of Economic Advisers, Second Annual Report to the President, Dec. 1947.)

December 27, 1947

THE PRESIDENT approved an act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended (for earlier amendments, see Chron. item for July 31, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947), to increase the maximum insurance authorization under title VI to $4,450,000,000 immediately (a $250,000,000 increase) and to $4,950,000,000 at the President's discretion (a further $500,000,000 increase). Efforts will be made to see that a major portion of all commitments issued are for rental units. (Source: Public Law 394, 80th Cong. 1st sess., and Federal Housing Administration release No. 47–40, Dec. 27, 1947.)

December 29, 1947

THE JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT of the Middle District of North Carolina at Raleigh, in the case of *Textile Workers Union of America (CIO)* v. *Amazon Cotton Mill Co.*, held that the Labor Management Relations Act (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) enlarges both the rights and the legal remedies of unions. The court sustained the right of a certified union to maintain a suit against an employer (1) seeking

an injunction against alleged unfair labor practices in refusing to bargain collectively and (2) demanding damages. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Vol. 21 Analysis, p. 45 and LRRM, p. 2166.)

December 30, 1947

THE PRESIDENT approved an act to aid in the stabilization of commodity prices, to aid in further stabilizing the economy of the United States, and for other purposes, "with a sense of deep disappointment * * *." He added that the entire anti-inflation program (10 points) be presented to Congress on November 17 (see Chron. item for Nov. 17, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) would be essential in winning the battle against inflation. (Source: Public Law 395, 80th Cong. 1st sess., and White House release, Dec. 28, 1947.)

December 31, 1947

THE JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT of the Northern District of New York, at Utica, in the case of *Douds* v. *Local 294, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America (AFL)*, decided that an injunctive order should be issued restraining the union from the commission or continuance of certain activities. A strike against Conway's Express of Pittsfield, Mass., and certain other practices were involved. This was the first injunction issued by a court under the injunction provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947). The ultimate outcome of the case will, therefore, be significant. (Source: United States District Court Northern District of New York, Chambers of Judge Stephen W. Brennan, release J–1093 Inj., Jan. 2, 1948, AFL Weekly News Service, Jan. 6, 1948, and daily press.)

January 1, 1948

THE FARM PLACEMENT FUNCTIONS that were transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture pursuant to the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act of 1944, as a wartime measure, were returned to the United States Employment Service and affiliated State employment services. This action was taken under Public Law 40 of April 28, 1947 (80th Cong., 1st sess.), which provided for liquidation of the emergency farm labor supply program of the Department of Agriculture within 1 month after December 31, 1947. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture release 4981, Jan. 1, 1948).

January 7, 1948

THE PRESIDENT, in addressing Congress, recommended tax relief for individuals, the loss of revenue to be compensated for by increases in taxes on corporations; expansion of social security, educational facilities, and housing; and prompt action on the initial appropriation for the European Recovery Program. (Source: White House release, Jan. 7, 1948).

THE DIRECTOR of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service announced that the facilities of the Service are available "Where an employer and a union are engaged in collective bargaining and a labor dispute arises because of their inability to agree upon terms of settlement * * * whether or not the union has filed its registration statements and non-Communist affidavits." (See Chron. items for Oct. 7, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948 and Sept. 19, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947.) "The Service, of course, cannot make its facilities available where to do so might result in circumvention or defeat of the legislative policies expressed in the LMRA." (Source: Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Release, Jan. 7, 1948.)

January 12, 1948

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT in the case of *Ada Lois Sipuel* v. *Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, et al.*, ordered that the State of Oklahoma must afford the petitioner (a Negro) the legal training for which she had qualified, as promptly as such training was provided for other groups. She "is entitled to receive education afforded by a State institution," and "the State must provide it for her in conformity with the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment." A case cited as a precedent affected Lloyd Gaines, a St. Louis Negro, and was ruled upon on December 12, 1938 (see MLR, Mar. 1939, p. 577) by the United States Supreme Court. (Source: U. S. Law Week, Jan. 13, 1948, 15 LW, p. 4079.)

January 13, 1948

THE 4-DAY CONFERENCE of the Inter-American Labor Congress ended at Lima, Peru, with the formation of the CIAT—Inter-American Confederation of Labor. (Source: Daily press.)

January 14, 1948

THE PRESIDENT transmitted his second economic report to Congress (for first report, see Chron. item for Jan. 6, 1947, MLR, May 1947; and for midyear report see Chron. item for July 21, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947) as required by the Employment Act of 1946 (see Chron. item for Feb. 20, 1946, MLR, May 1946 and for discussion see MLR, Apr. 1946, p. 586). The President stated the difficulties that confronted the Nation as it entered 1948, but expressed confidence that they could be overcome and the Nation could show "another year of splendid achievement." (Source: The Economic Report of the President, Washington, January 1948.)

January 15, 1948

THE EMERGENCY BOARD appointed by the President in the dispute between the Railway Express Agency, Inc., and certain of its employees in the New York Metropolitan District recommended a 5-day 40-hour week for vehicle and garage employees. It was also recommended that the agency's offer of a 15½-cent hourly wage increase should go into effect and that an additional 5-cent adjustment should be made upon adoption of the reduced work-

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to the opening of negotiations on new contract terms that include a request by the union for a health and welfare plan.

The question of a union's legal position, if it failed to comply with the non-Communist affidavit requirements for union officers, was again raised in the strike of cafeteria workers belonging to the United Public Workers of America (CIO) against Government Services, Inc., a quasi-public corporation which operates about 40 cafeterias in Government buildings in Washington, D. C. Both the General Counsel of the NLRB and the Secretary of Labor, who intervened at the President's request to investigate the strike, declared that there was no legal obstacle to bargaining with a noncomplying union. The company, however, continued to refuse to bargain and the situation remained deadlocked. Subsequently the Secretary of Labor indicated unwillingness to take further action looking toward settlement of the dispute unless the officers of the union signed non-Communist affidavits. Officers of the local union have complied with this requirement, but those of the parent organization have not.

[Chronology—Continued]

week. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21 LRR, p. 122, and daily press.)

On October 13, some 4,000 express drivers in the New York and New Jersey area had voted to end their 25-day strike against the Railway Express Agency, Inc. Settlement was based upon a plan proposed by a special fact-finding committee named by the mayor of New York City. Demands for a 40-hour week and a wage increase of 15½ cents an hour were to be submitted to a Presidential emergency board to be established under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. (Source: BLS records and daily press.)

On October 21, the President, by Executive Order No. 9900, created the emergency board to investigate the dispute between the Railway Express Agency, Inc., and certain of its employees represented by locals 459 and 808, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America (AFL) in New York and New Jersey. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 12, p. 6869 and White House release, Oct. 21, 1947.)

The largest and most complex injunction case yet to arise under the Labor Management Relations Act involves an action against the International Typographical Union (AFL). Pending decision by the NLRB, the General Counsel sought a temporary injunction in the United States District Court at Indianapolis, against the national ITU, to refrain from 23 specified acts which are alleged to constitute four unfair labor practices under the act.

Wage Developments

Weekly earnings of factory workers averaged $52.51 in December, more than $1 above the previous month. A large part of the increase, however, did not reflect higher wage rates but rather the longer number of weekly hours worked. Most nonagricultural employees are now working schedules of more than 40 hours weekly. The gain in the workers' earnings, however, was offset by further sharp increases in consumers' prices during the month.

A number of upward wage adjustments were made during January, involving principally smaller groups of workers in local situations. Increases granted were generally from 5 to 15 cents an hour, but in the building and printing trades some increases of as much as 30 cents or more were reported.

Policy-making meetings were held in January by both AFL and CIO unions to review wage-price-profit trends which had developed since their annual convention last October and to reach decisions on wage demands for forthcoming negotiations. Each group announced that it would seek "substantial" wage adjustments to match rising living costs. Both the AFL and the CIO also urged adoption of price controls to combat inflationary pressures. The National Association of Manufacturers, taking cognizance of the union statements, again warned that a "third round" of wage increases would further the inflationary spiral.

Numerous specific announcements as to wage demands were made during the month of January. The United Automobile Workers (CIO) asked for a 25-cent hourly raise, with other benefits, including a 5-cent-an-hour contribution to a

ealth insurance fund. The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) asked an increase of 29 cents an hour. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) have called for an increase of about 30 cents an hour. The Seafarers International Union (AFL) entered into negotiations toward the end of January with the Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators, but the amount of increase demanded was not specified.

Several additional unions have indicated that they will formulate their wage demands during forthcoming meetings of their policy groups. The United Steelworkers (CIO) were prepared to demand a substantial increase, the exact amount to be determined at a policy committee on February 18. The United Rubber Workers (CIO), meeting February 7 and 8, asked an omnibus increase of 30 cents an hour. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' (CIO) executive board planned to meet on February 16 to formulate policy on the basis of proposals advanced by regional conferences held earlier.

Disagreement between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators during January arose as to the disposition of the welfare fund set up under the last contract by a tax of 10 cents per ton of coal mined. John L. Lewis proposed that part of this money should be used to finance pensions of $100 a month for miners over 60 years of age, with 20 years of service. The operators contended that a considerably larger levy would be needed to finance a pension fund. As a result of the disagreement, Lewis advised bituminous coal operators on January 31 that the UMWA is free "to take any independent action necessary." The import of his letter to all signatories of the national coal wage agreement of 1947 was variously construed; some felt it was a possible notice of contract termination under the 60-day provision of the Labor Management Relations Act.

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Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Fundamentals of Labor Economics. By Friedrich Baerwald. New York, Declan X. McMullen Co., 1947. 464 pp., bibliography. $4.

This book is intended as a text for students in labor economics, although its subject matter and method of presentation are of general interest to all persons handling labor problems. The unifying force throughout the volume is the concept that in the field of social problems "there must be generally recognized meanings and objectives of social action into which individuals and groups can be integrated." These are essentially ethical values that are not matters of "majority" or "minority" opinion but of "absolute truth."

After a brief historical sketch of institutional factors of labor problems, the volume deals more extensively with the worker's income and problems of earning it, and theories of wages. Closely linked with income is a discussion of security of employment and theories of full employment. As even full employment does not provide income for everybody at all times, a review of social security measures follows logically. Finally, the problems of industrial relations are described, including a discussion of the most recent amendments of the National Labor Relations Act.

Characteristic of the author's approach is his skepticism of such analytical devices as assumptions of rational economic behavior and perfect competition. Wage theories of the classical as well as of the more modern marginal productivity schools are rejected on some of these grounds. Most theories regarding full employment, including those of Keynes, are also dismissed as inadequate. With respect to Keynes' views, the author concludes: "A theory of employment eliminating all dynamic aspects, with the exception of changing saving habits and interest rates, is bound to lead to the conclusion that economic expansion and full employment can be brought about simply by manipulating the rate of interest and increasing the rate of spending, regardless of specific purposes."

More prominent, however, are some of the positive contributions of the author on wages, employment, and social security. The subject matter of the general theory of wages is related to the total wage of the working class as a whole as a share of the national product. This share is declared to be the amount that is sufficient to purchase the worker's share of consumer goods at the point of "full employment." Only at this point is the total wage an equilibrium wage. The author's general theory of employment is based on the proposition that all social forces are continually changing. Since future expectations, currently estimated, play a decisive role in business decisions, the changing social pattern as a whole should be considered in a theory of full employment. Factors which have the most decisive influence on the economic process are listed as population trends, frontiers, the state of technology, the structure of government, and public opinion.

Patterns of Union-Management Relations. By Frederick H. Harbison and Robert Dubin. Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1947. 229 pp. $3.75.

A contrast in union-management relations is afforded in this study comparing the collective bargaining relationships of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) with the giant General Motors and with the comparatively smaller auto works of the Studebaker Corporation. General Motors is described as a "power center" setting the industrial relations pattern for the industry, which smaller companies, such as Studebaker, follow. According to the authors, the key factor in the relations between such organizations as the UAW and General Motors is that they "create much of the economic environment for the mass production industries." The forces operating in these power centers "make the development of constructive union-management relations difficult." It is in such centers that the basic decisions governing labor and the wage-price relationships are made. Hence, union-management relations are less stable and less constructive than in companies like Studebaker, which follow and accept the wage leadership of the power centers.

At General Motors, management's prerogatives are strictly defined, the agreement is followed to the letter, and the union is not consulted on what, at Studebaker, would be considered matters of joint concern. In contrast, because Studebaker is competitively vulnerable it has sought to make the most of collective bargaining relations by going further on job security in return for union responsibility and greater productivity. By the same token, the union at Studebaker is not concerned with pattern setting. It presents no wage-price challenges or plans for guaranteed employment, nor does it seek to educate the public to the social consequences of corporation policies. According to the authors, the union and Studebaker have developed "constructive" relations by adopting the "problem solving" approach to labor relations, and by harmonizing "divergent goals" into an effective working agreement.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

Compulsory Arbitration

Compulsory Arbitration of Industrial Disputes. Compiled by Helen E. Livingston. Washington, U. S. Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, July 1947. 11 pp.; processed.

Pro and con arguments and bibliographies are presented.

Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes—Pro and Con Arguments from 1947 Congressional Hearings. Compiled by Mary Brooks Linton. Washington, U. S. Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, July 1947. 17 pp.; processed.

Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes. Jacksonville, Ill., Mid-West Debate Bureau, [1947]. 216 pp., bibliography.

Brief for debate on the affirmative and negative sides of the resolution: "That the Federal Government should require arbitration of labor disputes in all basic American industries."

Compulsory Federal Arbitration of Labor Disputes. Compiled by Julia E. Johnsen. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1947. 316 pp., bibliographies. (Reference Shelf, Vol. 19, No. 6.) $1.25.

The first part of the volume deals with the general problem of labor disputes and the public interest. The second and third parts are comprised of pro and con articles on the question of compulsory arbitration.

Selected Technical Bibliography on Compulsory Arbitration. By Roberta Nelson. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, October 1947. 10 pp.; processed.

Prepared to aid high-school students in debating the resolution: "That the Federal Government should require arbitration of labor disputes in all basic American industries."

Cost and Standards of Living

The City Worker's Family Budget. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 38 pp., chart. (Serial No. R. 1909; preprint from Monthly Labor Review, February 1948.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

General description of purpose and of methods followed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in developing the budget for 34 cities in the United States in the spring of 1946 and summer of 1947.

Studies in Consumer Expenditures (1901, 1918–19, 1922–24). By H. Gregg Lewis and Paul H. Douglas. Chicago, 1947. 74 pp., charts. (Supplement to Journal of Business of the University of Chicago, October 1947; Studies in Business Administration, Vol. XVII, No. 3.)

Statistical examination of the relationships between family income and family expenditures for various goods and services. The data are from the comprehensive studies of wage-earners' budgets made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1901 and 1918–19 and the study of white farm family budgets made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1922–24.

Food Consumption Levels in United Kingdom. London, Ministry of Food, 1947. 18 pp., charts. (Cmd. 7203.) 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Measures consumption levels according to food supplies moving into civilian consumption, and analyzes caloric intake per head per day in terms of various nutritive elements. Compares the prewar period, 1934–38, with each year, 1940–46, and with provisional estimates for 1946–47.

Economic and Social Problems

The Economic Report of the President to the Congress, January 14, 1948. Washington, 1948. 136 pp., charts. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

This report summarizes developments in the economy during 1947 in the fields of employment, production, productivity, consumer income, business investment and income, foreign trade, and government expenditures. Three major objectives are cited for 1948: First, to halt the inflationary trend; second, to maintain maximum employment and maximum production and to achieve a better relationship between prices and income; and third, to establish a firmer foundation for the long-range growth and prosperity of the economy.

Second Annual Report to the President by the Council of Economic Advisers. Washington, December 1947. 31 pp. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The European Recovery Program—Basic Documents and Background Information. Prepared by staffs of Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1947. 211 pp. (Senate Doc. No. 111, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

An article on the development of this program into late 1947 was published in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1948 (p. 40).

Economic Institute on Pricing Problems and the Stabilization of Prosperity, Washington, D. C., September 18, 1947. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Economic Research Department, 1947. 86 pp.

Addresses at the second 1947 economic institute held by the Chamber of Commerce, reproduced in this volume, dealt with such subjects as the problem of maintaining full employment without inflation; wages in relation to costs, profits, and market demands; decline of confidence in "automatic adjustments;" and responsibilities of businessmen in the field of price policy.

Survey of Current Inflationary and Deflationary Tendencies. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1947. 86 pp. (Series A, No. 2.)

In three parts: I, The problem of full employment in the United States of America; II, Scarcities and inflationary pressures in devastated Europe; III, Inflation in underdeveloped countries.

La Transformation des Prisonniers de Guerre en Travailleurs Libres. By Lucien Guérard. (*In* Revue Française du Travail, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale, Paris, October 1947, pp. 846–852.)

Short analysis of agreement of March 11, 1947, between France and the United States providing for repatriation of German prisoners of war in France, and establishing the conditions under which these prisoners, on their own option, may continue to work in France as part of the foreign labor force in that country. The article reviews the application of this agreement to August 15, 1947.

Employment and Unemployment

Full Employment in Your Community. A report of the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Community Research. Chicago, Public Administration Service, 1947. 119 pp., bibliographies. $2.75.

Changes Affecting the Working Population of New Hampshire, 1940 to 1947. Concord, New Hampshire State Employment Service, 1947. 44 pp., map, charts; processed.

Age of Railroad Employees, 1945. (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, October 1947, pp. 218–224, chart.)

Numerical and percentage distributions of railroad employees are shown, by age and occupation groups, for 1945 and for the period 1937–45.

Chart Book of Employment and Pay Rolls in Canadian Industries: Employment, 1939–July 1, 1947; Pay Rolls, 1941–July 1, 1947. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Employment Statistics Branch, 1947. 46 pp.; processed.

Arbejdsløsheden 1945. Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1947. 130 pp. 1 kr.

Statistical report on unemployment and number of persons insured against unemployment in Denmark in 1945. In Danish, with French translations of table of contents and text of tables.

Report of the National Employment Service, New Zealand, 12 months ended March 31, 1947. Wellington, 1947. 52 pp., chart.

Guaranteed Wages

Guaranteed Annual Wages. Report of special committee of Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Chicago, [1947]. 7 pp.

The committee submits that there is no plan of wage payment which can be called an absolute guaranteed annual wage plan, but that so-called annual wage plans are basically attempts to stabilize production. This pamphlet, the committee's first report on the subject, summarizes five plans representing different approaches to the problem of stabilizing production.

Guaranteed Wages. By Werner Hochwald. (*In* American Economic Review, Menasha, Wis., June 1947, pp. 303–319. $1.25.)

The first section of this article discusses the economic effects of wage guaranties, the second examines various proposals to encourage introduction of guaranty plans, and the third offers tentative conclusions. Attention is directed particularly to rigidity in labor costs that result under a collective bargaining economy, and the increase in labor-cost rigidity that might result from wage guaranties.

The Guaranteed Work Week—A New Challenge to Management. By O. C. Cool. (*In* Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md., November 1947, pp. 35, 70. 35 cents.)

This type of guaranty is simple, the author states, and has been successfully tested in various nonmanufacturing industries. It places production and other hourly paid workers on the same weekly basis as white-collar workers, and it is applicable to seasonal industries and to continuous-process manufacturing plants. However, before the guaranteed workweek can be placed in effect union agreement clauses should clearly define the provisions of the plan. A guaranteed workweek is not a guaranty of employment, the author cautions; it merely guarantees a minimum number of hours' work a week to those physically able to perform the work.

Handicapped Workers

Employability of Silicotic Subjects. By Leroy U. Gardner, M.D. (*In* Thirtieth Biennial Report of Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry, 1945–46, pp. 121–124. St. Paul, 1947.)

Need for changing the employment of workers with silicosis is discussed by the director of Saranac Laboratory, and brief findings are given of an X-ray survey made by the Laboratory of 3,806 Minnesota iron miners. (This article was reprinted in Occupational Medicine, Chicago, July 1947, pp. 17–21.)

Industrial Job Placement of Persons With Inactive Tuberculosis. By Committee on Tuberculosis in Industry of the American Trudeau Society, National Tuberculosis Association, and National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries. (*In* Occupational Medicine, Chicago, July 1947, pp. 22–25. 75 cents.)

The article outlines procedures, to be shared by the plant physician and employment officers, under which workers with inactive tuberculosis may be safely placed in a wide variety of jobs, but not in hazardous work or exposure to significant concentrations of free silica dust.

The Employment of the Blind in Unsheltered Occupations. By Eric W. Page. (*In* Outlook for the Blind and the Teachers Forum, New York, October 1947, pp. 211–224. 25 cents.)

Describes the development in England of industrial placement of the blind, and the official position of this program; lists suitable occupations, including some in the field of prefabricated housing construction.

Rehabilitation in Great Britain. New York, etc., British Information Services, October 1947. 18 pp., bibliography. (I. D. 455, revised.)

Reviews rehabilitation services now in operation under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, covering hospital services, forms of therapy, and training and resettlement of disabled persons; and briefly summarizes training for rehabilitation workers in physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and remedial gymnastics.

Housing

Housing Characteristics in 108 Selected Areas: 1946 Veterans' Housing Surveys and the 1940 Census of Housing. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; and Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1947. 42 pp.; processed. (Census Series HVet. No. 115; HHFA Statistics Bull. No. 1.)

Summary of 1940 and 1946 data on primary families and subfamilies, tenure, rent, and plumbing equipment in occupied dwelling units; 1946 data on vacancies among privately financed dwelling units; and 1946 data on income of employed World War II veterans.

Illinois' Housing Picture. [Chicago?], Illinois State Housing Board, 1947. 24 pp., illus.

Text and photographs descriptive of the housing supplied in Illinois by use of Federal surplus material and State grants.

Public Housing (Low-Rent, War, and Veterans' Projects) in New Orleans. New Orleans, Housing Authority, 1947. 26 pp.; processed.

Housing Rent Chart. By William Charney Vladeck. New York, City Housing Authority, Planning Division, 1947. 10 pp. 2d ed.

Short-cut method of arriving at the economic rent in low-rent public housing projects, under given sets of conditions. In the preparation of this second set of charts, two changes were made to reflect prevailing costs, namely, the development cost item was raised from $1,250 to $2,000 per room and the maintenance and operating cost from $50 to $70 per room per year.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Work Injuries in the United States During 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 16 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. No. 921.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Electrical Accidents in Bituminous Coal Mines. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1947. 93 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. (Miners' Circular No. 59; Coal-Mine Accident-Prevention Course, Section 6.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Injury Rates in New South Wales Manufacturing Industry. By A. C. Clarke. (*In* Bulletin of Industrial Psychology and Personnel Practice, Department of Labor and National Service, Industrial Welfare Division, Melbourne, September 1947, pp. 24–32.)

American Standard Safety Code for Bakery Equipment. New York, American Standards Association, 1947. 31 pp. (Z50.1–1947.) $1.

La Prévention des Accidents sur les Chantiers et dans les Ateliers du Bâtiment. Paris, Organisme Professionnel de Sécurité du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics, 1947. 318 pp., illus. (Document No. 7.)

Accident prevention manual for local representatives and regional committees of the safety agency of the public works administration in France. Includes text of laws concerning safety precautions in building, safety posters, and statistical data on accident frequency.

Industrial Hygiene

A Summary of the Chicago-Cook County Health Survey. Conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service. Chicago (54 West Hubbard Street), Chicago-Cook County Health Survey, Advisory Committee, 1947. 100 pp. 35 cents.

A section of this summary, headed Industrial Hygiene—For the Few, presents brief findings of a survey of about 1,400 establishments and nearly 600,000 workers. Practically no plants with fewer than 1,000 employees had a full-time physician. Full text of the health survey report will be published later.

The Incidence of Neurosis Among Factory Workers. By Russell Fraser. London, Medical Research Council, Industrial Health Research Board, 1947. 66 pp., charts. (Report No. 90.) 1s. 3d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Good Lighting for People at Work in Reading Rooms and Offices. By Alfred H. Holway and Dorothea Jameson. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1947. 43 pp., bibliography, illus. 75 cents.

La Iluminación en los Centros de Trabajo. By D. Ricardo Ibarrola Monasterio and D. Clemente Cebrian Martínez. [Madrid?], Instituto Nacional de Medicina y Seguridad del Trabajo, 1947. 86 pp., charts, illus.

Technical study of factory illumination.

La Protección en el Manejo de los Aparatos de Rayos X y Sustancias Radioactivas. By D. Julio Palacios Martín and D. Carlos Gil y Gil. [Madrid?], Instituto Nacional de Medicina y Seguridad del Trabajo, 1947. 35 pp., charts.

Technical study of measures for protection of workers engaged in the handling of X-ray apparatus and radioactive substances.

Industrial Relations

A Human Relations Casebook for Executives and Supervisors. By Francis S. Drake and Charles A. Drake. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1947. 187 pp., bibliographies. $2.50.

Case studies of personnel problems arising out of the day-to-day relations between management and employees.

The major topics covered include bargaining with individuals and groups, the use of incentives in personnel administration, and the problem of obtaining and using ideas of management personnel and production employees.

Union Liability and No-Strike Clauses. By James J. Bambrick, Jr. (*In* Conference Board Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, December 1947, pp. 369–376, chart.)

Shows frequency of union liability and no-strike clauses, with illustrations of major types, in 185 union contracts signed since passage of Labor Management Relations Act.

Union-Management Cooperation—Experience in the Clothing Industry. By Kurt Braun. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1947. 259 pp., charts. $3.

This book deals with the growth and functioning of labor-management cooperation in the clothing industry, in which organized labor and organized employers have had a long history of successful collaboration. The influence of this collaboration on labor-management relations in other industries is also considered. Particular attention is paid to the activities of the two major labor organizations in the clothing industry: The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, affiliated with the CIO, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, affiliated with the AFL.

The United States Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. By John E. Lawyer. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, August 1947, pp. 125–166. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

Traces the experience of the Federal Government in the promotion of industrial harmony through the judiciary, the Department of Labor, and machinery established for the railroad and other industries, and discusses industrial relations in 1946. Against this background, the provisions of the 1947 law are analyzed.

Labor Organizations and Conventions

Annual Conventions of the AFL and CIO. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 8 pp. (Serial No. R. 1912; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, November 1947.) Free.

Report of 20th National Delegate Conference of Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, Worcester, England, July 22–25, 1947. London, Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, 1947. 248 pp.

The account of the session devoted to the national wages agreement includes discussion of a proposal to accept payment by results as a condition of obtaining an increase in hourly rates.

A Short History of British Trade Unionism. London, Trades Union Congress, 1947. 31 pp., bibliographies. 6d.

Trade Unions in Postwar Russia. By Solomon M. Schwarz. (*In* Modern Review, New York, July 1947, pp. 350–359. 60 cents.)

Discussion of the Government's complete control of Soviet trade unions and the use made of them in the stimulation of production.

Trade Union Organization and Industrial Relations in Trinidad. By E. W. Dalley. London, Colonial Office, 1947. 55 pp. (Colonial No. 215.) 1s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Medical Care

Blue Cross and Medical Service Plans. By Louis S. Reed. Washington, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service, 1947. 323 pp., maps, charts; processed.

Findings and conclusions of a survey made "to appraise the advantages and limitations of Blue Cross plans" in serving public needs as to hospital and medical care. The diversity of area plans is discussed and suggestions made for their improvement, including greater coordination to achieve coverage of larger segments of the population. A list of approved Blue Cross plans in the United States, January 1, 1947, with addresses of plans and names of executive directors, is appended.

Medical Group Practice in the United States. By G. Halsey Hunt, M.D., and Marcus S. Goldstein. (*In* Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, December 6, 1947, pp. 904–909, map, charts. 25 cents.)

Report on 368 multispecialty medical groups, based on a questionnaire survey made in 1946, showing geographical distribution, size of groups, fields of medicine, hospital relations, administration, and group prepayment plans.

Medical Care and the Plight of the Negro. By W. Montague Cobb, M.D. New York, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1947. 38 pp., bibliography, illus. 10 cents.

A member of the faculty of Howard University in Washington, D. C., briefly appraises the facilities existing in the United States for medical care of Negroes and for education of Negro physicians.

Administration of Medical Care; Problems and Issues. By Odin W. Anderson. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, 1947. xv, 179 pp., charts, forms. (Bureau of Public Health Economics Research Series No. 2.) $1.50, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.

Comprehensive study, with statistics, of the tax-supported medical-dental program for recipients of old-age assistance in Washington State, 1941–45.

Medicine and Health in the Soviet Union. By Henry E. Sigerist, M.D. New York, Citadel Press, 1947. xix, 364 pp., charts. $5.

Revised edition of "Socialized Medicine in the Soviet Union," published in 1937. The author states that his purpose was to describe the positive achievements of the Soviet medical system just as he had stressed the positive achievements of American medicine in an earlier book. In Chapter III, on "Soviet Medicine in Action," he discusses such subjects as health education, food, housing, protection of labor, protection of mother and child, and rehabilitation of workers.

Pensions

Annual Report of the Comptroller of the City of New York for Fiscal Year 1946–47. New York, 1947. 465 pp.

Balance sheets and statements of operation of the five retirement systems of which the Comptroller is custodian are given in an appendix to the report. These systems are the New York City employees' retirement system, teachers' retirement system, Board of Education retirement system, and the pension funds for firemen and policemen.

Survey of Group Annuity Plans of Petroleum Industry Companies. New York, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1947. 24 pp.

Analysis, by insurance carrier, of principal provisions of group annuity plans of 50 companies having approximately 150,000 employees (exclusive of retired employees).

Net Worth of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries. By Erna Magnus. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, October 1947, pp. 12–27. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Based on surveys made in 1941–42 and 1944 in various cities. Includes information as to home ownership, life insurance, and depletion of savings.

The New Swiss Program of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. By Max Bloch. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, November 1947, pp. 16–19. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Outlines background and provisions of the new law which establishes a Nation-wide compulsory system of old-age and survivors insurance.

Personnel Management

Personnel Administration—a Point of View and a Method. By Paul Pigors and Charles A. Myers. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1947. 553 pp., bibliography. $4.50.

Part I covers, in separate chapters, the nature of personnel administration, handling of personnel problems, diagnosing of organizational stability, building and maintaining of work teams, wages and hours (including wage policies and wage administration, methods of wage payment, output standards, hours of work and shifts), and employee services and programs. Part II consists of case material illustrating the subject matter of Part I.

A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Literature on Personnel Administration and Industrial Relations. By Keith Davis. Austin, University of Texas, College of Business Administration, October 1947. 20 pp.; processed. (Bibliography No. 1.) Rev. ed.

Improving Supervision. By Frank Cushman and Robert W. Cushman. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1947. 232 pp. $2.50.

Discussion of human relations problems in industrial and business organizations, designed especially for follow-up reading in connection with training programs for supervisors.

Industrial Psychology. By Joseph Tiffin. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1947. 553 pp., charts, illus. 2d ed. $5.35 ($4 to schools).

Revision of the author's book of the same title published in 1942. There are two new chapters, the first of which deals with the interview and related employment methods, and the second, with wages and job evaluation. Other chapters cover various types of tests, training of employees, merit rating, and factors related to morale, fatigue, efficiency, and accident proneness.

Music in Relation to Employee Attitudes, Piecework, Production, and Industrial Accidents. By Henry Clay Smith. Stanford University, Calif., Stanford University Press (for American Psychological Association), 1947. 59 pp., bibliography, charts; processed. (Applied Psychology Monograph No. 14.) $1.75.

Prices and Price Control

Indexes of Retail Prices of Services and Miscellaneous Goods—Detailed Report, March 1935 to June 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. Variously paged; processed. Free.

Typical Residential Electric Bills, Cities of 2,500 Population and More—Typical Net Monthly Bills as of January 1, 1947. Washington, Federal Power Commission, 1947. 64 pp., charts; processed. (R. 34.) 25 cents.

Problems in Price Control: Changing Production Patterns. By Robert B. Armstrong and others; edited by Benjamin Caplan. Washington, 1947. 441 pp. (Historical Reports on War Administration: General Publication No. 9, U. S. Office of Temporary Controls, Office of Price Administration.) 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

In five parts: I, The problem; II, Price policy and production controls in textiles and apparel—OPA and WPB; III, Restrictive pricing to affect production patterns; IV, Incentive pricing; V, Price policy and the feed-food problem. Other volumes on "Problems in Price Control", published in this series of historical reports, deal with pricing standards, pricing techniques, stabilization subsidies, and legal phases, respectively

Judicial Review of Price Control: The Battle of the Meat Regulations. By Jacob D. Hyman and Nathaniel L. Nathanson. (*In* Illinois Law Review, Chicago, November–December 1947, pp. 584–634.)

"Fair Rents" Systems. By John W. Willis. (*In* George Washington Law Review, Washington, December 1947, pp. 104–140. $1.)

Discussion of the methods by which "fair rents" are established and of the problems inherent in the fixing of rents on a "fair" basis rather than by a "freeze" system whereby charges are limited by the rents asked on a given date.

Rent Control. By Margaret Rohrer and Douglas M. Frame. Berkeley, University of California, Bureau of Public Administration, 1947. 47 pp., bibliography; processed. (1947 Legislative Problems, No. 3.)

Gives the history of rent control in World Wars I and II and describes State rent control measures in recent years.

The housing situation in California is shown in statistical terms.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Union Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades, July 1, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 67 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 912.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Occupational Wage Relationships, Series 1, No. 11: Woolen and Worsted Textiles, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 11 pp., chart; processed. Free.

Salesmen's Compensation Plans. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1947. 39 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 81.)

Wage Rates, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Electrical Products Industry, [Canada], 1946. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, November 1947, pp. 1722–1730.)

Includes data for the radio sets and parts industry.

Le problème des Salaires en Allemagne. By E. Roeder. (*In* Revue Française du Travail, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale, Paris, October 1947, pp. 865–875.)

Reviews, in general terms, developments with respect to earnings and cost of living in the four zones of Germany under the occupation, and the wage and price policies of the occupying powers. The article deals particularly with the Allied Control Council's Directive No. 14 of September 1945 continuing the wage freeze established under the Nazi regime, and with the limited modifications of this wage freeze authorized by the Control Council in September 1946.

Arbeidslønninger 1946. (*In* Statistiske Meddelelser, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Oslo, 1947, Nr. 7–9, pp. 315–321. Kr. 0.60.)

Summary data from the quarterly wage surveys conducted in Norway during 1946, with comparable figures from the semi-annual surveys made in 1944 and 1945. Average hourly earnings of workers are shown according to skills, industry, and region.

Private Funksjonærers Lønningsforhold i 1 Juli 1946. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1947. 67 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk X, 136.)

Results of a survey of wages of salaried workers in Norway, made in July 1946. Data on average monthly earnings are presented by industry, size of industry, and geographical district. Distributions of workers are tabulated in relation to experience, age, and level of earnings.

Women in Industry

Summary of State Labor Laws for Women, September 15, 1947. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1947. 7 pp.; processed. Free.

State Laws Relating to Night Work for Women. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, October 15, 1947. 4 pp.; processed. Free.

Employment of Women in the First Post-Reconversion Year in New York State, 1946–47. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage, 1947. 41 pp., bibliography, charts; processed.

Employment of Women in Switzerland. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, August 1947, pp. 167–174. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

International Documents on the Status of Women. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1947. 116 pp. (Bull. No. 217.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

General Reports

Protecting 60 Million Workers: Thirty-Fifth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1947. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1947. 117 pp. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Reports on the activities of the Department of Labor and reviews labor conditions during the fiscal year 1946–47.

Economic Review of Chile, 1946. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade, 1947. 26 pp.; processed. (International Reference Service, Vol. IV, No. 59.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes information on cost of living and labor conditions. Similar reviews have been published by the Office of International Trade for various other countries, based on reports submitted by representatives of the United States in the countries concerned.

Report of the Ministry of Labor and National Service, [Great Britain], for the years 1939–46. London, 1947. 394 pp. (Cmd. 7225.) 7s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

This volume takes the place of the annual reports that were omitted during the war years. Part I covers mobilization for war; Part II, demobilization and reallocation of manpower; and Part III, other work of the Ministry, including activities in connection with assistance to disabled persons, unemployment insurance and assistance, juveniles, industrial relations, and international labor relations. The report contains a considerable amount of information on the problems handled, as well as accounts of procedures and regulations.

USSR: A concise handbook. Edited by Ernest J. Simmons. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University Press, 1947. 494 pp., map. $4.50.

Collection of 27 articles on the Soviet Union, prepared for the Encyclopedia Americana. The articles survey the historical, political, economic, social, and cultural aspects of Russian civilization. Background information on pre-Soviet Russia is included.

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A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1947												1946
	December [2]	November [2]	October [2]	September [2]	August [2]	July [2]	June [2]	May	April	March	February	January	December
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force [3]	60,870	61,510	62,219	62,130	63,017	64,035	64,007	61,760	60,650	59,960	59,630	59,510	60,320
Civilian labor force	59,590	60,216	60,892	60,784	61,665	62,664	62,609	60,290	59,120	58,390	58,010	57,790	58,430
Unemployment	1,643	1,621	1,687	1,912	2,096	2,584	2,555	1,960	2,420	2,330	2,490	2,400	2,120
Employment	57,947	58,595	59,204	58,872	59,569	60,079	60,055	58,330	56,700	56,060	55,520	55,390	56,310
Nonagricultural	50,985	50,609	50,583	50,145	50,594	50,013	49,678	49,370	48,840	48,820	48,600	48,890	49,100
Worked 35 hours or more	43,144	42,616	43,102	42,796	41,068	39,602	41,747	41,330	40,120	40,680	40,750	41,500	42,120
Worked 15-34 hours	4,674	5,147	4,534	3,988	4,574	4,630	4,532	4,780	4,820	4,880	4,690	4,280	4,290
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	1,631	1,470	1,391	1,312	1,224	1,150	1,243	1,550	1,570	1,500	1,440	1,400	1,350
With a job but not at work [5]	1,534	1,376	1,556	2,050	3,726	4,631	2,156	1,710	2,330	1,760	1,720	1,710	1,340
Agricultural	6,962	7,985	8,622	8,727	8,975	10,066	10,377	8,960	7,860	7,240	6,920	6,500	7,210
Worked 35 hours or more	4,590	5,709	6,867	7,297	6,734	8,067	8,326	6,940	5,520	4,750	4,320	4,040	5,150
Worked 15-34 hours	1,631	1,781	1,383	1,077	1,687	1,653	1,700	1,660	1,770	1,790	1,890	1,700	1,450
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	320	298	204	165	193	171	187	210	260	300	280	300	320
With a job but not at work [5]	421	198	167	187	362	174	165	150	310	400	430	460	290
Males													
Total labor force [3]	44,156	44,426	44,754	44,881	45,874	46,213	45,839	44,620	44,310	43,990	43,700	43,560	43,860
Civilian labor force	42,892	43,148	43,443	43,551	44,540	44,861	44,460	43,170	42,800	42,440	42,100	41,860	41,990
Unemployment	1,239	1,176	1,183	1,393	1,518	1,789	1,707	1,420	1,900	1,850	2,010	1,950	1,690
Employment	41,653	41,972	42,260	42,158	43,022	43,071	42,753	41,750	40,900	40,590	40,090	39,910	40,300
Nonagricultural	35,484	35,323	35,340	35,202	35,452	34,937	34,729	34,340	33,970	34,030	33,830	34,060	34,010
Worked 35 hours or more	31,147	31,020	31,476	31,232	30,302	29,041	30,639	30,160	29,260	29,400	29,280	29,910	30,290
Worked 15-34 hours	2,411	2,709	2,212	2,094	2,506	2,555	2,333	2,350	2,530	2,680	2,540	2,200	2,120
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	738	622	630	522	487	446	469	690	730	660	670	660	600
With a job but not at work [5]	1,187	972	1,022	1,355	2,156	2,895	1,288	1,140	1,450	1,290	1,340	1,290	1,000
Agricultural	6,169	6,649	6,920	6,955	7,570	8,134	8,024	7,410	6,930	6,560	6,260	5,850	6,290
Worked 35 hours or more	4,376	5,236	5,913	6,175	6,191	7,130	7,187	6,400	5,260	4,600	4,190	3,850	4,860
Worked 15-34 hours	1,177	1,038	736	523	937	775	588	770	1,230	1,380	1,460	1,330	950
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	252	194	128	87	141	98	101	130	190	230	230	250	220
With a job but not at work [5]	364	180	142	169	303	130	148	110	250	350	380	420	260
Females													
Total labor force [3]	16,714	17,084	17,465	17,249	17,143	17,822	18,168	17,140	16,340	15,970	15,930	15,950	16,460
Civilian labor force	16,698	17,068	17,449	17,233	17,125	17,803	18,149	17,120	16,320	15,950	15,910	15,930	16,440
Unemployment	404	445	504	519	578	795	848	540	520	480	480	450	430
Employment	16,294	16,623	16,944	16,714	16,547	17,008	17,302	16,580	15,800	15,470	15,430	15,480	16,010
Nonagricultural	15,501	15,286	15,243	14,943	15,142	15,076	14,949	15,030	14,870	14,790	14,770	14,830	15,090
Worked 35 hours or more	11,997	11,596	11,626	11,564	10,766	10,561	11,108	11,170	10,860	11,280	11,470	11,590	11,830
Worked 15-34 hours	2,263	2,438	2,322	1,894	2,068	2,075	2,199	2,430	2,290	2,200	2,150	2,080	2,170
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	893	848	761	790	737	704	774	860	840	840	770	740	750
With a job but not at work [5]	347	404	534	695	1,570	1,736	868	570	880	470	380	420	340
Agricultural	793	1,336	1,702	1,772	1,405	1,932	2,353	1,550	930	680	660	650	920
Worked 35 hours or more	214	473	954	1,122	543	937	1,139	540	260	150	130	190	290
Worked 15-34 hours	454	743	647	554	750	878	1,112	890	540	410	430	370	500
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	68	104	76	78	52	73	86	80	70	70	50	50	100
With a job but not at work [5]	57	18	25	18	59	44	17	40	60	50	50	40	30

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions.

[2] Beginning in June 1947, the estimates are presented rounded to the nearest thousand, and, for convenience, figures under 100,000 are no longer replaced with asterisks. These changes from previous practice do not reflect an improvement in reliability of the data but are made in order to achieve consistency with other census releases on related subjects. Because of rounding the individual figures no longer add to group totals.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division [1]

[In thousands]

Industry division	1947												1946	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943	1939
Total estimated employment	44,066	43,444	43,295	43,039	42,624	42,201	42,363	41,919	41,824	42,043	41,849	41,803	42,928	42,042	30,287
Manufacturing	15,951	15,861	15,831	15,801	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	15,372	15,348	17,381	10,078
Mining	898	897	895	894	896	866	893	884	856	879	880	883	874	917	845
Contract construction [2]	1,788	1,854	1,896	1,904	1,894	1,847	1,768	1,685	1,619	1,534	1,502	1,527	1,644	1,567	1,150
Transportation and public utilities	4,064	4,071	4,092	4,110	4,144	4,140	4,115	3,970	3,836	4,020	4,011	4,014	4,071	3,619	2,912
Transportation	2,851	2,866	2,894	2,905	2,927	2,928	2,920	2,890	2,870	2,856	2,853	2,863	2,919	2,746	2,080
Communication	719	713	707	713	722	721	712	605	496	699	697	692	691	488	391
Other public utilities	494	492	491	492	495	491	483	475	470	465	461	459	461	385	441
Trade	9,455	9,076	8,886	8,688	8,586	8,558	8,582	8,545	8,552	8,565	8,507	8,552	9,234	7,322	6,705
Finance	1,591	1,588	1,586	1,583	1,602	1,590	1,567	1,561	1,554	1,555	1,546	1,544	1,546	1,401	1,382
Service	4,688	4,669	4,662	4,634	4,619	4,686	4,711	4,590	4,552	4,565	4,561	4,527	4,573	3,786	3,228
Government	5,631	5,428	5,447	5,425	5,288	5,281	5,399	5,447	5,426	5,415	5,367	5,384	5,638	6,049	3,987
Federal	1,985	1,751	1,744	1,761	1,796	1,828	1,886	1,905	1,923	1,945	1,952	1,963	2,236	2,875	898
State and local	3,646	3,677	3,703	3,664	3,492	3,453	3,513	3,542	3,503	3,470	3,415	3,421	3,402	3,174	3,089

[1] Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salaried workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

[2] These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear in every third issue thereafter.

TABLE A–3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group [1]

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1947												1946	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943	1939
All manufacturing	15,951	15,861	15,831	15,801	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	15,372	15,348	17,381	10,078
Durable goods	8,055	7,986	7,925	7,875	7,795	7,691	7,863	7,781	7,892	7,892	7,857	7,781	7,731	10,297	4,357
Nondurable goods	7,896	7,875	7,906	7,926	7,800	7,542	7,465	7,456	7,537	7,618	7,618	7,591	7,617	7,084	5,720
Iron and steel and their products	1,888	1,873	1,864	1,862	1,854	1,826	1,839	1,829	1,842	1,840	1,832	1,823	1,787	2,034	1,171
Electrical machinery	759	757	749	738	731	729	746	718	732	775	777	773	771	914	355
Machinery, except electrical	1,555	1,539	1,534	1,530	1,522	1,491	1,528	1,532	1,536	1,522	1,512	1,504	1,489	1,585	690
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	584	570	543	529	520	517	583	587	601	596	599	603	600	2,951	193
Automobiles	1,006	993	991	987	953	970	967	926	987	971	965	924	943	845	466
Nonferrous metals and their products	470	466	464	461	456	452	467	479	491	496	498	494	493	525	253
Lumber and timber basic products	747	749	750	747	748	724	730	715	690	673	660	654	652	589	465
Furniture and finished lumber products	543	537	531	524	517	503	510	507	516	524	523	514	504	429	385
Stone, clay, and glass products	503	502	499	497	494	479	493	488	497	495	491	492	492	422	349
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	1,373	1,354	1,333	1,307	1,287	1,273	1,293	1,310	1,336	1,355	1,362	1,354	1,353	1,330	1,235
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,367	1,338	1,349	1,312	1,281	1,196	1,195	1,193	1,222	1,277	1,274	1,244	1,229	1,080	894
Leather and leather products	415	411	408	406	401	390	387	385	398	404	405	403	403	378	384
Food	1,605	1,638	1,705	1,829	1,791	1,665	1,557	1,516	1,505	1,487	1,485	1,513	1,548	1,418	1,192
Tobacco manufactures	102	104	103	100	99	97	97	96	95	100	103	104	105	103	105
Paper and allied products	474	469	467	462	461	454	462	461	465	467	467	465	465	389	320
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	712	708	706	700	697	693	692	690	689	687	687	683	688	549	561
Chemicals and allied products	763	759	755	746	730	733	726	744	747	750	747	741	732	873	421
Products of petroleum and coal	233	233	233	233	234	235	231	228	223	224	222	222	221	170	147
Rubber products	277	276	272	267	268	265	272	276	289	293	295	294	296	231	150
Miscellaneous industries	575	585	575	564	551	541	553	558	568	574	571	568	577	563	311

[1] Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State [1]

[In thousands]

Region and State	1947											1946		Annual average 1943
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	
New England:														
Maine	112.5	113.1	114.7	114.5	111.5	107.9	108.0	108.6	115.3	118.0	117.9	117.8	117.1	144.4
New Hampshire	83.9	82.9	82.1	80.7	77.6	79.3	78.7	81.1	83.0	83.5	82.4	83.0	81.6	77.0
Vermont	39.8	39.7	39.9	40.2	39.2	39.4	39.4	42.0	42.9	43.2	43.3	43.1	41.8	41.3
Massachusetts	753.2	741.6	732.5	720.4	707.2	724.7	734.3	749.9	763.5	765.5	761.6	766.9	762.1	835.6
Rhode Island	154.3	152.9	148.1	143.0	141.4	147.0	147.7	150.6	153.8	154.0	153.6	154.4	152.0	169.4
Connecticut	416.0	414.3	411.1	407.8	404.6	414.1	417.0	420.1	424.2	425.2	422.0	420.6	416.1	504.2
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	1,918.6	1,922.8	1,900.1	1,870.8	1,801.9	1,841.6	1,858.0	1,893.4	1,934.5	1,939.1	1,922.9	1,930.3	1,939.6	2,115.7
New Jersey	757.4	751.4	749.2	735.9	719.6	745.2	727.0	738.5	768.6	768.4	770.3	768.0	757.7	951.1
Pennsylvania	1,524.9	1,519.0	1,505.5	1,491.7	1,471.7	1,487.1	1,494.5	1,507.7	1,511.8	1,513.1	1,518.8	1,515.1	1,511.7	1,579.3
East North Central:														
Ohio	1,247.3	1,244.7	1,244.0	1,238.1	1,232.0	1,244.5	1,238.7	1,254.6	1,255.4	1,251.3	1,242.7	1,231.1	1,238.3	1,363.3
Indiana	556.0	561.0	580.0	552.3	550.0	553.2	550.1	554.4	555.8	556.2	549.6	544.2	538.4	633.1
Illinois	1,266.3	1,257.0	1,249.0	1,237.8	1,228.6	1,238.3	1,232.0	1,248.2	1,249.4	1,251.1	1,244.4	1,236.0	1,229.6	1,263.7
Michigan	1,018.8	1,021.8	1,023.3	1,004.6	997.0	1,013.1	980.3	1,035.4	1,046.7	1,038.5	1,027.8	1,032.8	1,041.6	1,181.8
Wisconsin	434.1	432.7	444.2	442.1	451.8	430.4	425.8	429.8	429.3	424.6	420.7	422.5	420.1	442.8
West North Central:														
Minnesota	199.9	199.0	209.9	201.6	205.1	194.5	193.5	195.1	197.8	199.1	199.0	200.1	200.2	215.1
Iowa	149.8	148.6	149.4	149.1	147.4	146.5	145.0	146.6	147.0	149.4	148.8	146.9	144.0	161.7
Missouri	366.8	362.6	356.8	356.6	352.9	355.5	351.3	355.9	355.8	359.8	355.3	357.9	356.0	412.9
North Dakota	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.6
South Dakota	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.5	10.5	10.3
Nebraska	45.9	45.1	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.1	42.5	41.9	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.5	44.0	60.8
Kansas	79.9	79.8	79.4	80.0	80.7	81.0	79.5	79.3	77.8	78.1	78.9	79.6	79.3	144.2
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	45.2	45.6	48.2	48.4	45.2	45.4	45.4	44.9	45.0	44.6	45.3	45.2	45.0	55.2
Maryland	231.1	229.3	232.4	228.2	217.4	224.3	228.9	228.4	236.2	237.3	237.9	241.3	240.7	348.8
District of Columbia	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.3	17.0	15.6
Virginia	217.3	217.0	214.5	211.5	208.2	207.9	209.4	209.1	210.1	210.1	211.4	213.3	212.6	231.9
West Virginia	133.0	133.4	132.8	132.5	131.0	132.6	131.5	133.0	131.9	132.0	131.9	131.9	133.4	132.2
North Carolina	378.2	373.6	367.7	366.1	364.7	365.6	366.4	372.7	376.0	375.7	373.9	371.5	367.0	399.9
South Carolina	197.6	194.8	192.3	192.0	191.5	188.9	188.7	189.7	189.8	189.5	188.5	188.0	186.7	191.8
Georgia	256.7	253.9	251.9	248.5	238.2	246.2	249.7	253.9	254.0	255.9	257.9	260.0	263.6	302.9
Florida	82.7	80.6	78.6	76.8	76.0	77.1	76.6	81.9	86.8	88.1	90.6	90.4	89.4	136.0
East South Central:														
Kentucky	130.7	130.3	128.2	125.8	122.4	123.6	123.9	130.7	129.1	129.9	129.1	129.1	127.4	131.7
Tennessee	253.0	253.8	251.8	250.8	246.2	245.2	245.7	249.2	249.9	250.9	250.0	247.7	248.6	255.9
Alabama	229.3	228.0	224.3	*223.1	*222.1	*225.6	223.4	224.0	224.3	225.0	224.7	222.9	221.6	258.5
Mississippi	95.5	94.1	95.0	95.3	91.4	90.9	88.5	90.4	92.1	93.5	92.7	91.5	90.5	95.1
West South Central:														
Arkansas	75.5	76.0	74.9	74.0	71.0	71.5	71.4	72.7	67.9	67.6	67.4	70.0	70.1	76.7
Louisiana	141.1	143.5	142.7	142.6	140.9	138.6	136.6	135.2	133.2	132.4	132.7	133.6	132.5	166.1
Oklahoma	56.5	55.7	55.2	55.2	53.8	53.5	53.0	54.1	54.3	54.6	54.6	55.2	55.8	99.7
Texas	347.7	339.9	337.8	341.5	335.1	339.3	324.5	325.9	324.8	326.0	324.8	329.8	328.9	424.8
Mountain:														
Montana	18.7	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.6	17.9	18.1	15.7
Idaho	19.9	20.4	19.3	19.5	20.8	20.1	19.2	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.9	20.1	21.9	15.9
Wyoming	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.7	7.0	5.1
Colorado	60.4	60.6	57.9	56.6	55.9	54.6	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.5	56.0	56.2	58.7	67.5
New Mexico	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	7.9
Arizona	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.5	19.4
Utah	27.3	29.4	30.1	26.3	29.1	24.9	24.1	23.5	23.0	22.5	23.0	24.5	25.4	33.5
Nevada	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	7.9
Pacific:														
Washington	178.2	183.9	191.7	185.0	176.5	179.3	*174.9	*170.4	*169.2	*166.1	*162.3	*166.0	*168.8	285.6
Oregon	112.2	117.2	122.2	122.4	116.6	119.1	117.1	115.5	114.4	115.2	116.1	118.0	118.4	192.1
California	716.8	736.3	744.1	759.9	703.6	689.1	692.7	698.7	691.7	693.6	696.9	705.9	705.4	1,165.5

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month of publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State agency listed below:

Cooperating State Agencies

Arizona—Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 111, Phoenix.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 1.
Florida—Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Administration, State Office Building, Atlanta 3.
Illinois—Illinois Department of Labor, 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
Kansas—Kansas State Labor Department, Topeka.
Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, 331 Water St., Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.
Massachusetts—Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, State House, Boston 33.
Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Missouri—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1101 Capitol Ave., Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana, Helena.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Jersey—New Jersey Department of Labor, Trenton 8.
New York—Research & Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor, 342 Madison Ave., New York 17.
North Carolina—North Carolina Department of Labor, Raleigh.
Oklahoma—Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, American National Bldg., Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1 (Manufacturing), Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (Nonmanufacturing.)
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Division of Census and Information, Providence 2.
Tennessee—Tennessee Department of Employment Security, Cotton States Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, State Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.
Washington—Employment Security Dept., P. O. Box 367, Olympia.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison 3.
*Revised.

TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943	1939
All manufacturing	12,960	12,876	12,849	12,832	12,640	12,294	12,404	12,341	12,524	12,614	12,593	12,511	12,514	14,560	8,192
Durable goods	6,640	6,574	6,518	6,473	6,401	6,307	6,488	6,426	6,528	6,532	6,502	6,429	6,393	8,727	3,611
Nondurable goods	6,320	6,302	6,331	6,359	6,239	5,987	5,916	5,915	5,996	6,082	6,091	6,082	6,121	5,834	4,581
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products	1,605	1,592	1,583	1,580	1,572	1,547	1,562	1,555	1,567	1,567	1,562	1,552	1,521	1,761	991
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		497.9	498.1	498.8	502.9	498.1	497.0	491.1	486.5	482.3	483.3	479.7	467.0	516.7	388.4
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		83.6	83.7	83.2	84.1	83.7	85.3	85.7	86.5	87.1	87.1	86.2	84.4	81.5	58.4
Malleable-iron castings		27.2	26.7	26.4	26.4	25.1	26.5	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.4	25.1	24.2	26.5	18.0
Steel castings		49.1	49.0	49.1	48.6	47.6	48.7	49.5	49.4	49.5	49.8	50.5	51.5	83.0	30.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		21.0	20.8	20.6	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.5	19.9	20.2	20.1	19.8	19.2	16.7	16.5
Tin cans and other tinware		46.4	46.4	47.8	47.1	43.9	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.5	32.4	31.8
Wire drawn from purchased rods		30.7	30.5	30.1	30.5	30.3	30.7	26.3	30.7	29.7	30.2	30.5	29.9	36.0	22.0
Wirework		40.0	40.2	40.8	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.2	41.4	42.3	39.7	41.9	40.5	32.8	30.4
Cutlery and edge tools		24.3	24.1	23.5	23.1	21.3	23.3	25.6	27.0	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.7	21.8	15.4
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		25.0	24.6	24.3	24.1	23.7	25.2	24.7	26.6	27.0	26.7	26.7	26.8	27.8	15.3
Hardware		50.4	49.6	48.7	47.4	48.6	49.5	50.1	50.4	50.9	50.6	50.1	49.6	45.3	35.7
Plumbers' supplies		29.3	28.6	28.4	28.6	28.5	29.2	30.0	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.1	29.8	23.9	24.6
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		68.0	67.7	67.2	64.4	61.7	63.0	63.0	62.8	64.2	63.5	62.8	60.8	55.6	46.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		45.6	45.7	45.4	45.5	44.8	47.6	48.5	50.5	52.5	52.5	52.6	51.0	59.3	30.3
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		86.2	85.5	85.2	83.2	81.4	82.7	83.8	84.9	86.0	85.5	84.9	84.5	89.3	55.6
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork		59.5	59.0	59.5	59.6	58.5	58.7	59.0	58.9	58.8	57.9	57.5	57.1	71.0	35.5
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	12.8	7.7
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		21.0	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.2	29.1	14.3
Forgings, iron and steel		27.2	27.1	26.9	26.9	26.6	27.2	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.3	26.9	26.7	40.2	15.4
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		14.0	13.6	13.2	13.1	*12.8	12.7	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.8	13.6	13.2	25.8	8.4
Screw-machine products and wood screws		26.2	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.7	27.7	28.0	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.4	29.3	49.6	16.9
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	7.8	6.1
Firearms		14.2	14.1	13.7	13.6	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.0	66.1	5.0
Electrical machinery	585	584	577	567	550	557	574	554	567	599	601	598	597	741	259
Electrical equipment		314.5	312.2	309.8	305.7	306.5	314.7	307.8	312.1	316.8	318.1	315.7	314.8	460.3	180.8
Radios and phonographs		87.7	86.3	82.5	80.3	77.6	81.8	85.7	89.4	92.0	92.5	92.8	93.5	114.7	43.5
Communication equipment		80.4	79.0	77.5	77.3	78.0	80.9	67.7	70.8	91.6	92.2	92.4	92.6	110.4	32.1
Machinery, except electrical	1,210	1,194	1,190	1,185	1,175	1,152	1,185	1,194	1,197	1,189	1,181	1,173	1,161	1,293	529
Machinery and machine-shop products		376.1	377.8	378.3	376.0	373.3	381.8	383.6	386.0	385.6	385.1	381.9	379.6	490.4	202.3
Engines and turbines		42.7	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.0	43.1	44.4	44.9	45.6	45.5	45.4	45.6	68.8	18.7
Tractors		57.8	57.2	56.4	55.0	56.3	56.9	55.5	55.0	54.7	55.0	54.8	54.5	52.4	31.3
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		51.4	51.1	51.3	50.5	49.0	51.4	50.2	49.5	46.9	46.8	46.1	44.8	37.7	27.8
Machine tools		50.3	51.4	51.7	51.9	50.1	53.4	55.1	57.2	58.0	59.0	59.8	60.6	109.7	36.6
Machine-tool accessories		42.2	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.1	44.9	46.2	47.8	49.0	50.1	51.3	51.5	88.4	25.1
Textile machinery		39.2	38.7	36.9	36.0	36.1	38.7	38.4	37.8	37.6	37.1	36.4	35.3	28.5	21.9
Pumps and pumping equipment		54.6	54.7	56.1	55.7	56.4	58.6	59.0	59.6	59.8	59.4	58.8	58.9	76.8	24.2
Typewriters		24.8	24.4	23.9	23.4	14.3	18.1	23.8	23.4	23.3	23.0	22.7	22.3	12.0	16.2
Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines		43.4	42.4	41.6	40.5	37.5	37.7	40.7	40.5	39.8	38.7	37.6	37.3	34.8	19.7
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		15.5	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.5	13.3	7.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		12.8	12.4	12.0	11.9	11.9	10.7	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.7	7.8
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		78.8	78.6	78.1	77.8	76.4	78.3	74.3	72.9	70.7	67.1	68.2	65.2	54.4	35.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	457	443	420	406	397	395	463	466	477	471	472	474	473	2,508	159
Locomotives		26.0	25.9	25.1	24.4	23.8	24.3	23.8	25.1	26.0	26.9	26.6	27.1	34.1	6.5
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		56.8	55.2	55.4	54.6	55.1	54.9	55.2	55.6	54.0	53.5	51.2	50.8	60.5	24.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		133.1	133.0	129.7	130.7	129.3	133.9	138.2	141.9	141.2	141.9	143.9	144.7	794.9	39.7
Aircraft engines		25.9	26.2	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	28.1	28.0	28.6	29.5	29.0	233.5	8.9
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		118.0	101.1	93.0	87.1	87.7	140.4	140.3	143.9	140.4	140.7	142.4	142.8	1,225.2	69.2
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		14.6	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.1	10.0	7.0
Automobiles	813	797	795	798	772	785	789	751	807	798	791	755	774	714	402
Nonferrous metals and their products	402	399	397	394	390	386	401	412	424	430	432	428	426	449	229
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		39.1	39.2	39.3	39.4	40.4	40.1	39.6	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.2	40.2	56.4	27.6
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		52.1	52.3	52.5	52.8	53.8	57.1	59.8	61.7	62.4	63.7	63.0	62.8	75.8	38.8
Clocks and watches		28.0	27.7	27.5	26.9	24.6	27.3	27.6	28.0	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.2	25.2	20.3
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		18.1	17.8	17.1	16.6	16.1	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.9	15.9	14.5
Silverware and plated ware		17.2	17.0	16.6	16.2	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	11.8	12.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943	1939
Durable goods—Continued															
Nonferrous metals and their products—Con.															
Lighting equipment		29.0	29.6	29.9	30.0	31.0	31.6	32.3	32.4	33.0	33.0	32.3	31.6	24.3	20.5
Aluminum manufactures		43.0	42.5	41.8	40.5	39.6	43.2	46.2	48.9	50.6	50.8	51.1	51.3	79.4	23.5
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		25.9	25.7	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.9	29.5	18.8
Lumber and timber basic products[2]	678	680	681	678	678	658	665	651	627	611	598	592	592	535	420
Sawmills and logging camps		547.3	550.2	549.6	549.6	531.3	534.7	523.8	502.8	488.5	477.0	471.1	472.8	435.8	313.7
Planing and plywood mills		132.4	129.8	128.1	128.1	126.5	128.6	126.1	124.7	122.7	121.1	120.7	119.3	99.2	79.1
Furniture and finished lumber products[2]	457	453	446	438	433	419	426	425	433	440	441	432	425	366	328
Mattresses and bedsprings		35.9	34.9	33.3	31.5	28.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	31.6	31.4	31.2	30.6	21.7	20.5
Furniture		243.6	238.6	233.1	230.3	223.9	227.0	225.9	229.2	233.6	235.1	230.1	227.2	200.0	177.9
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		35.3	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	35.9	35.2	35.1	34.3	35.4	28.3
Caskets and other morticians' goods		19.7	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.6	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.6	14.2	13.9
Wood preserving		17.3	17.9	18.2	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.8	12.4	12.6
Wood, turned and shaped		32.5	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.2	30.2	30.5	33.5	33.8	34.4	32.7	31.9	26.4	24.6
Stone, clay, and glass products[2]	433	432	429	427	424	411	423	418	429	427	424	425	424	360	294
Glass and glassware		120.0	120.0	118.9	118.2	113.1	120.3	122.1	122.8	121.8	119.7	122.7	122.4	99.8	71.4
Glass products made from purchased glass		12.6	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.9	11.3	10.0
Cement		36.9	36.8	37.0	36.8	35.7	35.3	29.7	35.4	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.2	27.1	24.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		75.5	75.6	75.4	75.1	73.3	73.0	72.1	72.3	71.1	70.5	70.4	69.3	52.5	58.0
Pottery and related products		57.2	56.1	55.9	56.1	54.3	55.5	56.0	56.2	56.2	56.2	55.3	55.0	45.0	33.8
Gypsum		6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	4.5	4.9
Wall board, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		12.7	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	8.1
Lime		9.5	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.8	17.7	17.4	16.9	17.3	12.5	18.5
Abrasives		16.5	16.5	16.9	16.2	17.0	18.7	19.4	19.6	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.1	23.4	7.7
Asbestos products		21.3	21.3	21.0	20.6	19.5	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.7	22.0	15.9
Nondurable goods															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures[2]	1,256	1,238	1,217	1,192	1,172	1,158	1,179	1,197	1,223	1,242	1,247	1,242	1,242	1,237	1,144
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		516.9	508.2	498.9	494.1	492.6	501.7	509.0	516.8	519.0	520.2	518.3	516.3	526.3	418.4
Cotton smallwares		13.9	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.7	14.6	15.0	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.0	17.8	14.1
Silk and rayon goods		106.9	105.7	103.3	101.5	99.9	101.7	103.1	105.4	106.7	106.8	107.1	106.9	104.1	126.6
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		174.2	170.9	168.7	162.9	158.1	162.9	164.3	169.9	175.1	179.4	180.2	181.7	174.1	157.7
Hosiery		136.2	133.4	130.2	128.2	125.9	124.4	128.8	134.8	138.2	138.0	136.8	135.9	125.9	168.0
Knitted cloth		11.5	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.6	11.5
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		31.4	30.8	29.6	27.9	27.0	28.0	29.6	31.6	33.8	34.6	34.9	36.4	34.8	29.7
Knitted underwear		47.9	46.9	45.6	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.2	43.6	43.5	42.8	42.0	41.3	44.9	40.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		85.9	85.1	83.0	81.2	80.2	83.4	84.2	85.1	86.2	86.2	85.7	84.3	80.2	70.6
Carpets and rugs, wool		34.4	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.4	31.2	30.5	29.9	29.5	24.5	27.0
Hats, fur-felt		13.6	13.6	13.2	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.7	11.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.8	11.0	15.4
Jute goods, except felts		3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.8
Cordage and twine		16.1	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.8	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.0	17.2	18.3	12.8
Apparel and other finished textile products[2]	1,199	1,171	1,181	1,149	1,122	1,040	1,040	1,037	1,066	1,120	1,119	1,090	1,079	958	790
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		309.2	306.9	299.4	294.7	278.2	284.5	280.5	283.5	287.5	287.8	284.6	282.7	265.9	229.6
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		81.1	79.3	77.2	75.1	71.7	74.3	73.2	73.3	74.1	73.7	71.4	70.5	67.2	74.0
Underwear and neckwear, men's		18.1	17.3	17.1	16.6	15.4	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.1	18.5	18.3	18.8	16.3	17.0
Work shirts		16.1	15.8	15.9	15.6	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.7	16.5	16.8	16.3	15.9	18.5	14.1
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		452.1	462.3	452.1	440.4	400.2	389.1	389.3	407.5	442.3	439.4	421.8	414.4	345.3	286.2
Corsets and allied garments		19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.5	18.8
Millinery		21.2	25.2	23.8	23.6	20.5	20.2	20.3	22.0	26.2	26.0	24.2	22.5	23.3	25.5
Handkerchiefs		5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.7	5.1
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		32.1	30.9	28.7	27.3	23.2	22.5	22.2	22.3	23.5	24.8	25.7	26.9	25.2	17.8
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.		30.0	31.6	30.6	29.4	26.6	28.6	29.3	29.0	28.7	28.8	29.1	29.6	24.0	11.2
Textile bags		28.3	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.8	28.3	29.4	29.7	29.3	29.8	19.6	12.6
Leather and leather products[2]	373	369	366	364	360	349	346	345	358	363	364	362	362	340	347
Leather		46.9	46.9	46.7	46.0	45.4	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.0	46.3	45.8	45.4	46.5	50.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		19.8	19.6	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.0	18.3	19.4	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.6	19.2	20.9
Boots and shoes		227.5	225.8	225.1	223.4	216.8	214.4	212.6	220.7	224.4	224.2	222.6	221.7	205.6	230.9
Leather gloves and mittens		13.2	13.1	12.8	12.7	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.7	15.4	10.9
Trunks and suitcases		14.7	14.4	13.5	12.7	11.7	12.2	12.1	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.7	13.7	8.3
Food[2]	1,165	1,197	1,259	1,381	1,344	1,223	1,114	1,077	1,068	1,055	1,059	1,098	1,139	1,056	855
Slaughtering and meat packing		191.7	183.0	182.0	182.9	182.3	176.4	172.9	167.8	172.5	178.2	184.4	179.7	174.0	135.0
Butter		33.8	34.9	35.8	37.8	38.8	38.4	37.4	35.5	34.0	33.3	32.8	34.7	33.2	20.1
Condensed and evaporated milk		19.5	20.5	21.2	22.7	23.5	23.5	22.4	21.4	20.3	19.9	19.3	19.0	19.9	10.9
Ice cream		26.3	27.8	31.1	32.8	33.4	33.1	30.0	27.6	25.4	24.4	23.9	24.3	23.0	17.6
Flour		39.7	39.8	39.0	39.3	39.4	37.9	36.9	38.5	33.8	38.7	38.9	39.0	32.9	27.8
Feeds, prepared		28.5	28.9	29.6	29.9	29.6	29.0	27.5	28.0	28.5	27.5	27.8	26.9	25.0	17.3
Cereal preparations		13.0	13.0	14.0	14.2	13.1	12.2	11.9	13.1	12.6	12.5	13.0	13.7	11.4	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943	1939
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Food—Continued															
Baking	-------	224.8	234.5	219.8	218.0	216.6	213.2	211.4	212.2	209.8	208.5	212.3	215.1	211.3	190.
Sugar refining, cane	-------	20.8	20.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.0	17.8	16.3	18.0	18.3	16.7	15.
Sugar, beet	-------	26.0	26.3	11.9	10.5	8.1	7.1	6.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	11.0	19.3	10.1	11.
Confectionery	-------	79.5	76.4	68.3	62.8	57.9	60.2	62.0	64.2	63.7	62.5	64.0	65.9	59.5	55.
Beverages, nonalcoholic	-------	34.3	35.8	39.3	39.7	35.5	32.2	30.0	28.5	27.2	26.8	26.9	27.5	32.2	23.
Malt liquors	-------	73.3	74.7	76.2	76.0	74.0	70.6	66.9	64.9	63.3	62.7	62.8	64.0	54.3	40.
Canning and preserving	-------	172.0	240.1	384.3	349.7	246.2	155.3	135.7	135.4	129.4	137.9	158.4	194.8	188.5	180.
Tobacco manufactures	88	90	89	86	85	84	84	83	82	86	89	90	92	91	93
Cigarettes	-------	34.0	33.4	32.6	32.9	32.9	33.3	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.4	34.1	34.5	33.9	27.
Cigars	-------	42.2	41.6	40.3	39.3	37.9	38.0	37.0	36.5	40.1	42.1	41.8	42.9	42.7	50.
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	-------	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.4	9.
Paper and allied products[2]	390	387	385	381	380	373	381	381	385	387	387	386	387	324	265
Paper and pulp	-------	197.6	196.9	197.0	196.6	194.2	194.7	193.2	192.3	193.5	193.4	192.4	191.8	160.3	137.
Paper goods, other	-------	58.7	58.6	57.3	56.7	56.4	57.9	57.9	58.1	58.0	57.9	57.7	58.0	50.2	37.
Envelopes	-------	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	10.2	8.
Paper bags	-------	17.9	17.9	17.7	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.4	19.5	19.8	20.0	19.7	13.1	11.
Paper boxes	-------	99.1	98.1	96.0	95.6	92.6	97.0	98.2	101.6	102.7	102.7	103.0	104.3	89.6	69.
Printing, publishing, and allied industries[2]	436	435	433	429	426	422	423	422	421	421	420	417	420	331	328
Newspapers and periodicals	-------	145.1	144.6	144.4	143.0	142.2	142.0	141.2	139.9	138.7	137.3	135.3	136.7	113.0	118.
Printing; book and job	-------	182.0	180.7	177.5	175.7	176.4	175.8	175.1	176.3	176.7	177.9	178.0	178.0	138.7	127.
Lithographing	-------	33.0	32.6	32.4	32.6	31.5	32.4	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.5	32.7	25.9	26.
Bookbinding	-------	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.3	37.0	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.0	36.7	36.5	36.9	29.4	25.
Chemicals and allied products	579	575	572	563	547	547	543	561	565	569	568	564	555	734	288
Paints, varnishes, and colors	-------	36.9	36.7	36.5	36.2	35.9	37.0	37.4	37.3	37.3	36.8	36.3	36.4	29.5	28.
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	-------	50.7	51.3	51.4	50.9	51.3	52.3	53.3	53.9	54.3	54.0	54.2	53.8	45.5	27.
Perfumes and cosmetics	-------	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.9	11.5	11.5	10.
Soap	-------	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.1	14.5	14.3	13.3	13.
Rayon and allied products	-------	59.5	59.5	58.8	58.0	58.0	50.0	58.5	58.3	58.4	59.1	58.9	58.6	52.1	48.
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	-------	123.9	123.3	123.6	124.6	125.8	126.7	125.4	125.3	124.6	124.2	124.3	122.9	116.7	69.
Explosives and safety fuses	-------	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.8	12.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.4	12.9	90.5	7.
Compressed and liquefied gases	-------	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.3	4.
Ammunition, small-arms	-------	7.1	7.0	6.9	4.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	154.1	4.
Fireworks	-------	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	28.2	1.
Cottonseed oil	-------	19.9	19.5	15.2	10.9	9.7	9.9	11.0	13.0	15.0	16.5	17.3	18.9	17.7	15.
Fertilizers	-------	22.7	22.8	22.9	21.5	20.4	21.5	25.6	27.4	28.8	27.9	25.6	23.1	22.7	18.
Products of petroleum and coal[2]	162	162	162	163	163	163	160	158	154	155	155	154	155	125	106
Petroleum refining	-------	109.5	109.7	110.8	111.9	111.8	109.9	108.8	105.7	106.7	106.5	106.2	107.2	83.1	73.
Coke and byproducts	-------	29.9	29.7	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.1	27.5	26.9	25.5	21.
Paving materials	-------	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.
Roofing materials	-------	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.2	17.7	17.4	17.0	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.3	13.1	8.
Rubber products[2]	225	224	220	215	215	212	219	223	234	238	240	240	242	194	121
Rubber tires and inner tubes	-------	115.1	114.4	112.5	116.6	115.1	117.7	119.3	123.1	125.5	126.6	127.7	129.0	90.1	54.
Rubber boots and shoes	-------	22.0	21.7	21.0	18.9	20.1	21.4	22.8	23.5	23.8	23.8	23.2	23.0	23.8	14.
Rubber goods, other	-------	87.0	84.0	81.9	79.6	76.8	79.5	81.0	87.3	88.3	89.5	89.6	89.9	79.9	51.
Miscellaneous industries[2]	447	454	447	436	425	416	427	431	440	446	443	439	448	445	244
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	-------	27.5	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.5	28.1	27.6	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.4	86.7	11.
Photographic apparatus	-------	39.9	38.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	37.4	36.7	36.2	35.9	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.5	17.
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	-------	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.9	28.9	29.4	29.7	30.1	30.5	30.6	30.6	33.3	11.
Pianos, organs, and parts	-------	17.8	17.4	16.5	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.3	14.9	14.6	13.3	12.2	7.
Games, toys, and dolls	-------	43.4	42.3	40.9	38.6	36.1	34.8	33.9	33.7	32.6	30.9	29.9	33.8	19.1	19.
Buttons	-------	12.7	12.1	11.6	11.4	10.7	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.3	16.5	14.1	14.6	13.1	11.
Fire extinguishers	-------	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	9.3	1.

[1] Data are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during any part of one pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. The Bureau has not prepared estimates for certain industries, and with the exception of the industries in the major industry groups indicated by note 2, estimates for individual industries have been adjusted only to levels indicated by the 1939 Census of Manufactures but not to Federal Security Agency data. For these reasons the sums of the individual industry estimates may not agree with the totals shown for the major industry groups. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk.

[2] Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. More recently adjusted data for individual industries comprising the major industry groups indicated below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Major industry groups	Mimeographed release	Monthly Labor Review
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	Dec. 1947	Jan. 1948
Food	Nov. 1947	Dec. 1947
Products of petroleum and coal	Jan. 1948	Feb. 1948
Miscellaneous industries	Nov. 1947	Dec. 1947

*Revised.

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943
All manufacturing	158.2	157.2	156.8	156.6	154.3	150.1	151.4	150.6	152.9	154.0	153.7	152.7	152.8	177.7
Durable goods	183.9	182.1	180.5	179.3	177.3	174.7	179.7	178.0	180.8	180.9	180.1	178.0	177.0	241.7
Nondurable goods	138.0	137.6	138.2	138.8	136.2	130.7	129.1	129.1	130.9	132.8	133.0	132.8	133.6	127.4
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products	161.9	160.6	159.7	159.3	158.5	156.1	157.5	156.8	158.0	158.1	157.5	156.5	153.4	177.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		128.2	128.2	128.4	129.5	128.2	128.0	126.4	125.3	124.2	124.4	123.5	120.2	133.0
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		143.0	143.2	142.3	143.9	143.3	146.0	146.7	148.1	149.1	149.1	147.4	144.5	139.4
Malleable-iron castings		150.7	148.2	146.4	146.3	139.1	146.9	143.2	142.1	142.3	141.1	139.2	134.1	146.8
Steel castings		163.1	162.8	163.1	161.5	158.1	161.7	164.4	164.3	164.4	165.4	167.7	171.3	275.8
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		126.9	126.1	125.0	124.0	122.2	123.7	124.2	120.5	122.4	121.8	120.0	116.2	100.8
Tin cans and other tinware		146.0	146.0	150.4	148.1	138.1	133.4	131.7	132.0	129.4	130.1	131.0	130.5	102.0
Wire drawn from purchased rods		139.6	139.0	137.1	138.6	137.7	139.9	119.6	139.6	135.0	137.3	138.8	135.9	163.8
Wirework		131.8	132.3	134.4	131.3	130.4	130.3	129.0	136.4	139.3	130.6	137.7	133.4	108.0
Cutlery and edge tools		157.9	156.1	152.2	149.5	138.4	151.4	165.8	175.2	180.8	180.7	180.5	179.8	141.3
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		163.6	160.7	158.9	157.5	154.5	164.6	161.6	174.0	176.2	174.6	174.1	175.0	181.5
Hardware		141.3	139.2	136.7	134.1	136.3	138.9	140.5	141.3	142.8	141.9	140.4	139.0	127.1
Plumbers' supplies		118.7	116.1	115.4	115.9	115.5	117.8	121.8	124.9	123.8	124.7	122.2	120.8	93.5
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified		147.3	146.8	145.6	139.6	133.7	136.6	136.6	136.1	139.3	137.6	136.2	131.7	120.6
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		150.6	150.6	149.7	150.0	147.8	157.2	159.9	166.5	173.1	173.2	173.5	168.3	195.6
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		155.1	153.9	153.4	149.8	146.5	148.9	150.9	152.8	154.9	153.9	152.9	152.2	160.5
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork		167.6	166.1	167.5	167.8	164.8	165.3	166.1	165.9	165.6	162.9	162.0	160.8	200.0
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		136.4	134.0	131.1	129.1	122.6	120.3	117.1	126.8	129.7	130.7	131.3	130.2	164.9
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		146.9	143.9	146.6	147.7	144.4	148.1	150.0	151.4	150.6	151.5	150.7	148.3	203.1
Forgings, iron and steel		177.3	176.6	175.1	174.9	173.3	176.7	174.0	177.7	178.3	177.8	175.0	173.9	261.3
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		167.1	162.7	157.8	156.8	*153.3	151.5	160.3	162.4	158.8	165.2	161.9	158.0	308.4
Screw-machine products and wood screws		154.5	154.5	154.3	154.8	157.6	163.7	165.6	171.9	173.6	174.5	173.9	173.0	292.9
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		97.3	97.6	100.5	101.5	102.2	100.7	104.1	104.6	101.4	99.7	102.9	100.1	129.1
Firearms		284.6	281.7	274.4	271.4	286.7	283.3	282.8	287.0	283.7	286.6	282.8	280.6	1321.8
Electrical machinery	225.8	225.5	222.8	218.9	215.6	215.0	221.5	213.8	218.7	231.3	232.0	230.8	230.6	285.9
Electrical equipment		174.0	172.7	171.4	169.1	169.6	174.1	170.3	172.7	175.3	176.0	174.6	174.1	254.6
Radios and phonographs		201.5	198.4	189.7	184.7	178.3	188.1	196.9	205.4	211.5	212.7	213.3	215.0	263.7
Communication equipment		250.3	245.8	241.2	240.8	243.0	251.9	210.7	220.3	285.2	287.0	287.6	288.4	343.6
Machinery, except electrical	229.0	225.9	225.1	224.3	222.4	217.4	224.2	225.9	226.6	225.1	223.5	222.0	219.6	244.7
Machinery and machine-shop products		185.9	186.7	187.0	185.9	184.5	188.7	189.6	190.8	190.6	190.3	188.8	187.6	242.4
Engines and turbines		228.7	230.6	231.4	232.1	230.7	231.3	238.3	240.6	244.4	243.8	243.5	244.5	368.6
Tractors		184.7	182.7	180.2	176.0	180.0	181.9	177.6	176.0	174.8	175.9	175.2	174.2	167.5
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		184.8	183.6	184.5	181.6	176.3	184.9	180.6	177.9	168.6	168.4	165.7	161.0	135.7
Machine tools		137.4	140.4	141.2	141.6	136.8	145.9	150.5	156.1	158.4	161.1	163.2	165.3	299.5
Machine-tool accessories		167.7	167.3	168.7	169.0	167.3	178.4	183.4	190.0	194.8	199.2	204.0	204.8	351.3
Textile machinery		179.1	176.9	168.4	164.3	164.9	176.7	175.3	172.6	171.7	169.5	166.2	161.4	130.1
Pumps and pumping equipment		225.3	225.8	231.4	229.6	232.6	242.0	243.3	245.8	246.6	245.1	242.7	243.1	317.0
Typewriters		153.2	150.6	147.6	144.1	88.4	111.7	146.7	144.4	144.0	142.0	139.8	137.2	73.8
Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines		220.7	215.5	211.2	206.0	190.7	191.6	206.9	205.7	202.4	196.8	191.2	189.3	177.0
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		208.0	202.3	197.6	200.0	193.6	198.6	193.9	190.1	184.5	178.4	169.6	166.8	178.8
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		163.2	157.9	152.7	152.0	151.4	136.1	134.4	146.7	144.5	142.1	138.6	136.2	136.6
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		224.2	223.4	222.2	221.2	217.4	222.6	211.4	207.4	201.0	190.8	194.1	185.6	154.9
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	287.8	279.1	264.8	255.6	250.0	248.9	291.8	293.7	300.8	296.7	297.6	298.4	298.2	1580.1
Locomotives		402.0	400.5	388.1	377.2	368.0	376.0	367.4	388.0	402.3	416.3	410.9	418.8	526.8
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		231.4	225.2	225.7	222.8	224.8	223.9	224.9	226.6	220.3	218.2	208.6	207.2	246.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		335.5	335.3	327.0	329.3	326.0	337.4	348.4	357.6	355.8	357.6	362.8	364.8	2003.5
Aircraft engines		291.0	294.8	299.2	299.9	301.1	302.5	303.4	315.8	314.9	321.8	331.4	326.2	2625.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		170.5	146.0	134.3	125.8	126.6	202.7	202.7	207.8	202.8	203.3	205.7	206.2	1769.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		209.0	203.8	200.0	195.3	186.0	190.8	183.6	184.0	184.0	179.4	175.1	173.6	143.7
Automobiles	202.1	198.2	197.7	198.3	192.0	195.0	196.2	186.5	200.5	198.2	196.6	187.7	192.3	177.5
Nonferrous metals and their products	175.4	173.9	173.3	171.7	170.0	168.6	175.1	179.6	184.8	187.5	188.5	186.9	185.8	196.0
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		141.5	141.9	142.2	142.8	146.3	145.0	143.2	147.6	148.2	148.5	145.5	145.4	204.3
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		134.2	134.7	135.2	136.1	138.6	147.2	154.0	158.8	160.7	164.0	162.2	161.7	195.2
Clocks and watches		137.8	136.7	135.3	132.8	121.2	134.6	135.9	138.0	138.5	140.7	139.3	139.1	124.2
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		125.4	123.2	118.6	115.1	111.3	114.1	115.8	118.9	122.8	123.5	124.0	123.9	110.5
Silverware and plated ware		141.8	139.8	136.6	133.9	127.5	130.8	130.6	130.2	130.5	129.8	128.5	125.5	96.9
Lighting equipment		141.7	144.4	146.0	146.6	151.4	154.4	157.5	158.0	161.0	161.0	157.9	154.4	118.9
Aluminum manufactures		182.5	180.5	177.7	172.1	168.3	183.7	196.1	207.8	214.9	215.6	217.2	217.7	337.4
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		138.3	137.3	133.0	133.5	133.2	137.2	135.5	138.2	140.9	141.2	140.8	143.7	157.2
Lumber and timber basic products [3]	161.3	161.7	162.1	161.2	161.5	156.5	158.2	154.8	149.1	145.4	142.3	140.9	140.8	127.3
Sawmills and logging camps		174.5	175.4	175.2	175.8	169.4	171.5	167.0	160.3	155.7	152.1	150.2	150.7	139.0
Planing and plywood mills		167.4	164.1	161.9	160.7	160.0	162.6	159.4	157.7	155.1	153.1	152.6	150.9	122.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	19
Durable goods—Continued														
Furniture and finished lumber products [3]	139.2	138.2	136.1	133.5	131.9	127.8	129.8	129.5	131.8	134.2	134.5	131.8	129.6	111.
Mattresses and bedsprings		174.9	170.3	162.3	153.5	139.2	145.7	145.2	144.8	154.4	153.2	152.3	149.3	106.
Furniture		136.9	134.1	131.0	129.4	125.9	127.6	127.0	128.9	131.3	132.1	129.3	127.7	112.
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		124.6	127.1	126.3	125.6	123.8	127.6	128.3	128.9	126.6	124.1	123.8	121.1	125.
Caskets and other morticians' goods		141.5	139.6	140.6	139.2	137.4	138.1	138.8	140.6	144.3	143.0	142.8	141.0	102.
Wood preserving		137.9	142.4	145.1	150.4	149.4	147.9	144.7	144.6	142.1	143.3	140.4	134.0	98.
Wood, turned and shaped		132.1	128.5	127.9	128.2	123.0	122.9	124.3	136.2	137.5	140.0	133.0	129.9	107.
Stone, clay, and glass products [3]	147.6	147.1	146.0	145.5	144.6	140.2	144.0	142.6	146.0	145.3	144.5	144.9	144.4	122.
Glass and glassware		168.2	168.2	166.7	165.7	158.5	168.6	171.1	172.2	170.8	167.8	171.9	171.5	139.
Glass products made from purchased glass		125.7	121.5	120.1	120.2	123.5	124.3	127.6	132.8	133.7	133.4	131.7	129.3	113.
Cement		151.4	151.1	152.1	151.1	146.5	145.0	121.8	145.5	143.3	143.6	143.9	144.6	111.
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		130.1	130.2	129.8	129.4	126.3	125.8	124.3	124.5	122.5	121.4	121.3	119.4	90.
Pottery and related products		169.0	166.0	165.2	165.9	160.4	164.1	165.6	166.0	166.1	166.2	163.6	162.5	132.
Gypsum		132.4	128.7	124.2	123.5	124.2	121.7	115.2	119.6	119.1	123.0	123.9	124.8	91.
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		156.4	151.2	149.4	145.3	141.3	137.6	135.9	132.8	133.7	136.4	136.3	136.8	137.
Lime		99.9	95.8	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.3	97.6	95.3	95.3	94.2	93.6	98.
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		100.1	99.2	99.9	99.4	90.5	88.9	89.5	96.2	95.6	94.2	91.4	93.6	67.
Abrasives		213.7	213.8	217.9	208.8	220.0	242.2	250.4	253.7	260.0	260.3	262.0	260.0	302.
Asbestos products		134.1	134.4	132.0	129.9	122.7	130.2	131.3	132.5	134.5	135.0	136.2	136.4	138.
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	109.8	108.2	106.4	104.2	102.5	101.2	103.1	104.6	106.9	108.6	109.1	108.6	108.6	108.
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		123.6	121.5	119.3	118.1	117.7	119.9	121.7	123.5	124.1	124.4	123.9	123.4	125.
Cotton smallwares		98.6	97.2	95.2	93.3	93.3	97.2	103.6	106.9	111.2	113.2	114.8	113.6	126.
Silk and rayon goods		84.4	83.5	81.6	80.2	79.0	80.3	81.5	83.2	84.3	84.4	84.6	84.4	82.
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		110.5	108.4	107.0	103.3	100.3	103.3	104.2	107.8	111.1	113.8	114.3	115.3	110.
Hosiery		81.1	79.4	77.5	76.3	74.9	74.0	76.7	80.2	82.2	82.2	81.4	80.9	74.
Knitted cloth		99.4	97.1	95.2	94.2	89.6	91.1	93.2	98.0	102.8	103.7	104.1	108.2	109.
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		105.5	103.5	99.5	94.0	90.7	94.2	99.7	106.3	113.7	116.5	117.5	122.3	117.
Knitted underwear		117.6	115.3	111.9	110.5	107.0	107.5	106.2	107.1	106.8	105.1	103.1	101.4	110.
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		121.6	120.5	117.6	114.9	113.5	118.0	119.2	120.5	122.0	122.1	121.3	119.4	113.
Carpets and rugs, wool		127.1	124.4	121.7	119.7	117.9	118.2	117.3	116.2	115.4	112.6	110.5	109.1	90.
Hats, fur-felt		88.5	88.4	85.8	86.3	83.3	85.0	82.9	77.7	89.8	90.3	90.5	89.5	71.
Jute goods, except felts		79.4	79.5	76.6	78.1	107.5	111.0	113.3	112.4	114.4	114.0	111.3	108.2	110.
Cordage and twine		125.7	120.4	115.3	116.5	116.0	121.1	123.7	127.2	129.0	131.1	131.3	134.6	143.
Apparel and other finished textile products [3]	151.9	148.3	149.6	145.6	142.2	131.7	131.7	131.4	135.0	141.9	141.7	138.0	136.6	121.
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		134.7	133.6	130.4	128.3	121.1	123.9	122.2	123.5	125.2	125.3	123.9	123.1	115.
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		109.7	107.2	104.4	101.6	96.9	100.5	98.9	99.1	100.2	99.6	96.5	95.3	90.
Underwear and neckwear, men's		106.5	102.3	101.1	97.9	91.0	99.2	102.4	105.9	107.0	108.8	107.9	111.1	96.
Work shirts		113.7	111.7	112.4	110.7	99.1	102.1	108.2	111.0	116.9	118.7	115.6	112.8	131.
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		158.0	161.5	158.0	153.9	139.8	135.9	136.0	142.4	154.5	153.5	147.4	144.8	120.
Corsets and allied garments		102.8	99.8	96.5	93.4	90.1	94.2	94.2	93.9	93.1	90.5	89.7	90.1	88.
Millinery		83.2	98.9	93.4	92.6	80.4	79.3	79.3	86.4	102.6	101.9	95.0	88.2	91.
Handkerchiefs		102.2	100.9	98.3	90.6	82.9	90.8	93.1	94.8	96.4	95.2	91.6	91.1	113.
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		180.9	173.7	161.4	153.9	130.4	126.9	124.7	125.7	132.5	139.5	144.6	151.6	141.
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc		268.7	283.4	274.0	263.5	238.5	256.2	262.0	259.4	257.0	257.0	260.2	265.4	214.
Textile bags		224.8	222.6	220.1	216.5	230.0	214.6	220.6	224.3	233.4	235.4	232.7	236.1	155.
Leather and leather products [3]	107.4	106.4	105.6	104.8	103.8	100.6	99.8	99.4	103.0	104.7	104.9	104.4	104.4	91.
Leather		93.7	93.7	93.3	91.9	90.7	91.0	91.6	92.6	92.0	92.6	91.6	90.7	92.
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		99.0	98.1	96.9	96.3	94.4	90.1	91.7	97.3	101.3	100.8	101.8	103.0	96.
Boots and shoes		98.5	97.8	97.5	96.7	93.9	92.9	92.1	95.6	97.2	97.1	96.4	96.0	89.
Leather gloves and mittens		131.8	131.5	128.1	126.8	118.9	121.0	120.4	123.2	126.8	128.3	130.8	137.1	153.
Trunks and suitcases		177.1	172.5	162.6	153.1	141.0	147.0	145.8	158.6	163.9	164.7	166.5	176.7	161.
Food [3]	136.4	140.1	147.3	161.7	157.3	143.1	130.3	126.0	125.0	123.5	123.9	128.4	133.3	123.
Slaughtering and meat packing		142.0	135.5	134.7	135.5	135.0	130.6	128.0	124.3	127.7	131.9	136.5	133.0	128.
Butter		168.0	173.3	178.0	188.0	192.7	190.9	185.9	176.4	169.1	165.4	163.0	172.7	165.
Condensed and evaporated milk		179.7	188.9	194.5	208.8	216.3	216.3	205.7	196.9	186.2	182.6	177.8	174.7	182.
Ice cream		149.4	157.8	176.8	185.9	189.4	187.8	170.6	156.9	144.3	138.4	135.4	137.9	130.
Flour		143.1	143.3	140.4	141.6	142.0	136.4	133.0	138.7	139.8	139.5	140.1	140.5	118.
Feeds, prepared		164.8	167.1	171.2	173.1	171.4	168.0	159.1	162.3	164.8	159.5	161.1	155.9	145.
Cereal preparations		155.8	155.7	168.0	169.7	156.5	146.2	142.3	157.0	150.3	150.0	155.5	164.3	136.
Baking		118.1	117.9	115.5	114.5	113.7	112.0	111.0	111.4	110.2	109.5	111.5	113.0	111.
Sugar refining, cane		131.1	129.0	131.3	131.2	130.9	128.3	123.9	119.7	112.3	102.6	113.7	115.6	105.
Sugar, beet		224.1	226.4	102.9	90.2	69.7	61.6	56.0	47.6	46.4	52.0	94.7	166.3	86.
Confectionery		142.7	137.2	122.6	112.8	103.9	108.0	111.2	115.3	114.3	112.2	114.9	118.2	106.
Beverages, nonalcoholic		143.8	150.4	164.9	166.4	149.1	135.0	125.8	119.8	113.9	112.4	112.8	115.2	135.
Malt liquors		181.3	184.6	188.4	187.9	182.8	174.6	165.4	160.5	156.5	154.9	155.3	158.1	134.
Canning and preserving		114.4	159.8	255.7	232.7	163.8	103.3	90.3	90.1	86.1	91.8	105.4	129.6	125.
Tobacco manufactures	94.4	96.5	95.1	92.3	91.6	89.8	90.2	88.4	87.5	92.2	95.4	96.1	98.3	97.
Cigarettes		124.0	121.7	118.7	120.0	120.1	121.5	119.8	119.8	119.9	121.9	124.2	125.9	123.
Cigars		82.9	81.7	79.1	77.3	74.5	74.7	72.7	71.8	78.9	82.8	82.1	84.3	83.
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		78.9	79.4	77.4	76.8	74.9	74.1	73.2	71.2	76.5	78.4	82.1	85.4	91.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Paper and allied products [2]	146.9	145.7	145.0	143.5	143.0	140.7	143.4	143.5	145.0	145.9	145.9	145.6	145.7	122.2
Paper and pulp		143.4	142.9	142.9	142.7	140.9	141.3	140.3	139.6	140.4	140.4	139.6	139.2	116.3
Paper goods, other		155.7	155.3	151.9	150.3	149.5	153.6	153.4	154.1	153.7	153.5	153.0	153.6	133.1
Envelopes		142.2	140.6	137.4	136.0	132.7	136.6	137.6	137.6	138.0	137.7	137.0	137.7	116.9
Paper bags		161.3	160.7	159.2	161.6	160.5	164.0	168.1	174.4	175.8	177.7	180.0	176.9	118.0
Paper boxes		143.0	141.5	138.5	137.9	133.6	139.9	141.6	146.6	148.2	148.1	148.5	150.4	129.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries [2]	133.0	132.8	132.0	130.7	129.8	128.8	129.1	128.6	128.5	128.2	128.1	127.2	127.9	100.8
Newspapers and periodicals		122.2	121.8	121.7	120.5	119.8	119.7	119.0	117.9	116.9	115.7	114.0	115.2	95.2
Printing, book and job		142.6	141.6	139.1	137.7	138.2	137.8	137.2	138.1	138.4	139.4	139.5	139.5	108.7
Lithographing		125.8	124.2	123.4	124.0	119.8	123.3	124.6	124.5	124.7	124.9	123.7	124.7	98.5
Bookbinding		150.3	148.3	148.1	148.7	143.6	145.6	145.3	144.7	143.7	142.6	141.7	143.1	114.1
Chemicals and allied products	201.0	199.5	198.4	195.2	189.7	189.8	188.5	194.8	196.2	197.5	197.1	195.6	192.5	254.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors		131.0	130.4	129.8	128.6	127.7	131.6	132.9	132.7	132.4	130.6	129.0	129.2	104.8
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		185.0	187.3	187.6	185.6	187.2	190.9	194.4	196.7	198.2	198.9	197.9	196.4	166.1
Perfumes and cosmetics		102.9	100.6	94.2	90.3	87.1	89.9	89.3	93.5	99.7	103.3	105.6	110.8	110.5
Soap		120.6	118.5	115.9	112.8	113.1	114.7	112.2	112.4	113.2	111.2	107.1	105.5	98.0
Rayon and allied products		123.3	123.2	121.8	120.1	120.1	103.6	121.3	120.8	121.0	122.3	122.0	121.3	107.9
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified		178.1	177.2	177.6	179.2	180.8	182.1	180.3	180.1	179.1	178.6	178.6	176.7	167.7
Explosives and safety fuses		194.0	191.5	190.5	190.0	176.6	190.9	191.8	192.1	191.0	188.3	184.9	177.4	1248.4
Compressed and liquefied gases		155.4	154.9	158.7	161.8	156.4	159.6	155.4	152.6	149.7	151.1	147.9	144.0	160.2
Ammunition, small-arms		165.7	164.6	161.3	102.6	159.4	163.4	161.7	157.6	156.0	155.4	155.9	155.8	3614.0
Fireworks		244.8	245.6	210.8	175.2	205.3	247.6	253.5	243.8	228.5	231.0	258.9	298.7	2434.9
Cottonseed oil		130.9	128.1	100.2	71.9	63.6	65.2	72.3	85.3	99.0	108.3	114.1	124.4	116.7
Fertilizers		120.9	121.6	121.8	114.6	108.6	114.4	136.3	146.2	153.4	148.8	136.6	122.8	120.9
Products of petroleum and coal	152.9	153.2	153.3	154.0	154.1	153.7	150.8	149.3	145.4	145.9	146.0	145.4	146.1	117.6
Petroleum refining		149.5	149.8	151.4	152.8	152.6	150.1	148.6	144.3	145.7	145.4	145.0	146.4	113.4
Coke and byproducts		137.6	136.9	135.1	134.7	133.7	133.0	131.1	128.5	128.4	129.5	126.9	124.0	117.4
Paving materials		138.1	137.4	140.0	133.9	114.0	106.3	110.2	105.2	99.9	94.0	92.8	92.9	87.0
Roofing materials		228.0	227.7	226.8	224.9	225.3	218.0	214.3	210.6	207.4	210.5	212.4	214.1	161.2
Rubber products	186.1	185.2	182.0	178.1	177.8	175.2	180.7	184.5	193.5	196.5	198.2	198.8	200.1	160.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes		212.2	211.0	207.5	214.9	212.3	217.0	220.0	227.0	231.4	233.3	235.5	237.9	166.1
Rubber boots and shoes		147.9	146.1	141.6	127.2	135.1	143.9	153.6	158.4	160.1	160.2	156.5	154.8	160.5
Rubber goods, other		167.7	162.0	157.8	153.5	148.0	153.2	156.3	168.4	170.2	172.6	172.8	173.4	154.1
Miscellaneous industries [2]	182.7	185.6	182.9	178.4	173.5	170.1	174.4	176.3	179.8	182.1	180.9	179.3	183.2	181.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment		242.8	247.4	245.0	243.4	243.1	248.1	244.4	249.9	249.9	250.0	249.2	251.3	766.4
Photographic apparatus		225.9	218.8	216.1	216.5	217.0	211.3	207.6	204.7	203.2	201.3	200.6	200.2	200.9
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods		232.1	231.6	231.6	231.8	234.6	242.7	247.1	249.4	253.2	256.1	257.3	257.1	280.3
Pianos, organs, and parts		228.6	223.8	211.4	187.2	191.6	195.1	193.5	193.8	196.2	191.4	186.9	170.1	156.2
Games, toys, and dolls		226.9	221.4	213.9	202.1	188.8	182.0	177.3	176.5	170.6	161.4	156.3	177.0	199.7
Buttons		112.7	107.7	103.4	101.9	95.4	104.7	109.1	114.8	118.5	120.3	125.6	130.2	116.6
Fire extinguishers		269.5	273.2	277.6	277.3	284.9	289.0	283.4	291.9	310.6	312.7	294.0	299.5	913.1

[1] See footnote 1, table A–5.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–5.
[r] Revised.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943
All manufacturing	356.6	344.8	341.5	336.9	323.3	314.2	319.6	312.2	310.7	314.1	310.6	307.3	306.2	334.4
Durable goods	399.3	384.5	379.3	372.0	356.9	350.1	365.9	353.8	349.9	349.9	344.6	340.0	337.3	469.5
Nondurable goods	314.8	306.1	304.6	302.5	290.4	279.1	274.2	271.5	272.3	279.2	277.4	275.3	275.8	202.3
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products	341.2	333.4	327.6	324.5	314.4	304.4	316.1	306.7	297.5	294.2	287.9	287.9	276.2	311.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		254.6	247.5	250.4	250.4	235.3	247.0	236.2	219.8	212.8	209.3	208.9	193.9	222.3
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		318.1	324.4	321.9	303.3	313.7	326.3	325.8	317.6	320.0	317.1	317.1	307.8	256.7
Malleable-iron castings		362.8	354.8	337.2	312.5	314.9	329.2	324.7	313.4	310.0	307.5	302.8	283.8	273.4
Steel castings		337.5	333.0	326.4	313.2	315.1	321.8	316.6	308.9	304.6	293.0	302.8	315.4	484.4
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		302.2	303.9	292.7	281.5	292.3	310.7	309.7	281.7	287.5	282.1	286.7	259.9	174.2
Tin cans and other tinware		315.9	327.3	344.9	331.1	294.7	263.7	250.4	248.5	243.3	238.7	242.8	244.5	161.6
Wire drawn from purchased rods		266.0	263.9	256.2	251.5	238.1	263.7	219.3	247.6	237.1	241.1	247.7	239.6	255.3
Wirework		293.3	285.4	286.2	267.8	270.8	270.3	255.5	270.5	279.8	254.9	273.8	261.7	202.6
Cutlery and edge tools		379.6	368.4	355.9	329.6	311.1	350.0	370.4	388.2	408.0	407.0	405.1	404.7	279.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continue

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Ann... al a... erag...
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	19...
Durable goods—Continued														
Iron and steel and their products—Continued														
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		357.5	347.7	343.6	325.9	315.0	347.7	340.0	361.4	362.8	355.6	361.3	360.8	334.
Hardware		323.8	316.8	304.6	288.5	297.2	304.8	306.3	301.2	300.2	298.6	291.9	286.2	345.
Plumbers' supplies		255.6	242.4	230.6	220.7	231.2	231.7	230.1	238.8	234.7	229.6	237.6	226.7	188.
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified		317.2	327.9	313.8	280.9	274.9	282.6	279.4	276.8	281.8	274.0	277.9	264.8	200.
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		330.2	317.7	311.1	289.2	295.9	321.0	312.7	327.0	336.2	331.8	331.2	312.7	323.
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		356.9	351.2	344.6	327.6	318.6	325.8	329.1	323.5	325.0	313.9	318.3	320.9	300.
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work		345.2	342.9	335.2	335.5	317.0	325.5	315.2	307.2	305.8	293.2	287.9	293.0	304.
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		291.2	286.0	276.8	263.4	242.2	252.2	247.9	254.3	263.0	253.4	253.8	257.4	292.
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		309.1	305.2	292.5	291.3	281.5	303.7	302.3	289.5	284.5	287.2	277.4	272.9	374.
Forgings, iron and steel		380.7	381.8	359.3	331.3	337.8	359.9	346.2	350.3	356.2	351.7	341.0	333.2	497.
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		349.9	337.9	314.1	308.2	297.7	300.5	302.7	290.5	289.9	293.6	292.9	285.8	578.
Screw-machine products and wood screws		331.7	334.2	326.1	317.9	327.8	345.5	346.1	355.5	362.7	354.8	355.0	351.3	548.
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		243.4	236.7	257.6	251.6	251.6	215.2	251.4	249.8	240.7	237.0	232.4	231.9	262.
Firearms		627.0	615.4	605.7	581.1	615.2	616.9	604.5	594.6	598.0	584.2	573.5	568.0	2881.
Electrical machinery	472.1	462.8	455.9	442.2	420.3	422.3	432.6	407.1	396.6	429.6	422.9	425.6	430.2	488.
Electrical equipment		354.2	349.6	344.4	330.4	333.0	343.8	327.8	317.0	322.3	315.2	317.2	317.0	444.
Radios and phonographs		448.7	445.3	419.8	385.0	386.4	390.1	413.0	409.1	419.7	415.7	423.2	447.7	472.
Communication equipment		496.8	486.4	459.3	438.5	437.0	445.0	349.3	350.0	524.3	528.1	530.3	535.8	503.
Machinery, except electrical	470.2	450.4	448.9	442.6	426.1	419.2	434.6	429.5	423.0	416.6	409.6	406.6	399.9	443.
Machinery and machine-shop products		374.3	373.6	372.0	360.2	356.1	367.9	362.6	357.6	354.9	352.0	350.3	346.7	430.
Engines and turbines		515.0	493.4	507.3	513.1	493.6	502.7	502.2	495.4	497.5	493.1	491.7	500.8	758.
Tractors		331.8	328.5	318.2	303.1	311.2	310.2	302.8	288.3	277.2	273.6	273.3	271.3	226.
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		376.6	394.4	387.3	370.1	361.5	371.9	344.3	333.2	312.5	308.3	294.9	291.1	259.
Machine tools		249.5	253.9	254.2	250.8	239.9	262.6	263.6	269.7	275.6	278.9	282.7	290.7	503.
Machine-tool accessories		294.6	294.6	296.1	280.3	282.3	305.4	311.6	320.4	326.7	332.5	342.7	351.0	577.
Textile machinery		390.3	376.4	361.4	326.6	349.6	326.6	363.7	351.8	353.2	347.3	337.3	321.7	220.
Pumps and pumping equipment		470.9	474.9	488.0	475.1	479.2	494.4	490.7	485.2	489.6	485.3	466.5	467.8	648.
Typewriters		352.8	337.5	317.6	306.2	185.1	235.3	309.1	295.4	287.7	282.6	276.2	270.1	143.
Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines		456.5	449.5	436.4	400.7	374.4	394.2	417.3	415.5	401.1	388.5	355.7	347.2	341.
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		442.9	424.6	395.0	388.9	391.7	404.2	392.7	377.5	355.6	323.5	326.8	306.2	301.
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		376.3	364.8	343.9	319.6	327.8	297.4	280.2	296.0	296.0	287.6	278.1	273.0	282.
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		427.8	440.4	421.3	404.1	422.1	427.5	394.5	387.9	359.4	325.0	345.7	306.4	264.
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	500.5	544.0	533.4	499.9	482.9	483.0	560.3	561.3	565.3	556.9	558.2	562.6	571.2	3080.
Locomotives		863.1	870.1	875.5	811.9	760.3	774.7	757.0	705.4	723.7	827.2	797.2	876.0	1107.
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		503.5	493.6	468.8	436.3	482.1	471.1	465.2	457.7	446.0	440.2	411.2	408.8	457.
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		650.6	662.0	623.3	637.6	622.4	621.5	639.2	657.2	662.2	667.8	668.7	683.3	3496.
Aircraft engines		479.2	499.9	501.3	486.7	485.1	481.5	477.0	487.6	479.9	506.8	535.0	533.7	4526.
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		318.1	293.1	262.0	241.8	243.1	394.3	395.6	399.1	386.0	377.9	393.8	399.1	3894.
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		442.7	432.2	404.9	392.8	379.4	383.6	363.1	349.0	349.5	327.6	318.5	346.7	253.
Automobiles	419.8	388.1	378.5	373.5	338.7	348.8	357.0	329.0	343.4	347.7	337.3	321.1	328.9	321.
Nonferrous metals and their products	367.0	357.9	353.2	343.6	329.7	326.6	346.2	349.0	354.0	359.0	360.0	354.8	356.3	354.
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		295.7	291.9	298.7	289.2	296.5	296.3	285.4	282.7	281.9	278.9	269.7	271.2	353.
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		259.7	257.0	254.4	248.1	260.1	279.7	283.4	294.6	299.4	307.0	301.4	301.9	353.
Clocks and watches		325.5	315.7	307.8	289.8	261.8	299.5	296.0	299.1	301.1	306.2	296.0	306.3	238.
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		262.6	254.9	233.7	208.8	193.3	212.4	215.4	220.2	232.8	233.9	236.8	250.5	185.
Silverware and plated ware		329.0	322.2	312.5	287.6	281.0	290.4	287.4	284.1	286.5	279.5	279.2	275.8	165.
Lighting equipment		282.8	283.4	277.1	271.2	273.2	293.7	300.5	283.6	288.9	297.5	285.7	272.5	207.
Aluminum manufactures		346.4	340.7	321.5	308.3	298.7	327.0	348.1	369.1	382.9	375.0	381.8	384.5	491.
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		290.2	292.8	278.1	279.2	276.2	285.5	278.7	274.6	273.4	275.3	277.4	281.9	277.
Lumber and timber basic products [2]	390.2	388.6	387.6	388.6	387.3	359.8	374.9	351.4	323.4	310.1	310.7	292.4	290.6	215.
Sawmills and logging camps		425.3	425.2	430.5	*435.3	397.4	412.2	384.7	350.5	334.5	333.4	309.2	306.9	238.
Planing and plywood mills		385.5	381.2	368.1	365.8	345.1	366.5	350.5	333.9	323.3	318.9	311.5	308.6	197.
Furniture and finished lumber products [2]	333.9	322.1	318.5	305.0	293.3	281.4	290.4	285.1	286.8	292.0	292.0	283.1	279.1	183.
Mattresses and bedsprings		372.6	378.7	356.0	323.0	287.3	291.6	282.0	281.7	303.6	306.8	308.4	306.9	185.
Furniture		323.2	315.0	297.9	284.7	274.4	284.7	278.9	282.2	288.8	289.1	278.8	273.4	183.
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		301.9	308.8	305.0	304.7	301.8	313.4	304.0	298.4	294.7	281.0	278.5	279.7	215.
Caskets and other morticians' goods		287.3	281.4	283.4	271.6	260.6	275.8	278.0	273.5	281.7	276.6	274.8	271.9	159.
Wood preserving		355.6	384.2	393.7	404.2	392.7	391.2	387.6	370.3	355.6	343.3	347.7	326.1	181.
Wood, turned and shaped		290.8	287.8	281.2	281.4	268.5	272.3	274.9	289.6	293.4	290.5	283.0	280.9	175.
Stone, clay, and glass products [2]	320.4	316.3	313.6	306.0	301.7	285.9	298.2	286.9	288.8	285.7	278.4	280.0	281.6	189.
Glass and glassware		358.6	351.2	342.8	334.1	312.8	341.1	333.0	334.7	328.5	313.2	326.2	326.7	208.
Glass products made from purchased glass		270.1	264.5	251.5	246.4	247.2	259.5	259.4	262.5	264.6	269.3	267.4	264.4	165.
Cement		297.6	294.7	298.3	297.0	283.5	278.9	202.5	248.1	240.3	238.3	234.3	247.6	156.
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		296.5	300.2	294.1	289.1	276.4	278.9	276.4	257.0	253.0	247.2	247.1	245.3	135.
Pottery and related products		341.9	342.7	326.5	330.4	308.6	322.4	323.8	317.1	315.2	304.4	294.6	299.1	191.

See footnotes at end of table.

ABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
ne, clay, and glass products [2]—Continued														
Gypsum	320.4	284.5	278.1	258.3	260.4	260.2	243.6	228.4	230.6	235.9	239.3	244.0	245.1	151.7
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	------	381.5	368.4	357.8	353.9	333.6	327.6	315.6	305.9	296.0	308.3	291.0	300.1	223.8
Lime	------	259.5	258.9	245.5	243.3	237.7	244.6	239.2	231.5	223.1	217.6	210.2	219.7	171.6
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	------	175.9	183.5	180.9	176.4	156.7	155.3	158.7	166.7	164.8	158.3	153.1	158.0	90.8
Abrasives	------	418.2	408.0	418.2	375.6	386.0	413.8	440.6	442.6	462.4	450.9	482.9	459.9	480.2
Asbestos products	------	313.6	305.6	299.2	301.7	293.2	305.2	299.8	301.4	308.2	307.6	305.6	300.0	254.6
Nondurable goods														
xtile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	294.1	280.8	264.9	256.3	240.1	237.5	242.5	248.3	255.4	265.0	262.0	254.3	253.7	178.9
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	------	362.1	329.1	317.4	305.7	302.6	307.5	317.3	329.2	336.6	322.8	317.7	314.0	215.9
Cotton smallwares	------	215.1	213.6	210.6	195.4	200.5	204.9	222.1	229.8	243.7	247.8	249.7	241.8	214.6
Silk and rayon goods	------	236.6	227.6	220.2	208.5	203.0	206.0	212.9	213.3	221.5	219.3	213.2	209.4	138.6
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	------	276.6	270.4	268.5	233.6	243.0	252.5	252.6	260.6	274.7	288.1	263.6	264.6	199.5
Hosiery	------	186.4	177.2	166.4	158.6	148.5	143.2	152.6	159.5	172.7	172.0	169.8	171.8	109.6
Knitted cloth	------	221.7	214.4	207.8	204.1	192.8	192.7	196.7	205.6	223.8	225.3	215.7	225.0	174.7
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	------	243.0	237.0	215.3	200.6	188.4	199.3	213.1	228.3	252.0	258.5	258.9	271.7	192.7
Knitted underwear	------	293.3	282.8	274.3	258.0	250.2	253.5	252.9	248.6	251.2	242.5	234.1	234.6	183.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	------	279.8	271.3	269.5	248.7	241.1	260.8	260.3	265.1	268.7	267.1	264.5	258.4	174.9
Carpets and rugs, wool	------	297.6	288.7	276.5	246.3	254.6	251.6	245.7	240.4	235.8	227.3	222.9	226.7	145.2
Hats, fur-felt	------	181.9	185.9	177.2	171.4	171.8	180.5	168.7	159.9	192.3	195.5	198.0	209.4	121.5
Jute goods, except felts	------	170.1	168.7	163.7	162.0	232.2	260.0	271.8	262.3	270.7	271.1	254.2	250.1	196.4
Cordage and twine	------	300.6	282.0	258.6	256.0	252.7	259.8	271.3	286.8	289.2	290.0	287.8	294.6	240.3
pparel and other finished textile products [2]	343.3	319.6	336.0	318.5	302.3	278.9	274.9	272.1	279.8	317.7	314.1	300.6	292.7	185.2
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	------	301.5	303.5	284.9	264.8	260.0	273.0	270.5	267.1	281.3	280.8	277.2	278.4	174.9
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	------	266.0	258.9	243.2	225.5	219.3	229.0	228.8	227.3	233.7	234.0	225.9	230.3	143.6
Underwear and neckwear, men's	------	292.9	280.2	261.3	*240.7	230.8	248.3	249.9	256.8	275.6	274.1	270.8	280.2	166.5
Workshirts	------	269.5	260.4	266.9	263.6	247.2	237.5	253.6	257.7	274.3	283.9	273.7	280.2	220.4
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	------	319.3	349.5	334.7	323.1	283.1	264.1	260.3	277.7	340.0	344.8	322.3	296.3	184.4
Corsets and allied garments	------	225.7	218.5	205.4	*194.7	187.4	200.4	198.0	197.8	196.6	191.2	183.5	186.6	137.1
Millinery	------	120.3	195.2	173.1	171.2	145.5	128.4	119.2	137.7	197.2	201.9	169.6	140.4	123.3
Handkerchiefs	------	260.4	251.4	239.4	210.6	196.7	207.4	221.7	212.2	228.0	221.4	201.4	220.4	184.0
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	------	422.2	412.1	371.9	334.7	283.9	253.9	257.4	252.9	285.2	298.7	310.7	330.0	230.2
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc	------	590.1	632.2	604.6	573.5	496.7	553.4	560.8	530.1	515.8	518.2	522.0	545.6	370.3
Textile bags	------	482.2	472.6	458.8	443.6	438.2	422.4	427.8	449.9	459.5	467.8	473.1	464.0	233.0
eather and leather products [2]	241.8	235.4	234.9	231.6	220.4	214.2	211.5	207.0	214.6	222.2	223.0	220.8	218.3	154.2
Leather	------	199.8	199.1	198.5	189.8	187.2	185.2	183.7	183.7	185.2	185.8	179.4	174.5	140.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	------	190.3	189.6	191.4	189.8	182.4	172.9	170.0	179.2	190.5	189.1	192.0	191.8	142.2
Boots and shoes	------	223.5	223.8	221.5	209.9	200.7	201.7	197.0	205.3	213.7	214.2	212.8	209.3	142.0
Leather gloves and mittens	------	264.1	267.5	253.5	242.3	227.2	226.9	223.4	227.1	236.2	238.2	248.4	261.0	239.4
Trunks and suitcases	------	397.3	381.8	335.9	309.1	274.3	298.1	281.6	312.7	320.9	327.6	321.3	353.1	240.3
ood	298.9	300.6	308.8	331.6	325.6	295.8	267.8	252.8	243.1	239.3	242.5	256.4	263.3	180.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	------	317.4	271.7	271.9	270.0	280.9	259.9	249.4	227.2	232.6	254.0	285.7	252.0	188.6
Butter	------	341.6	349.5	364.8	391.3	387.7	391.5	365.8	342.7	323.5	314.7	309.4	325.9	231.0
Condensed and evaporated milk	------	377.8	402.5	419.8	446.0	470.6	474.1	440.9	410.8	380.2	369.0	356.4	337.8	268.5
Ice cream	------	270.1	288.5	326.2	346.0	343.7	335.0	295.9	272.0	251.7	243.0	240.4	245.0	170.6
Flour	------	339.5	338.7	334.7	336.1	326.1	302.4	274.8	289.0	298.9	293.5	305.4	303.7	182.9
Feeds, prepared	------	345.6	357.3	382.9	364.1	366.8	359.5	326.7	323.7	349.3	317.0	323.4	302.2	230.0
Cereal preparations	------	316.9	300.3	337.5	361.2	329.9	290.9	277.5	296.8	294.7	288.6	295.6	307.9	223.3
Baking	------	227.8	230.8	223.2	218.4	218.0	213.1	208.4	203.4	200.7	201.7	207.8	215.6	153.0
Sugar refining, cane	------	302.3	279.1	278.7	284.2	275.0	279.2	229.4	239.3	208.1	177.8	184.2	220.1	152.8
Sugar, beet	------	517.6	464.0	214.3	286.7	131.3	118.6	99.6	86.1	84.7	100.0	170.6	366.9	119.6
Confectionery	------	325.1	312.2	271.3	233.4	211.4	229.0	232.0	233.4	233.6	229.0	227.5	241.3	187.6
Beverages, nonalcoholic	------	240.0	258.7	295.6	298.0	257.4	226.1	203.9	191.3	176.9	174.1	175.1	179.5	163.2
Malt liquors	------	326.8	344.1	370.3	365.1	349.6	318.6	287.8	269.6	256.2	249.2	251.0	267.3	180.5
Canning and preserving	------	265.7	437.9	683.8	683.7	401.8	249.3	217.8	211.7	197.4	207.2	236.6	302.5	216.0
obacco manufactures	219.8	216.3	214.5	205.3	203.0	200.0	194.8	182.8	181.6	193.1	201.0	209.4	222.0	151.0
Cigarettes	------	253.3	252.8	243.7	248.5	253.7	239.6	220.9	218.4	226.8	233.6	241.5	254.7	172.0
Cigars	------	195.8	190.6	179.8	173.5	163.4	168.0	163.9	160.3	176.3	186.2	195.2	206.7	139.7
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	------	164.0	172.7	171.6	164.2	164.6	147.7	125.7	139.4	144.4	144.0	155.8	166.8	131.1
aper and allied products [2]	327.5	319.6	314.4	309.6	300.6	298.7	298.0	291.1	290.9	290.9	288.1	285.1	284.5	184.8
Paper and pulp	------	319.9	317.3	317.0	312.3	309.6	302.1	289.4	284.4	281.4	279.8	274.3	272.7	181.6
Paper goods, other	------	326.4	320.4	311.7	292.7	297.2	301.8	306.8	301.9	302.2	297.9	298.0	300.4	193.2
Envelopes	------	285.3	279.8	273.7	258.8	250.7	265.2	262.9	260.9	260.6	258.6	255.5	255.8	165.7
Paper bags	------	347.4	350.0	333.9	337.6	338.6	340.9	338.4	343.6	354.2	353.8	363.6	352.2	183.4
Paper boxes	------	315.7	304.2	291.5	280.1	273.6	283.8	282.9	290.3	294.9	289.4	290.2	294.5	189.6
rinting, publishing, and allied industries [2]	258.0	252.3	247.9	245.0	235.5	233.6	235.9	234.2	230.7	227.7	221.8	219.6	223.9	124.7
Newspapers and periodicals	------	224.0	221.6	221.6	214.0	208.9	210.0	209.3	202.1	197.2	191.2	185.2	189.7	111.7
Printing, book and job	------	279.3	272.8	266.6	254.8	258.9	258.1	255.4	255.2	253.5	248.4	249.4	253.7	137.3
Lithographing	------	236.1	226.2	225.9	215.7	207.4	216.6	216.1	219.9	219.1	212.6	214.7	216.3	124.9
Bookbinding	------	325.1	325.4	322.9	311.9	299.2	324.7	320.2	312.5	309.0	298.7	301.0	306.9	174.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Chemicals and allied products	414.9	406.2	400.5	395.1	380.4	378.7	373.3	381.5	378.3	377.5	372.6	362.9	357.0	422.9
Paints, varnishes, and colors	.....	241.4	235.4	233.2	232.0	229.1	233.9	234.1	231.7	230.6	222.0	216.4	214.7	152.9
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	.....	377.5	383.6	373.3	362.5	347.6	354.6	358.7	359.8	362.9	362.7	352.8	351.3	233.4
Perfumes and cosmetics	.....	201.8	190.6	174.3	163.6	159.3	168.9	166.1	171.3	185.0	188.3	190.3	203.2	147.0
Soap	.....	264.8	255.7	252.0	233.4	223.3	233.2	217.2	215.9	214.8	208.3	199.2	195.7	146.1
Rayon and allied products	.....	246.4	244.3	246.8	239.9	238.2	205.3	239.0	239.2	236.4	236.0	219.7	216.3	162.8
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	.....	340.9	334.7	336.2	336.8	341.8	338.9	334.9	329.5	326.8	323.5	321.0	313.4	273.8
Explosives and safety fuses	.....	368.6	354.1	356.6	353.4	324.9	341.1	333.8	310.6	315.3	307.9	320.3	299.2	1918.5
Compressed and liquefied gases	.....	290.7	283.4	290.2	286.2	277.3	284.7	269.5	265.9	253.9	258.4	248.1	247.4	264.3
Ammunition, small-arms	.....	391.0	387.2	376.3	204.2	355.7	358.9	351.7	336.4	333.2	334.1	332.3	326.7	6769.3
Fireworks	.....	687.5	734.1	568.7	441.6	528.1	685.3	686.6	715.6	628.4	623.7	661.1	788.6	5981.9
Cottonseed oil	.....	363.3	358.3	263.6	185.4	162.1	169.0	184.7	208.8	253.9	280.7	295.0	326.8	201.5
Fertilizers	.....	309.5	319.9	335.1	304.6	288.0	301.8	365.0	381.0	385.0	360.6	327.6	304.9	225.0
Products of petroleum and coal [2]	308.2	305.0	298.5	302.7	297.2	295.6	286.2	275.7	265.2	262.1	256.8	253.9	250.9	184.0
Petroleum refining	.....	287.7	279.7	287.6	282.8	286.1	273.4	262.5	254.7	252.9	245.8	244.3	247.0	176.7
Coke and byproducts	.....	299.7	296.5	289.9	285.6	270.5	281.9	271.8	252.2	247.3	248.4	239.6	211.6	183.4
Paving materials	.....	268.8	291.6	302.8	273.2	236.6	228.2	209.0	198.8	167.3	157.6	159.7	178.2	144.8
Roofing materials	.....	526.4	523.1	510.5	502.5	493.8	468.4	463.6	445.5	430.7	432.1	431.1	425.7	267.2
Rubber products [2]	396.5	383.3	375.6	369.0	357.4	352.7	361.9	367.2	383.9	374.3	385.0	386.3	392.2	263.9
Rubber tires and inner tubes	.....	407.5	398.0	397.9	396.0	389.5	396.1	399.3	414.2	397.3	413.3	416.3	425.3	265.7
Rubber boots and shoes	.....	322.4	331.7	314.4	268.4	290.0	317.1	331.2	333.3	321.7	328.5	322.5	318.0	268.8
Rubber goods, other	.....	362.2	352.3	338.3	321.5	304.9	320.1	325.5	348.4	348.7	354.4	354.5	359.9	255.8
Miscellaneous industries [2]	396.6	393.7	384.4	369.0	347.5	341.2	355.4	356.6	361.0	367.6	360.0	356.7	363.3	322.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	.....	474.9	478.9	469.3	460.3	453.3	468.3	441.2	454.0	452.3	448.8	451.2	456.3	1356.9
Photographic apparatus	.....	426.7	405.1	394.3	385.1	385.9	392.2	383.0	376.2	375.0	343.0	348.0	345.2	311.5
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	.....	445.3	443.5	442.3	426.5	433.7	462.8	461.0	449.4	461.8	459.7	472.2	472.3	439.0
Pianos, organs, and parts	.....	500.1	475.6	460.2	384.8	402.7	417.5	418.5	408.1	412.3	416.1	407.7	330.4	295.1
Games, toys, and dolls	.....	525.9	518.7	482.3	431.4	410.1	395.0	386.1	380.9	372.1	339.0	323.5	389.2	169.7
Buttons	.....	262.1	245.8	230.2	220.7	209.2	228.3	234.7	247.3	261.2	270.8	278.0	294.2	204.1
Fire extinguishers	.....	560.6	555.4	558.9	583.7	600.0	586.5	552.1	527.1	565.7	562.9	582.9	598.1	1622.9

[1] See footnote 1 table–A–5.
[2] See footnote 2 table–A–5.
*Revised.

TABLE A–8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1943	1939
Mining: [2]															
Coal:															
Anthracite	67.2	67.0	67.0	66.9	67.5	65.2	66.5	67.1	66.4	67.7	68.7	69.1	68.7	71.2	82.8
Bituminous coal	337	335	333	331	328	304	329	326	308	332	335	336	326	386	371
Metal	77.9	77.9	77.5	77.9	79.0	78.6	79.8	78.9	79.0	78.2	77.3	76.9	76.0	96.4	88.2
Iron	28.6	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.0	28.4	28.4	27.3	26.4	26.6	32.2	20.1
Copper	25.1	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.9	23.3	31.4	23.8
Lead and zinc	14.0	14.3	13.8	13.9	14.8	14.6	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.1	19.0	15.5
Gold and silver	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	24.8
Miscellaneous	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	6.6	4.0
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I steam railways [3]	1,331	1,341	1,357	1,364	1,381	1,383	1,375	1,365	1,345	1,325	1,324	1,332	1,353	1,355	988
Street railways and busses [4]	249	249	249	251	253	254	253	253	254	254	254	254	252	227	194
Telephone	620	614	609	613	616	614	605	506	404	599	594	588	586	402	318
Telegraph [5]	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.6	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.3	37.9	38.3	39.4	40.4	46.9	37.6
Electric light and power	269	268	267	268	269	267	263	258	256	254	252	250	252	211	244
Service:															
Hotels (year-round)	381	378	380	379	379	382	385	382	379	378	380	378	384	344	323
Power laundries [6]	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	260	226
Cleaning and dyeing [6]	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	80.7	67.5

[1] Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.
[2] Includes production and related workers only.
[3] Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railways include those with over $1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
[4] Includes private and municipal street railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.
[5] Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.
[6] The change in definition from "wage earner" to "production worker" in the power laundries and cleaning and dyeing industries results in the omission of driver-salesmen. This causes a significant difference in the data. New series are being prepared.

TABLE A–9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average 1943
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	
Mining:														
Coal:														
Anthracite	81.1	80.9	80.9	80.7	81.4	78.7	80.3	81.1	80.1	81.8	82.9	83.4	83.0	86.0
Bituminous coal	91.0	90.5	89.9	89.2	88.4	82.1	88.7	88.1	83.0	89.7	90.4	90.8	88.1	104.1
Metal	88.3	88.3	87.9	88.3	89.5	89.1	90.4	89.4	89.6	88.6	87.6	87.2	86.2	109.3
Iron	141.9	144.9	147.0	147.3	148.3	148.0	147.2	143.8	141.3	135.5	131.5	131.4	132.4	160.2
Copper	105.1	102.8	102.0	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.8	100.2	101.5	101.6	101.5	100.4	97.5	131.8
Lead and zinc	90.0	91.7	88.9	89.6	95.1	93.8	102.9	102.9	104.4	106.1	106.9	106.4	103.4	122.1
Gold and silver	32.3	31.3	30.8	31.4	31.6	31.1	30.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	31.3	30.7	29.4
Miscellaneous	57.4	57.1	55.7	56.6	57.9	57.7	58.0	56.5	57.0	56.9	55.2	54.7	59.6	164.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic	100.4	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.3	106.0	105.7	104.3	103.1	98.7	97.1	96.9	99.7	96.2
Crude petroleum production [2]	94.3	94.3	94.5	95.7	97.4	97.2	95.5	93.3	92.6	92.0	91.7	92.1	92.6	81.8
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railways [3]	134.8	135.8	137.4	138.1	139.8	140.0	139.2	138.2	136.1	134.2	134.0	134.9	136.9	137.2
Street railways and busses [4]	128.5	128.7	128.8	129.6	130.7	130.9	130.4	130.7	130.9	131.0	131.1	130.9	130.1	117.0
Telephone	195.0	193.4	191.6	192.9	193.8	193.3	190.4	189.2	127.2	188.4	186.9	185.2	184.6	126.7
Telegraph [5]	97.6	97.2	98.1	99.8	100.5	101.5	102.3	102.8	104.5	100.7	101.8	104.6	107.4	124.7
Electric light and power	110.3	109.7	109.4	109.9	110.2	109.3	107.5	105.7	104.8	104.0	103.2	102.5	103.0	86.3
Trade: [6]														
Wholesale	116.9	116.5	115.5	113.3	112.2	111.1	110.5	109.7	110.5	111.7	111.9	112.2	114.4	95.9
Retail	130.4	119.8	115.7	112.4	110.0	110.2	111.4	111.3	111.5	111.2	109.6	110.5	126.5	99.9
Food	117.4	116.1	115.0	112.6	114.7	113.0	113.7	113.9	113.7	112.8	111.2	108.5	111.9	106.2
General merchandise	176.1	143.6	131.3	122.8	115.7	116.7	120.6	121.2	122.9	122.5	119.5	125.6	171.0	116.9
Apparel	136.7	124.0	119.1	113.5	103.4	106.8	115.0	114.3	114.7	113.4	107.9	110.0	135.5	110.1
Furniture and housefurnishings	97.4	92.4	89.5	87.5	85.9	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.6	84.4	84.3	84.3	90.4	67.7
Automotive	109.9	107.6	105.6	104.8	105.1	104.2	100.6	99.4	98.7	97.8	98.2	98.3	100.2	63.0
Lumber and building materials	126.1	126.4	126.9	124.5	123.1	121.4	119.4	117.5	116.3	115.5	113.9	113.4	116.1	91.5
Service:														
Hotels (year-round)	118.1	117.1	117.7	117.4	117.6	118.3	119.4	118.4	117.5	117.3	117.7	117.3	119.1	106.6
Power laundries	(*)	106.9	108.5	109.6	110.2	112.8	112.2	110.2	109.1	108.7	109.5	111.0	110.9	115.3
Cleaning and dyeing	(*)	116.0	120.0	118.6	117.4	123.4	127.7	123.7	121.5	118.8	117.0	118.2	120.9	119.6

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] Does not include well drilling or rig building.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–8.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[6] Includes nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors only.
* Not available.

TABLE A–10: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947												1946	Annual average 1943
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	
Mining:														
Coal:														
Anthracite	212.2	199.1	224.1	211.1	216.6	171.8	194.6	186.3	155.5	206.2	184.7	202.0	212.3	133.9
Bituminous coal	290.2	275.2	275.2	270.2	264.4	194.9	252.3	244.6	189.8	245.6	248.7	265.4	258.3	187.7
Metal	184.3	181.6	179.5	179.0	178.3	171.9	181.8	172.1	164.7	162.6	162.0	156.8	159.3	166.9
Iron	291.5	299.3	303.0	298.7	300.7	295.4	309.4	284.7	254.1	246.7	240.3	229.4	239.7	247.0
Copper	234.8	222.9	220.8	223.2	217.0	209.6	214.1	201.8	197.3	196.8	198.0	193.6	192.2	212.5
Lead and zinc	218.4	217.0	206.0	203.6	207.8	198.0	228.1	223.3	224.7	222.2	226.2	221.7	220.1	209.0
Gold and silver	56.0	53.4	51.6	52.0	51.7	46.8	49.5	49.3	50.5	50.7	51.0	48.3	49.8	36.9
Miscellaneous	105.6	104.8	101.9	102.5	104.6	99.1	100.3	95.8	92.1	92.1	85.3	85.5	93.3	259.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic	241.7	250.2	261.2	258.5	259.6	251.2	251.3	241.7	233.2	213.7	205.6	204.8	221.9	162.2
Crude petroleum production [2]	172.5	179.0	169.9	175.6	173.4	173.9	175.3	163.4	162.3	154.5	152.9	153.8	147.1	115.9
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railways	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Street railways and busses [4]	226.9	223.6	223.2	224.1	225.2	222.1	222.1	220.0	218.8	218.6	219.5	216.1	213.6	155.7
Telephone	314.5	321.5	314.2	312.3	306.2	302.2	292.5	202.9	136.1	267.2	269.4	267.5	264.5	144.9
Telegraph [5]	207.8	206.8	208.1	211.8	213.5	215.2	218.8	226.9	239.3	198.0	201.5	189.1	190.5	159.3
Electric light and power	185.7	187.6	182.8	183.1	182.9	178.4	177.5	168.2	166.5	160.8	163.7	159.5	161.6	109.2
Trade: [6]														
Wholesale	213.7	213.6	206.9	203.3	198.2	196.5	198.0	191.4	190.8	191.6	190.4	189.7	197.2	127.0
Retail	237.1	216.5	206.9	202.5	197.6	198.5	201.6	195.3	192.9	190.1	187.5	187.2	212.2	120.6
Food	221.5	220.0	213.8	209.2	212.2	213.8	212.1	206.0	202.8	199.9	197.1	189.4	194.6	129.2
General merchandise	312.5	251.1	224.5	220.4	212.0	214.1	218.9	212.3	210.4	205.6	201.4	208.4	277.2	135.9
Apparel	248.8	222.7	213.1	203.5	182.9	192.0	207.4	200.9	200.7	194.6	184.1	188.2	230.2	133.9
Furniture and housefurnishings	192.9	177.3	167.6	159.8	155.1	155.8	157.4	151.9	148.1	146.6	143.8	144.1	165.7	86.5
Automotive	204.2	198.6	193.8	188.5	188.5	184.8	184.3	177.7	175.2	171.7	172.7	170.4	178.8	84.7
Lumber and building materials	238.1	233.5	238.4	231.8	229.0	218.8	219.4	209.9	204.0	201.3	197.7	193.4	200.5	120.7
Service:														
Hotels (year-round) [7]	233.2	228.6	227.1	222.4	221.0	222.0	226.4	221.1	219.4	216.8	216.6	215.1	218.8	138.7
Power laundries	(*)	199.7	204.5	208.2	203.9	210.3	211.1	203.8	200.5	196.9	196.1	201.8	201.0	149.5
Cleaning and dyeing	(*)	213.8	221.6	220.7	208.9	228.2	241.9	231.5	221.7	214.7	204.7	213.8	219.5	165.2

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–9.
[3] Not available.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[6] See footnote 6, table A–9.
[7] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.
*Not available.

TABLE A–11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations [3]
		Total	Defense agencies [4]	Post Office Department [5]	All other agencies			
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1939	968,572	935,469	207,978	319,474	408,017	5,373	2,260	25,470
1943	3,183,235	3,138,838	2,304,752	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
1946: December	2,614,144	2,572,000	1,176,596	715,421	679,983	6,806	3,061	32,277
1947: January	2,279,045	2,237,128	1,129,710	426,818	680,600	6,864	3,066	31,987
February	2,256,834	2,214,638	1,104,137	425,754	684,747	7,080	3,069	32,047
March	2,247,289	2,205,082	1,091,197	426,978	686,907	7,039	3,061	32,107
April	2,215,389	2,173,262	1,058,678	429,507	685,077	7,174	3,072	31,881
May	2,193,091	2,151,264	1,028,043	435,423	687,798	7,246	3,071	31,510
June	2,168,896	2,127,715	996,238	437,303	694,174	7,215	3,061	30,906
July	2,103,246	2,062,275	936,533	439,617	686,125	7,254	3,074	30,643
August	2,067,249	2,026,071	923,080	442,289	660,702	7,230	3,404	30,544
September	2,020,914	1,980,084	906,989	425,449	647,646	7,184	3,406	30,240
October	2,002,448	1,962,042	901,197	425,005	635,840	7,118	3,430	29,858
November	2,006,496	1,966,339	905,251	429,789	631,299	7,068	3,453	29,636
December	2,229,168	2,189,436	894,855	667,912	626,669	7,046	3,450	29,236
	Continental United States							
1939	926,636	897,579	179,380	318,802	399,397	5,373	2,180	21,504
1943	2,913,534	2,875,928	2,057,606	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,889
1946: December	2,307,993	2,273,572	906,763	713,160	653,649	6,806	2,992	24,622
1947: January	1,982,584	1,948,312	868,473	425,425	654,414	6,864	2,998	24,410
February	1,971,647	1,937,231	854,850	424,339	658,042	7,080	3,001	24,335
March	1,964,820	1,930,725	844,818	425,567	660,340	7,039	2,993	24,063
April	1,942,834	1,909,052	822,597	428,090	658,365	7,174	3,004	23,604
May	1,924,560	1,890,920	796,135	433,996	660,789	7,246	3,003	23,391
June	1,905,068	1,871,898	769,268	435,831	666,799	7,215	2,993	23,962
July	1,848,469	1,815,222	718,523	438,110	658,589	7,254	3,006	22,987
August	1,815,925	1,782,410	708,681	440,773	632,956	7,230	3,332	22,953
September	1,781,773	1,748,530	704,575	424,005	619,950	7,184	3,334	22,725
October	1,764,444	1,731,411	699,815	423,473	608,123	7,118	3,358	22,557
November	1,771,440	1,738,587	706,418	438,252	603,917	7,068	3,381	22,404
December	2,005,567	1,973,066	708,099	665,662	599,305	7,046	3,377	22,078

[1] Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) exclude an estimated amount of part-time employment which was duplicated with full-time employment of the Post Office Department, October 1945–November 1946; (6) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (7) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

[2] From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January of 1939 and 1940 and July of 1941 and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

[3] Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

[4] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and, until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[5] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

TABLE A–12: Total Federal Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations [3]
		Total	Defense agencies [4]	Post Office Department [5]	All other agencies			
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1939	$1,757,292	$1,692,825	$357,628	$586,346	$748,851	$14,765	$6,691	$43,011
1944 [6]	8,301,111	8,206,411	6,178,387	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,299
1946: December	581,890	572,642	269,854	137,277	165,511	2,166	1,190	5,892
1947: January	538,717	529,195	250,359	97,186	181,650	2,369	1,222	5,931
February	491,355	482,099	228,314	94,525	159,260	2,308	1,090	5,858
March	511,076	501,713	240,257	97,001	164,455	2,365	1,140	5,858
April	509,289	499,795	233,632	96,441	169,722	2,440	1,179	5,875
May	514,037	504,727	235,118	95,256	174,353	2,439	1,181	5,690
June	511,962	502,739	235,838	93,505	173,396	2,425	1,149	5,649
July	495,324	485,774	207,224	96,591	181,959	2,483	1,329	5,738
August	464,741	455,369	197,723	96,145	161,501	2,421	1,259	5,692
September	472,190	462,846	198,799	96,486	167,561	2,448	1,284	5,612
October	499,559	490,101	214,651	99,713	175,737	2,457	1,334	5,667
November	451,452	442,193	192,079	98,666	151,448	2,457	1,191	5,611
December	517,253	507,795	208,931	133,921	164,943	2,461	1,336	5,661
	Continental United States							
1944 [6]	$7,628,017	$7,540,825	$5,553,166	$862,271	$1,125,388	$18,127	$8,878	$60,187
1946: December	534,974	526,438	230,411	136,878	159,149	2,166	1,155	5,215
1947: January	492,977	484,126	211,846	96,863	175,417	2,369	1,183	5,299
February	449,318	440,749	192,880	94,212	153,657	2,308	1,055	5,206
March	466,248	457,677	202,387	96,681	158,609	2,365	1,104	5,102
April	465,026	456,217	196,550	96,125	163,542	2,440	1,143	5,226
May	469,766	461,145	198,394	94,936	167,815	2,439	1,145	5,037
June	465,789	457,229	197,216	93,185	166,828	2,425	1,114	5,021
July	452,089	443,174	171,966	96,260	174,948	2,483	1,292	5,140
August	423,336	414,670	164,302	95,819	154,549	2,421	1,223	5,022
September	429,648	420,964	164,121	96,137	160,706	2,448	1,248	4,988
October	457,944	449,085	180,915	99,356	168,814	2,457	1,297	5,105
November	414,099	405,536	162,219	98,313	145,004	2,457	1,154	4,952
December	478,862	470,025	178,208	133,472	158,285	2,461	1,301	5,075

[1] Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A–11, for derivation of the employment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–11.

[4] See footnote 4, table A–11.

[5] Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

[6] Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

TABLE A–13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia Government	Federal						
			Total	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [3]	Post Office Department [4]	All other agencies		
	Employment [5]								
1939	143,548	13,978	129,570	123,773	18,761	5,099	99,913	5,373	424
1943	300,907	15,867	285,040	278,363	144,319	8,273	125,771	6,171	506
1946: December	252,539	17,582	234,957	227,582	78,383	11,036	138,163	6,806	569
1947: January	246,528	17,795	228,733	221,293	75,676	7,819	137,798	6,864	576
February	245,769	17,912	227,857	220,206	75,284	7,618	137,304	7,080	571
March	244,991	18,012	226,979	219,367	75,304	7,552	136,511	7,039	573
April	243,715	17,981	225,734	217,984	75,052	7,466	135,466	7,174	576
May	241,053	18,024	223,029	215,210	73,309	7,413	134,488	7,246	573
June	237,859	18,521	219,338	211,554	71,175	7,309	133,070	7,215	569
July	231,112	18,454	212,658	204,831	67,968	7,093	129,770	7,254	573
August	223,728	17,807	205,921	198,099	65,062	7,342	125,695	7,230	592
September	221,862	18,074	203,788	196,033	64,651	7,120	124,262	7,184	571
October	221,236	18,303	202,933	195,239	64,505	7,284	123,450	7,118	576
November	221,379	18,279	203,100	195,448	64,548	7,281	123,619	7,068	584
December	224,046	18,089	205,957	198,331	64,715	10,156	123,460	7,046	580
	Pay rolls (in thousands)								
1939	$305,741	$25,226	$280,515	$264,541	$37,825	$12,524	$214,192	$14,765	$1,209
1943	737,792	32,884	704,908	685,510	352,008	20,070	313,432	17,785	1,613
1946: December	66,860	4,189	62,671	60,298	20,205	2,507	37,586	2,166	207
1947: January	70,448	4,326	66,122	65,538	21,003	3,102	39,433	2,369	215
February	62,961	4,067	58,894	56,396	19,062	2,247	35,087	2,308	190
March	64,943	4,140	60,803	58,238	19,653	2,215	36,370	2,365	200
April	66,094	4,233	61,861	59,219	19,443	2,254	37,522	2,440	202
May	66,814	4,251	62,563	59,923	19,295	2,019	38,609	2,439	201
June	63,632	4,204	59,428	56,807	17,837	2,421	36,549	2,425	196
July	63,821	3,381	60,440	57,747	17,362	2,297	38,088	2,483	210
August	59,054	3,188	55,866	53,246	15,971	2,284	34,991	2,421	199
September	59,904	4,382	55,522	52,869	16,374	2,239	34,256	2,448	205
October	65,557	4,497	61,060	58,387	17,495	2,744	38,148	2,457	216
November	59,409	4,223	55,186	52,434	16,110	2,606	33,818	2,457	195
December	65,083	4,545	60,538	57,859	17,625	3,097	37,137	2,461	220

[1] Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for $1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

[2] Beginning January 1942, data cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

[3] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[4] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

[5] Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

TABLE A–14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [2]					Type of pay				
	Total	Army [3]	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls [4]	Mustering-out pay [5]	Family allowances [6]	Leave payments [7]
39	345	191	124	20	10	$331,523	$331,523			
43	8,944	6,733	1,744	311	156	11,173,186	10,140,852		$1,032,334	
46: December	2,204	1,512	562	108	22	757,647	395,144	45,315	33,165	284,023
47: January	1,987	1,319	539	107	22	745,843	368,484	29,967	29,052	318,340
February	1,906	1,254	525	106	21	664,053	309,929	18,722	28,004	307,398
March	1,834	1,199	508	105	22	669,501	302,464	18,292	26,548	322,197
April	1,777	1,148	504	103	22	593,677	303,395	17,383	28,499	244,400
May	1,703	1,082	501	99	21	369,947	264,701	15,022	25,814	65,410
June	1,631	1,021	495	94	21	335,391	262,505	12,465	24,459	35,962
July	1,592	990	490	93	19	339,128	259,172	12,670	25,036	42,250
August	1,575	972	492	92	19	334,129	248,670	10,498	24,502	50,459
September	1,557	955	491	92	19	332,804	248,928	9,632	24,210	50,034
October	1,543	941	491	92	19	346,961	[8] 262,040	9,954	25,145	49,822
November	1,490	920	459	92	19	303,705	246,112	9,117	23,127	25,349
December	1,452	912	433	89	20	292,745	238,952	13,362	23,827	16,605

[1] Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

[2] Includes personnel on active duty, those on terminal leave, the missing, and those in the hands of the enemy.

[3] Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

[4] Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty or on terminal leave. Coast Guard pay rolls and Army pay rolls for 1943 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

[5] Represents actual expenditures.

[6] Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

[7] Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to Sept. 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Payment of present personnel while on terminal leave is included in the pay roll. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest will be added at time bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included.

[8] Includes for first time lump-sum payments for terminal leave authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	[2] 4.7	
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.9
1943	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	5.2
1939 [3]	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	[2] 4.0	
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1945	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.9
1943	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.4	6.6
1939 [3]	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: [4]												
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	[2] 2.7	
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1943	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.4
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	[2] .4	
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4
1943	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
1939 [3]	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: [5]												
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	[2] .8	
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1943	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.0
1939 [3]	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military: [4]												
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	[2] .1	
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
1945	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1943	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.6

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the middle of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For coverage see table B–2.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

[4] Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

[5] Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation								Miscellaneous including military	
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off			
	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.
Manufacturing												
Durable goods	4.3	5.3	3.9	5.2	2.6	3.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.
Nondurable goods	5.2	5.8	4.2	4.9	2.8	3.7	.4	.4	.9	.7	.1	
Iron and steel and their products	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.6	2.6	3.3	.4	.4	.5	.7	.1	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.7	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	
Gray-iron castings	5.5	7.2	6.4	7.7	4.6	5.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.1	
Malleable-iron castings	6.3	6.9	4.5	7.1	3.7	5.1	.4	.9	.3	.9	.1	
Steel castings	4.3	4.5	3.6	4.8	2.4	3.2	.5	.5	.5	1.0	.2	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	4.1	6.4	3.3	4.8	2.8	4.0	.3	.5	.1	.2	.1	
Tin cans and other tinware	5.1	6.5	5.6	7.7	3.3	4.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.9	.1	
Wire products	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.6	1.9	2.5	.3	.4	.5	.4	.3	
Cutlery and edge tools	2.9	5.4	4.4	5.6	1.7	3.1	.6	.5	2.0	1.9	.1	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.7	.4	.3	.9	.5	(3)	
Hardware	6.7	7.3	4.8	5.9	3.8	4.5	.8	.7	.2	.6	(3)	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	6.1	7.7	5.5	5.9	3.3	4.0	.7	.7	1.4	1.1	.1	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	4.2	5.7	4.0	7.6	3.1	4.3	.5	.5	.4	2.7	(3)	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	6.1	6.0	4.8	6.7	3.2	4.4	.6	.6	.9	1.6	.1	
Fabricated structural metal products	4.4	6.1	3.7	6.4	1.9	3.7	.4	.7	1.3	1.8	.1	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	2.8	4.1	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.9	.5	.3	.9	.8	.1	
Forgings, iron and steel	3.0	4.1	2.7	4.5	1.9	2.8	.3	.3	.4	1.3	.1	
Electrical machinery	3.8	5.0	2.9	4.3	2.1	3.0	.3	.5	.4	.7	.1	
Electrical equipment for industrial use	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.9	.1	.2	.6	.5	.1	
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	5.9	7.4	4.7	6.1	3.0	3.9	.8	1.0	.8	1.1	.1	
Communication equipment, except radios	2.4	4.1	1.9	2.7	1.7	2.3	.1	.2	.1	.1	(3)	
Machinery, except electrical[4]	3.5	4.1	3.1	4.2	2.0	2.8	.3	.4	.7	.9	.1	
Engines and turbines	3.1	3.6	3.4	4.5	1.6	2.3	.4	.6	1.3	1.5	.1	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(5)	4.5	(5)	4.6	(5)	3.8	(5)	.4	(5)	.2	(5)	
Machine tools	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.8	1.3	1.9	.2	.3	1.0	1.4	.2	
Machine-tool accessories	3.0	3.4	2.9	4.3	1.5	2.0	.3	.3	1.0	1.9	.1	
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	3.5	4.1	2.5	3.6	1.9	2.7	.4	.6	.1	.2	.1	
General industrial machinery, except pumps	2.9	3.5	3.0	4.2	1.8	2.6	.3	.4	.8	1.1	.1	
Pumps and pumping equipment	2.1	4.1	2.8	5.2	1.3	3.1	.3	.5	1.1	1.5	.1	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	6.5	7.6	5.8	6.9	2.9	3.5	.4	.6	2.4	2.7	.1	
Aircraft	5.7	7.4	5.3	5.9	2.7	3.6	.3	.3	2.2	1.9	.1	
Aircraft parts, including engines	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.5	1.7	2.0	.3	.4	.7	1.0	.1	
Shipbuilding and repairs	11.0	11.6	10.1	11.0	4.4	4.5	.9	1.2	4.7	5.2	.1	
Automobiles	4.6	4.6	3.8	5.3	2.6	3.3	.4	.5	.6	1.3	.2	
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	5.0	4.6	3.6	5.4	2.8	3.4	.3	.4	.3	1.4	.2	
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	3.8	4.4	4.1	5.2	2.3	3.2	.5	.6	1.1	1.2	.2	
Nonferrous metals and their products	3.8	4.8	3.9	4.9	2.2	3.0	.4	.5	1.2	1.3	.1	
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium	2.1	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.3	2.0	.4	.4	1.3	.3	.3	
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.4	.1	.2	1.2	1.0	.1	
Lighting equipment	7.6	6.4	3.1	7.9	2.1	3.8	.3	.6	.6	3.4	.1	
Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium	5.1	6.0	5.2	6.0	3.1	3.9	.7	.6	1.2	1.3	.2	
Lumber and timber basic products	4.4	7.1	4.3	6.8	3.5	5.5	.3	.4	.5	.8	(3)	
Sawmills	3.6	6.6	3.8	6.5	3.1	5.2	.2	.4	.5	.8	(3)	
Planing and plywood mills	5.0	5.6	3.5	4.7	2.8	3.9	.3	.4	.3	.3	.1	
Furniture and finished lumber products	6.8	8.9	5.4	7.6	4.3	6.1	.6	.8	.4	.6	.1	
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	6.7	8.9	5.4	7.6	4.4	6.2	.6	.9	.3	.4	.1	
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.7	5.1	3.6	5.2	2.3	3.2	.4	.5	.8	1.3	.1	
Glass and glass products	3.8	5.9	4.1	6.1	1.9	2.7	.3	.5	1.8	2.6	.1	
Cement	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.3	.5	.5	.4	.2	.2	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	4.3	6.5	3.7	5.7	2.9	4.3	.5	.9	.2	.3	.1	
Pottery and related products	4.3	4.2	3.3	4.3	2.4	3.7	.4	.3	.5	.3	(3)	(3)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off			
	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Nov.[2]	Oct.
Manufacturing—Continued												
Textile-mill products	4.9	5.9	3.7	4.8	2.8	3.8	.4	.4	.4	.5	.1	.1
Cotton	5.4	6.6	4.4	5.5	3.5	4.5	.4	.4	.4	.5	.1	.1
Silk and rayon goods	3.9	5.4	3.2	4.1	2.3	3.1	.2	.2	.6	.7	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing	3.9	4.9	3.0	4.7	1.9	2.8	.4	.4	.6	1.3	.1	.2
Hosiery, full-fashioned	3.4	4.3	2.5	3.2	2.2	2.8	.2	.2	.1	.2	(3)	(3)
Hosiery, seamless	6.1	6.2	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.9	.2	.2	.4	.2	(3)	.1
Knitted underwear	5.9	7.3	3.4	4.4	3.0	4.0	.3	.4	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	3.8	4.7	2.5	3.2	1.7	2.2	.4	.6	.3	.3	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.6	6.4	4.6	5.4	3.8	4.6	.2	.3	.6	.5	(3)	(3)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	4.5	4.9	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.4	.1	.2	.5	.3	(3)	(3)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	5.6	6.5	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.9	.2	.2	.3	.5	(3)	(3)
Leather and leather products	3.7	5.0	3.4	4.7	2.6	4.1	.3	.2	.4	.4	.1	(3)
Leather	2.5	3.4	2.3	3.3	1.5	2.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.1	(3)
Boots and shoes	4.0	5.3	3.4	5.0	2.8	4.4	.2	.2	.3	.4	.1	(3)
Food and kindred products	9.1	8.4	6.4	6.8	3.8	4.5	.7	.7	1.8	1.5	.1	.1
Meat products	13.1	8.4	6.5	7.2	4.1	4.1	.9	.8	1.3	2.1	.2	.2
Grain-mill products	4.4	5.8	4.7	5.5	2.4	3.5	.4	.6	1.8	1.3	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures	4.9	6.9	4.6	4.9	3.6	4.2	.2	.4	.7	.3	.1	(3)
Paper and allied products	3.2	4.2	3.1	4.0	2.1	3.0	.4	.4	.5	.4	.1	.2
Paper and pulp	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.4	1.8	2.7	.3	.3	.4	.3	.1	.1
Paper boxes	4.9	5.6	4.3	5.5	3.1	4.4	.6	.5	.5	.5	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.6	.2	.3	.3	.5	.1	.1
Paints, varnishes, and colors	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.2	1.6	.2	.3	.3	.6	(3)	(3)
Rayon and allied products	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	.9	1.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Industrial chemicals, except explosives	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.8	.3	.3	.4	.6	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	.6	.8	.1	.2	.4	.4	.1	.1
Petroleum refining	.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	.5	.7	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1
Rubber products	3.0	4.4	2.9	4.1	2.2	3.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.1	.2
Rubber tires and inner tubes	2.1	2.8	2.4	3.1	1.7	2.1	.2	.2	.4	.6	.1	.2
Rubber footwear and related products	4.3	6.3	4.4	5.3	3.9	4.8	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2
Miscellaneous rubber industries	4.1	6.6	3.5	5.3	2.5	4.1	.4	.6	.5	.5	.1	.1
Miscellaneous industries	(4)	4.2	(4)	4.0	(4)	2.9	(4)	.3	(4)	.7	(4)	.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	5.5	6.0	4.7	5.4	3.2	4.4	.4	.4	.9	.4	.2	.2
Iron-ore	2.5	4.0	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.2	.1	.2	1.3	.6	.4	.3
Copper-ore	7.4	6.7	4.9	6.9	3.9	6.4	.3	.3	.6	.1	.1	.1
Lead- and zinc-ore	5.2	7.2	4.1	5.5	2.8	4.2	.7	.6	.5	.7	.1	(3)
Coal mining:												
Anthracite	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.1	1.4	(3)	(3)	.3	.8	.1	.1
Bituminous-coal	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Public utilities:												
Telephone	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.8	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Telegraph	(4)	2.1	(4)	2.5	(4)	1.8	(4)	.1	(4)	.6	(4)	(3)

[1] Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939 are classified according to their major activitiy at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to all employees. Employment information for all employees is available for major manufacturing industry groups; for individual industries these data refer to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Less than .05.

[4] Not available.

*The June 1947 accession rate for the machinery, except electrical, industry group has been revised to read 4.4.

Coverage

Rates for the month of October are based on 6,800 manufacturing establishments with 4,500,000 employees; and 475 mining establishments with 239,000 employees.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]

MANUFACTURING

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products								
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and malleable steel castings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$23.86	37.7	63.3	$26.50	38.0	69.8	$21.78	37.4	58.2	$27.82	37.2	73.9	$29.88	35.3	84.5	$25.93	37.1	
1941: January	26.64	39.0	68.3	30.48	40.7	74.9	22.75	37.3	61.0	31.07	40.4	76.9	33.60	40.2	86.9	30.45	41.2	
1946: November	45.79	40.2	113.9	48.62	40.2	121.0	42.87	40.3	106.5	49.91	40.0	124.7	50.82	38.8	131.0	52.78	41.8	
December	46.96	40.9	114.8	49.57	40.8	121.6	44.24	41.1	107.7	49.67	39.8	124.8	48.59	37.0	131.4	53.98	42.6	
1947: January	47.10	40.6	116.1	49.60	40.5	122.4	44.47	40.7	109.4	50.64	40.2	126.1	50.89	38.2	133.2	54.43	42.7	
February	47.29	40.4	117.0	49.74	40.5	122.9	44.67	40.4	110.7	50.33	40.0	125.8	50.67	38.5	131.7	54.04	42.1	
March	47.69	40.4	118.0	50.30	40.7	123.6	44.89	40.1	111.9	51.31	40.4	126.9	51.77	38.9	133.3	54.49	42.3	
April	47.50	40.1	118.6	50.34	40.5	124.3	44.40	39.6	112.2	51.78	40.4	128.0	52.83	39.2	134.7	54.57	42.0	
May	48.44	40.1	120.7	51.72	40.5	127.8	44.88	39.7	113.0	53.71	40.3	133.3	56.26	38.9	144.5	56.34	42.6	
June	49.33	40.2	122.6	52.99	40.7	130.3	45.31	39.8	114.0	55.18	40.5	136.3	58.12	39.5	147.2	56.79	42.3	
July	48.98	39.8	123.0	52.19	40.0	130.5	45.61	39.7	115.0	53.67	39.3	136.5	55.23	37.4	147.8	55.64	41.6	
August	49.17	39.8	123.6	52.46	40.0	131.2	45.78	39.5	115.8	54.53	39.6	137.6	58.25	39.2	148.8	53.77	40.3	
September	50.47	40.4	124.9	54.06	40.6	133.1	46.80	40.2	116.5	56.21	40.3	139.6	58.96	39.0	151.3	57.67	42.1	
October	51.00	40.6	125.7	54.69	40.9	133.7	47.20	40.2	117.3	56.63	40.5	139.7	58.56	39.0	150.2	57.77	41.9	
November	51.31	40.5	126.8	54.99	40.8	134.7	47.47	40.1	118.3	57.40	40.8	140.6	60.55	40.1	150.9	56.70	41.1	

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$24.16	36.0	67.1	$27.97	36.9	75.9	$21.33	36.4	58.1	$23.61	38.8	61.1	$25.96	38.1	68.3	$23.11	39.1	
1941: January	28.42	40.2	70.7	32.27	41.4	78.0	25.42	40.5	62.6	25.31	39.8	63.9	28.27	39.7	71.2	25.90	40.5	
1946: November	51.74	40.4	128.2	51.87	39.9	129.8	45.92	43.0	106.7	42.68	39.1	109.7	48.94	40.6	120.5	46.41	42.7	
December	51.35	40.3	127.5	51.72	39.8	130.0	46.17	41.8	110.3	44.79	40.8	110.4	49.28	41.0	120.2	47.50	43.3	
1947: January	52.92	40.9	128.8	50.68	39.0	129.8	49.51	43.9	112.8	44.30	40.0	111.1	50.05	41.3	121.3	47.19	42.7	
February	52.81	40.9	129.0	49.72	38.6	128.8	47.90	42.6	112.4	43.78	39.4	111.7	49.60	41.0	120.8	47.59	42.7	
March	52.72	40.5	130.0	52.23	40.0	130.5	48.71	43.0	113.2	44.95	40.3	111.6	50.50	41.2	122.6	47.85	42.9	
April	53.52	41.0	130.6	53.01	40.4	131.1	48.41	42.4	114.2	44.85	40.1	112.7	49.79	40.7	122.4	46.84	41.6	
May	55.02	41.0	134.1	54.33	40.5	134.2	51.86	43.4	119.3	45.66	40.2	113.8	49.72	39.8	125.0	46.94	41.1	
June	54.36	39.8	136.5	56.18	40.5	138.7	52.27	43.0	121.5	47.61	40.3	118.1	52.19	40.1	130.0	48.85	41.9	
July	55.08	40.4	136.4	56.25	40.3	139.5	49.65	41.4	119.6	51.34	41.5	124.1	51.85	39.7	131.1	47.45	41.2	
August	51.68	37.7	137.2	54.71	39.1	139.9	46.79	39.9	118.4	53.57	42.5	125.9	51.45	39.3	130.0	46.56	40.2	
September	55.66	40.3	139.0	56.50	39.9	141.5	48.34	40.5	119.9	55.28	43.4	127.5	53.70	40.3	132.3	49.20	42.2	
October	57.73	41.2	141.4	57.72	40.7	142.1	49.71	41.4	120.8	53.74	42.5	127.0	54.48	40.6	132.7	49.57	42.4	
November	58.06	41.2	141.9	58.42	41.0	142.9	49.11	40.6	121.4	52.04	41.2	126.9	56.10	41.5	134.0	50.48	42.6	

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$24.40	39.7	61.8	$23.13	38.9	59.3	$25.80	38.2	67.6	$25.25	38.1	66.6	$26.19	37.6	69.7	$23.92	38.1	
1941: January	29.49	44.7	66.2	25.24	40.9	62.1	27.13	39.0	69.6	26.07	38.7	67.8	30.98	42.5	73.2	26.32	39.4	
1946: November	49.03	42.4	115.8	45.65	41.3	110.6	48.06	40.7	118.3	48.64	40.6	119.9	50.83	40.6	125.3	46.10	39.7	
December	50.02	43.3	115.6	46.42	41.7	111.3	49.68	41.4	120.2	49.61	41.3	120.1	48.78	39.9	122.2	48.30	41.1	
1947: January	50.39	43.3	116.4	47.04	41.6	111.9	51.27	42.3	121.9	50.26	41.1	122.4	50.12	40.7	123.1	47.57	40.5	
February	49.54	42.6	116.4	47.45	41.9	113.1	48.51	39.9	121.5	49.02	40.2	122.0	50.31	40.7	123.5	46.71	39.6	
March	49.93	42.9	116.3	47.29	41.7	113.5	49.90	40.7	122.7	49.79	40.6	122.6	51.02	40.9	124.6	48.14	40.3	
April	50.48	42.9	117.6	47.90	41.5	115.3	50.22	40.6	123.6	50.11	40.7	123.0	51.63	40.6	127.1	48.44	40.3	
May	50.86	42.5	119.8	49.15	41.7	117.9	49.92	40.0	124.7	50.38	40.2	124.9	51.39	40.1	128.2	49.96	40.1	
June	51.22	42.4	120.7	49.53	41.4	119.5	51.81	40.4	128.3	51.00	40.2	126.9	53.72	40.8	131.6	50.34	39.9	
July	49.40	41.0	120.4	49.20	41.0	120.1	52.45	40.3	130.1	50.65	40.0	126.6	52.74	39.6	133.1	50.11	39.3	
August	50.10	41.0	122.1	48.19	40.2	121.0	49.93	38.9	128.5	49.75	39.0	127.5	50.60	38.1	132.9	50.40	39.5	
September	52.39	42.2	124.3	50.43	41.3	122.2	52.38	40.0	131.0	53.32	40.9	130.5	54.54	40.4	135.2	51.72	39.9	
October	52.47	42.1	124.8	51.22	41.7	122.8	54.65	40.7	134.3	55.22	41.6	132.6	55.46	41.1	135.0	52.54	40.4	
November	52.97	42.2	125.5	51.58	41.6	123.3	56.42	41.4	136.4	53.45	40.2	133.1	57.64	42.4	136.0	52.74	40.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

ABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim [2]			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs, and drums [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$27.95	38.5	72.7	-------	-------	-------	$26.04	37.7	69.0	$29.45	38.4	76.7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	31.01	41.8	74.3	-------	-------	-------	29.58	41.9	70.6	36.75	45.0	81.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1946: November	48.06	39.6	121.3	$51.45	40.8	126.1	48.87	41.0	118.9	56.22	40.1	140.1	$51.50	42.5	121.2	$50.16	42.3	118.5
December	51.10	41.7	122.5	53.54	42.8	124.9	48.76	40.8	119.2	58.04	40.9	141.8	52.19	42.9	121.6	50.68	42.8	118.3
1947: January	49.82	40.5	122.9	51.06	41.8	122.1	48.83	40.2	121.1	59.01	41.3	143.0	52.21	42.7	122.4	48.41	39.9	121.8
February	50.40	41.0	123.0	51.21	41.6	123.0	50.46	41.2	122.2	59.78	41.5	144.0	51.99	42.5	122.4	50.95	40.9	124.6
March	51.73	41.7	124.0	53.56	42.3	126.8	50.28	40.9	122.7	60.42	41.7	144.8	53.42	43.0	124.3	50.85	41.0	124.2
April	51.94	41.7	124.6	52.99	41.5	127.6	50.72	41.4	122.3	59.68	41.3	144.3	52.73	42.5	124.2	51.16	40.9	125.2
May	53.07	41.8	126.9	56.06	42.9	130.7	53.51	42.1	126.8	60.22	41.3	145.9	53.37	42.3	126.2	51.75	40.5	127.9
June	54.90	42.0	130.6	55.45	42.7	129.1	54.49	41.5	131.1	61.93	41.1	150.8	53.79	42.1	127.8	53.49	41.0	130.5
July	53.54	40.7	131.6	52.42	40.8	128.6	51.88	40.0	129.5	59.07	39.7	148.9	52.93	41.4	127.8	53.04	40.3	131.6
August	55.64	41.7	133.4	54.12	41.2	131.5	52.45	40.0	131.0	57.42	38.7	148.4	52.38	40.8	128.4	53.38	40.3	132.4
September	56.17	41.6	134.4	55.75	42.0	132.8	53.08	40.2	131.7	62.38	40.9	152.6	53.91	41.9	128.5	55.08	40.7	135.3
October	57.60	42.6	135.2	56.48	42.0	134.4	56.52	42.1	133.9	65.54	41.8	156.9	55.02	42.1	130.6	52.13	39.4	132.2
November	59.31	42.0	136.8	56.47	42.0	134.8	55.98	41.3	135.3	65.00	41.4	157.2	54.55	41.6	131.1	53.81	40.8	132.0

Iron and steel and their products—Continued / Electrical machinery / Machinery, except electrical

Year and month	Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$27.28	41.3	66.0	$27.09	38.6	70.2	$27.95	38.7	72.2	$22.34	38.5	58.1	$28.74	38.3	75.1	$29.27	39.3	74.6
1941: January	35.09	48.6	72.2	31.84	42.4	75.1	33.18	43.4	76.5	24.08	38.2	63.2	32.47	41.4	78.4	34.36	44.0	78.1
1946: November	52.80	40.7	130.1	48.33	40.6	119.1	49.12	40.2	122.1	43.42	40.3	107.6	50.48	42.0	120.3	52.06	40.9	127.3
December	53.37	40.5	131.8	49.13	41.1	119.5	49.80	40.7	122.4	44.38	40.9	108.6	51.58	42.7	120.8	52.87	41.4	127.7
1947: January	54.15	41.3	131.2	48.63	40.5	119.9	49.64	40.3	123.1	42.33	39.4	107.4	51.48	42.5	121.3	53.12	41.4	128.3
February	54.33	41.3	131.5	48.13	40.0	120.3	48.98	39.7	123.2	41.72	38.6	108.0	51.59	42.3	122.2	53.22	41.3	129.0
March	55.09	41.7	133.5	49.07	40.5	121.2	50.28	40.4	124.4	42.37	39.1	108.2	51.52	42.1	122.6	53.82	41.5	129.8
April	54.62	41.1	133.0	48.36	40.0	121.0	50.22	40.2	125.0	42.31	38.9	108.8	47.84	40.5	117.9	54.25	41.5	130.8
May	56.38	41.3	136.6	50.24	39.8	126.4	52.65	40.1	131.4	44.57	39.1	113.9	46.52	39.1	118.9	55.20	41.4	133.4
June	57.54	41.6	138.3	51.57	39.8	129.5	54.04	40.5	133.5	43.98	38.2	115.1	49.62	38.8	127.7	56.30	41.3	136.3
July	56.69	41.0	138.4	52.00	39.8	130.8	53.84	40.1	134.4	46.17	39.6	116.6	50.57	38.7	130.6	56.06	40.9	137.1
August	56.65	40.8	138.9	51.53	39.2	131.4	53.50	39.6	135.0	44.29	38.0	116.7	51.18	38.9	131.6	55.74	40.5	137.7
September	58.51	41.8	140.1	53.46	40.4	132.5	55.05	40.5	136.0	47.24	40.0	118.2	53.66	40.2	133.5	57.36	41.1	139.5
October	57.90	41.2	140.5	54.10	40.6	133.1	55.35	40.6	136.4	47.98	40.2	119.3	55.81	41.4	135.0	57.87	41.3	140.0
November	58.53	41.1	142.4	54.29	40.6	133.8	55.76	40.6	137.4	47.16	39.8	119.3	55.94	41.4	135.2	57.94	41.2	140.5

Machinery, except electrical—Continued

Year and month	Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$28.76	39.4	73.0	$28.67	37.4	76.7	$32.13	38.3	83.9	$26.46	37.0	71.6	$32.25	42.9	75.2	$31.78	40.9	77.7
1941: January	34.00	43.7	77.7	36.50	44.1	82.7	36.03	41.5	86.8	29.92	39.5	75.7	40.15	50.4	79.7	37.90	50.0	75.8
1946: November	51.38	41.1	124.9	55.57	40.5	137.0	52.53	40.3	130.4	49.65	39.8	124.8	55.90	42.3	132.2	58.08	42.1	138.0
December	52.62	41.8	125.7	56.88	41.5	137.1	51.99	40.1	129.7	49.75	39.8	125.1	56.66	42.8	132.2	59.71	43.2	138.1
1947: January	52.78	41.7	126.4	56.08	41.0	136.8	51.96	39.5	131.5	49.84	39.9	125.0	56.17	42.2	132.6	58.43	42.5	137.9
February	52.61	41.5	126.7	56.37	41.1	137.2	51.96	39.8	130.5	51.59	40.6	127.2	56.09	42.3	132.5	58.16	41.8	139.2
March	53.10	41.6	127.5	56.92	41.2	138.2	52.99	40.3	131.4	51.78	40.1	129.2	56.46	42.3	133.4	58.40	42.1	138.9
April	53.31	41.6	127.9	57.27	41.3	139.4	54.73	40.3	135.8	51.93	40.2	128.9	56.06	42.0	133.4	58.66	41.8	140.4
May	54.44	41.6	130.7	58.74	41.2	142.8	56.95	39.9	142.6	53.18	40.0	133.0	57.13	42.1	135.7	58.92	41.7	141.4
June	55.53	41.5	133.6	60.20	41.2	146.0	57.57	40.0	144.7	55.80	40.8	136.8	58.31	42.2	138.1	59.14	41.6	143.2
July	55.00	40.8	134.9	59.51	40.3	147.7	57.77	40 1	144.0	56.83	41.0	138.5	56.78	41.6	136.6	58.42	41.2	143.0
August	55.07	40.9	135.3	61.34	40.9	151.0	57.67	40.0	144.3	56.29	40.8	139.2	57.77	41.4	139.4	57.43	39.9	144.7
September	56.41	41.3	137.0	60.82	40.5	150.7	59.08	40.7	145.0	57.97	41.2	141.7	58.69	41.8	140.5	61.16	41.2	148.6
October	56.75	41.3	137.4	59.38	39.6	150.3	60.17	41.1	146.5	59.31	41.5	143.9	59.25	41.9	140.8	61.42	41.4	148.2
November	57.03	41.4	138.1	62.23	41.2	152.7	60.13	41.1	146.4	56.28	40.1	141.5	59.53	41.9	141.2	61.01	41.0	149.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic[2]			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment[2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$26.19	39.8	66.0	$23.98	37.3	64.3	$30.38	37.2	81.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	30.13	44.6	67.7	26.40	39.1	67.5	34.78	41.4	84.6	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1946: November	49.60	41.8	118.6	48.98	42.1	116.5	58.42	41.8	140.6	$45.76	39.6	115.5	$52.63	40.8	129.1	$47.67	38.4	124.1
December	52.12	43.5	119.9	47.41	40.6	116.9	56.37	40.7	139.1	48.43	41.5	116.8	54.13	41.7	130.2	47.56	38.1	124.9
1947: January	53.15	43.2	122.9	47.56	40.8	116.5	57.14	41.1	139.9	52.31	42.4	122.5	54.02	41.5	130.7	51.59	40.4	126.7
February	53.67	43.1	124.5	47.95	40.9	117.1	60.47	42.7	142.7	49.21	40.4	121.8	54.61	41.6	131.5	48.79	38.2	127.6
March	53.86	43.2	124.8	48.13	40.9	117.6	60.68	42.5	143.9	52.31	42.1	124.1	55.28	42.0	132.1	51.09	40.0	128.1
April	53.14	42.5	125.1	49.29	41.2	119.7	61.83	42.4	146.9	53.91	42.8	125.8	54.46	41.2	132.8	53.42	40.7	131.2
May	54.10	42.6	126.9	50.75	41.6	121.9	61.68	42.3	146.8	54.89	42.5	129.1	56.25	41.7	135.5	53.19	40.4	131.7
June	54.88	42.6	128.9	51.58	42.8	120.9	63.67	41.9	151.0	55.16	41.8	131.8	58.97	41.7	141.5	54.77	40.4	135.6
July	54.79	41.9	130.1	52.33	43.7	119.8	60.35	40.6	149.0	54.85	41.6	131.8	58.43	41.0	142.5	55.37	40.8	135.6
August	51.91	40.2	129.1	51.22	40.5	126.5	59.52	40.2	148.7	52.82	40.1	131.6	56.35	40.0	140.3	52.22	38.5	135.6
September	56.08	42.2	132.9	51.91	40.6	128.0	63.21	42.1	151.3	54.17	41.0	132.0	60.72	42.0	145.4	54.18	39.5	137.3
October	55.57	42.1	132.5	54.04	42.0	128.8	63.82	42.3	152.3	57.13	42.4	134.6	62.27	42.5	146.9	56.33	40.7	138.3
November	56.88	42.1	135.5	55.54	42.5	130.6	63.29	42.1	151.8	57.96	42.7	135.8	62.17	42.4	146.5	54.41	39.8	136.7

Year and month	Transportation equipment, except automobiles																	
	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric- and steam-railroad[2]			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$30.51	38.9	78.5	$28.33	36.7	77.1	$26.71	36.0	74.1	$30.34	41.5	74.5	$36.58	44.1	83.5	$31.91	38.0	83.5
1941: January	35.69	43.1	82.8	34.79	42.8	81.4	29.57	38.5	76.8	34.13	44.7	77.6	42.16	47.2	89.2	37.69	42.0	89.3
1946: November	52.37	38.4	136.4	57.22	39.9	143.3	52.46	41.2	127.2	52.53	39.6	132.6	51.06	37.2	137.3	51.47	35.7	144.1
December	55.35	40.6	136.2	59.99	41.5	144.5	52.24	41.5	126.0	53.46	40.4	132.5	56.89	41.9	135.7	57.21	40.0	143.0
1947: January	54.48	40.2	135.6	55.64	39.8	139.7	52.17	40.6	128.3	52.59	39.8	132.1	56.15	41.4	135.7	57.05	40.2	142.0
February	54.34	39.7	136.7	56.97	40.4	141.1	53.42	41.3	129.2	53.41	40.1	133.2	54.77	40.7	134.4	55.37	38.4	144.2
March	54.25	39.8	136.2	51.68	37.4	138.4	53.67	40.8	131.5	53.22	39.8	133.8	53.02	39.4	134.4	56.59	39.9	141.8
April	54.29	39.8	136.3	52.20	37.2	140.2	53.51	40.9	131.0	52.54	39.6	132.6	53.77	39.7	135.3	56.97	39.9	142.6
May	55.31	40.2	137.6	59.09	40.2	146.9	54.80	41.4	132.3	52.42	39.5	132.8	54.77	39.6	138.3	57.91	40.4	143.3
June	55.59	40.1	138.7	59.10	40.0	147.8	55.76	41.1	135.6	52.58	39.2	134.1	55.44	38.8	142.8	57.79	40.7	142.1
July	56.02	40.1	139.5	59.26	39.7	149.4	56.83	41.7	136.4	54.48	39.7	137.2	56.19	39.2	143.5	56.77	39.9	142.1
August	55.75	39.6	140.6	61.75	40.6	152.2	51.89	38.6	134.3	55.30	40.0	138.1	56.58	39.2	144.3	56.93	39.3	144.7
September	56.54	39.7	142.4	64.69	41.3	156.7	55.03	39.9	137.8	54.44	39.3	138.6	58.43	40.0	146.0	57.71	39.5	146.2
October	58.08	40.4	143.7	62.32	40.6	153.4	58.09	41.4	140.4	56.05	40.3	139.0	59.19	40.5	146.1	59.31	39.6	149.6
November	56.22	38.5	146.0	62.00	39.7	155.1	57.61	40.4	142.5	54.87	39.2	140.5	57.52	39.4	146.1	55.24	36.0	153.0

Year and month	Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.			Automobiles			Nonferrous metals and their products											
	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts						Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$32.91	35.4	92.9	$26.74	38.9	68.7	$26.67	38.2	69.9	$28.77	39.6	72.9	$22.27	37.9	58.7
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	37.69	38.9	96.9	30.47	41.4	73.6	29.21	38.7	75.5	35.96	44.0	81.8	23.90	38.9	61.4
1946: November	$52.39	41.2	127.0	53.83	38.6	139.4	49.24	40.9	120.4	48.25	39.8	121.2	52.21	40.6	128.7	45.46	41.6	109.3
December	55.23	43.2	127.8	54.98	39.4	139.5	50.40	41.7	121.0	49.75	41.1	121.5	53.69	41.7	128.6	45.39	41.4	109.6
1947: January	50.29	40.5	124.0	54.13	38.9	139.0	49.91	41.0	121.7	49.39	40.4	122.7	53.45	41.3	129.3	43.83	39.7	110.3
February	50.40	40.1	125.8	54.29	38.8	139.9	50.12	41.0	122.2	50.04	40.6	123.4	53.92	41.5	130.0	44.88	41.0	109.6
March	52.43	41.4	126.7	55.45	39.7	139.6	50.26	41.0	122.6	50.66	40.9	123.9	53.68	41.2	130.2	44.83	40.7	110.1
April	52.36	41.3	126.9	54.14	38.5	140.6	50.30	40.8	123.4	51.05	40.8	125.2	53.45	40.9	130.5	44.71	40.4	110.8
May	54.60	41.8	130.7	55.96	38.3	146.3	51.15	40.6	126.0	52.87	41.4	127.8	53.01	39.8	133.0	45.07	40.1	112.4
June	55.52	41.4	134.1	57.48	38.7	148.5	52.06	40.5	128.6	54.20	41.6	130.3	55.10	39.7	137.9	45.82	40.0	114.5
July	56.35	42.3	133.3	56.44	37.7	149.6	51.12	39.7	128.9	53.89	41.3	130.4	54.13	39.2	138.1	44.86	39.1	114.0
August	55.58	41.0	135.5	55.76	37.2	150.0	51.07	39.5	129.4	53.98	40.8	132.2	52.62	38.0	138.4	45.03	39.1	115.1
September	55.94	41.0	136.6	59.35	39.2	151.5	52.62	40.2	130.9	55.82	41.2	135.5	54.37	38.9	139.6	46.87	40.4	116.0
October	58.53	42.2	139.0	60.30	39.5	152.6	53.59	40.8	131.2	54.89	40.9	134.2	55.19	39.4	140.1	47.54	40.8	116.7
November	58.94	41.7	140.4	61.70	40.0	154.2	54.11	41.0	132.1	55.60	41.2	135.1	55.93	39.7	141.0	48.64	41.4	117.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued

Year and month	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures [1]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$26.36	39.4	66.0	$26.03	40.7	64.3	$25.73	37.1	69.3	$27.49	39.3	69.9
1941: January	26.43	39.1	66.4	27.37	41.4	66.6	28.19	39.3	71.7	32.85	42.0	78.2
1946: November	49.31	42.6	114.9	55.70	45.2	123.4	47.13	40.0	117.8	48.15	40.0	120.4
December	51.76	44.6	115.2	58.27	46.8	124.9	46.74	39.5	118.4	48.34	40.6	121.1
1947: January	48.84	42.4	115.7	57.86	46.2	125.4	47.91	39.9	120.0	48.11	40.0	120.4
February	48.37	42.1	115.4	57.34	45.6	125.8	48.92	40.4	121.0	47.60	39.2	121.3
March	48.47	41.7	116.7	58.35	45.7	127.8	47.59	39.4	120.9	48.71	40.1	121.3
April	47.09	41.0	115.9	58.01	45.6	127.5	47.63	39.2	121.5	48.55	39.7	122.1
May	47.52	40.5	118.0	58.50	45.8	127.8	50.87	39.5	128.2	48.52	39.2	124.2
June	47.34	40.7	117.6	58.97	45.7	129.2	50.44	38.7	130.5	49.20	39.0	126.7
July	44.44	39.0	114.7	58.86	45.3	130.0	47.74	36.7	130.2	48.86	38.4	127.2
August	46.40	39.8	117.2	57.30	44.1	129.9	48.78	37.4	130.5	49.34	38.9	126.6
September	50.32	42.0	120.4	60.93	46.1	132.1	50.02	38.4	130.4	49.74	38.6	128.7
October	52.97	43.6	122.2	61.31	46.4	132.1	51.73	39.3	131.7	52.02	39.7	130.0
November	53.58	42.9	125.6	61.65	45.9	134.4	52.11	40.0	131.1	52.15	39.8	130.9

Lumber and timber basic products

Year and month	Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$19.06	39.0	48.9	$18.29	38.4	47.6
1941: January	20.27	38.9	52.1	19.59	38.4	51.0
1946: November	37.74	40.6	93.1	36.37	40.2	90.6
December	38.79	41.7	93.1	37.05	41.1	90.1
1947: January	39.11	40.6	96.2	37.41	40.0	93.5
February	41.18	42.1	97.9	39.89	41.8	95.4
March	40.31	41.0	98.3	39.12	40.6	96.5
April	41.01	41.4	99.0	39.81	40.9	97.2
May	43.06	42.0	102.5	41.95	41.7	100.6
June	45.04	42.8	105.3	44.14	42.5	104.0
July	43.57	42.2	103.3	42.86	42.1	101.8
August	45.32	43.3	104.8	*45.05	43.1	*104.4
September	45.41	42.8	106.2	44.58	42.5	104.9
October	45.14	42.5	106.3	43.98	42.1	104.6
November	45.26	42.2	107.2	44.25	42.0	105.4

Lumber and timber basic products—Con.

Year and month	Planing and plywood mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents
1939: Average	$22.17	41.1	54.0
1941: January	22.51	40.5	55.4
1946: November	41.86	41.8	100.4
December	44.12	43.4	101.4
1947: January	44.11	42.5	103.9
February	45.13	42.9	104.9
March	45.10	42.8	105.4
April	45.90	43.3	105.9
May	47.65	43.5	109.7
June	48.84	44.1	110.7
July	46.58	42.6	109.3
August	48.89	44.2	110.7
September	48.94	43.8	111.8
October	50.12	44.3	113.2
November	49.68	43.2	114.4

Furniture and finished lumber products

Year and month	Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$19.95	38.5	51.8	$20.51	38.9	53.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	20.90	38.7	54.0	21.42	39.0	55.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1946: November	41.62	41.7	99.9	42.41	41.4	102.4	$43.14	41.5	103.5	$38.90	41.8	93.1
December	42.49	42.2	100.7	43.04	41.6	103.4	45.02	43.2	103.7	38.66	42.0	92.1
1947: January	42.41	41.8	101.5	43.35	41.5	104.6	45.02	42.7	105.2	37.55	40.4	92.2
February	42.80	41.9	102.2	44.20	42.0	104.9	44.79	42.1	106.0	38.49	40.9	94.0
March	43.00	41.7	103.1	44.33	41.9	105.9	45.67	42.3	107.7	38.90	40.8	95.3
April	42.87	41.5	103.2	43.99	41.4	106.4	45.49	42.1	107.7	39.78	41.4	96.0
May	43.45	41.5	104.6	44.21	41.2	107.4	46.88	42.2	110.8	41.66	43.0	96.9
June	44.24	41.7	106.1	45.04	41.6	108.5	46.99	42.2	111.1	41.14	41.8	98.4
July	43.51	41.1	105.8	44.12	40.9	107.9	44.32	40.2	110.3	41.05	41.6	97.8
August	44.09	41.2	107.0	44.58	41.0	108.9	45.69	40.6	112.2	42.10	42.0	100.1
September	45.38	41.5	109.3	46.24	41.4	111.7	47.06	41.6	112.8	42.41	42.2	100.5
October	46.55	42.1	110.5	47.76	42.3	113.0	47.04	41.2	113.8	42.19	41.5	101.7
November	46.34	41.8	110.8	48.97	42.3	113.7	47.08	40.9	114.6	40.58	40.4	99.7

Stone, clay, and glass products

Year and month	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents
1939: Average	$23.94	37.6	63.7
1941: January	25.02	37.4	66.9
1946: November	44.91	40.3	111.4
December	45.89	41.0	111.9
1947: January	45.58	40.5	112.5
February	45.49	40.1	113.3
March	46.38	40.5	114.4
April	46.49	40.5	114.9
May	47.24	40.3	117.3
June	48.54	40.8	119.0
July	48.00	40.1	119.8
August	49.06	40.6	120.8
September	49.57	40.4	122.7
October	50.36	40.8	123.4
November	50.44	40.3	125.0

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$25.32	35.2	72.1	-------	-------	-------	$26.67	38.2	69.9	$20.55	37.8	54.3
1941: January	28.02	36.3	77.2	-------	-------	-------	26.82	37.9	70.9	21.74	36.9	58.7
1946: November	46.72	39.2	119.4	$41.35	41.2	97.7	46.18	42.2	109.5	42.08	40.3	103.5
December	47.96	39.9	120.3	42.53	42.0	99.8	46.12	42.4	109.0	42.57	40.7	104.0
1947: January	47.78	39.4	121.4	42.36	42.0	99.3	43.79	40.6	107.9	42.22	40.3	104.1
February	46.85	38.6	121.6	41.58	41.7	100.0	44.67	41.5	107.7	42.35	40.0	105.6
March	48.45	39.6	122.6	40.75	41.1	99.1	45.12	41.6	108.5	42.78	40.1	106.3
April	48.88	39.7	123.2	40.69	40.6	100.2	45.82	42.1	108.9	42.58	39.7	106.2
May	48.66	39.3	123.9	41.94	40.8	102.8	44.45	39.3	113.2	45.77	40.6	112.3
June	50.42	40.0	126.4	42.93	40.8	105.3	51.59	42.7	120.8	45.66	41.0	110.9
July	49.34	38.6	128.1	40.87	39.6	103.1	51.72	41.9	123.5	45.25	40.5	111.3
August	50.40	39.5	128.0	41.88	40.2	104.2	52.93	42.5	124.4	46.06	40.9	112.1
September	51.57	39.2	131.7	42.91	40.1	107.1	52.68	41.8	126.1	46.51	40.9	113.3
October	52.27	39.4	132.8	44.61	41.2	108.4	52.32	42.0	124.5	47.37	41.3	114.3
November	53.35	39.2	135.9	44.03	40.3	109.0	52.76	42.1	125.2	46.64	40.6	115.0

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Pottery and related products			Gypsum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$22.74	37.2	62.5	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	22.92	36.4	63.5	-------	-------	-------
1946: November	41.86	37.9	110.0	$50.89	46.2	110.2
December	42.82	38.6	111.0	51.39	46.8	109.6
1947: January	41.97	37.7	112.1	51.49	46.2	111.4
February	42.69	37.2	114.9	51.14	45.9	111.4
March	44.26	38.3	115.7	51.95	46.3	112.2
April	44.42	38.9	115.2	50.45	45.2	111.6
May	45.45	38.9	117.1	52.05	45.8	113.5
June	45.78	38.7	118.6	52.55	45.3	116.1
July	44.86	37.9	119.2	54.91	46.1	119.1
August	46.48	38.8	120.1	55.39	45.7	121.2
September	46.14	38.5	120.7	54.68	45.0	121.5
October	48.18	39.5	122.3	56.70	45.9	123.4
November	47.22	38.4	122.7	56.43	45.2	124.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures					
	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products			Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$26.18	36.9	71.4	-------	-------	-------	$24.43	39.0	62.7	$16.84	36.6	46.0	$14.26	36.7	38.9
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	24.29	34.6	70.8	-------	-------	-------	27.26	41.3	66.0	18.01	36.9	48.8	15.60	37.2	41.2
1946: November	$45.69	46.2	98.8	42.76	41.6	103.4	$48.45	39.9	121.4	50.18	41.9	119.8	38.38	40.2	95.5	36.14	40.3	89.6
December	46.06	46.7	98.2	44.26	42.4	104.9	50.38	41.6	121.2	50.79	42.7	118.8	39.26	40.9	95.9	36.85	40.9	90.0
1947: January	43.83	44.7	98.3	43.88	42.1	104.5	52.70	43.2	122.0	51.91	43.2	120.2	39.29	40.5	97.0	37.06	40.6	91.4
February	44.80	45.3	98.1	44.18	41.9	105.6	49.46	40.7	121.6	52.73	43.9	120.1	40.32	40.4	99.7	37.56	40.5	92.7
March	45.76	46.2	98.6	45.30	42.0	107.5	50.63	40.4	125.4	53.03	43.8	121.0	41.01	40.0	102.4	39.22	40.1	97.6
April	46.53	46.6	99.4	45.51	42.1	107.9	49.72	39.7	125.3	52.46	42.8	122.5	40.12	39.1	102.7	38.53	39.3	98.1
May	47.19	46.2	101.7	45.43	42.9	108.5	50.10	39.6	126.4	52.58	42.6	123.5	39.89	38.9	102.5	37.73	38.8	97.6
June	48.45	46.0	104.5	46.07	42.2	108.5	48.66	39.1	124.4	54.21	42.9	126.4	39.54	38.6	102.4	37.10	38.3	97.0
July	47.23	44.9	104.2	45.48	42.1	107.9	50.00	39.3	127.3	54.90	43.3	126.8	39.48	38.4	102.8	37.21	38.3	97.2
August	48.90	45.4	106.9	46.61	41.4	112.6	51.26	39.2	130.6	53.53	42.2	127.7	39.44	38.2	103.2	37.50	38.4	97.7
September	49.23	45.5	108.1	47.56	42.2	112.7	54.57	40.3	135.6	52.30	41.3	126.6	41.39	39.5	104.8	38.55	39.2	98.3
October	52.51	46.9	108.5	48.60	42.5	114.3	54.30	40.4	134.5	52.57	41.3	127.3	41.94	39.7	105.5	39.22	39.6	99.1
November	50.33	46.5	108.9	46.16	40.0	115.5	55.68	40.7	137.0	54.05	41.9	129.2	43.73	40.1	109.0	42.47	40.4	105.1

Year and month	Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																	
	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery			Knitted cloth			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$18.22	39.0	47.4	$15.78	36.5	42.9	$19.21	36.4	52.8	$18.98	35.6	53.6	$18.15	38.4	46.8	$17.14	37.0	46.1
1941: January	19.74	39.3	50.3	16.53	35.7	46.1	21.78	37.9	57.6	18.51	33.8	55.0	19.90	37.9	50.3	17.65	35.8	48.9
1946: November	38.09	39.7	96.1	38.69	41.1	94.1	41.67	40.1	103.8	38.20	38.4	99.5	39.99	40.9	96.7	37.14	39.5	93.9
December	39.64	41.0	96.7	39.57	41.8	94.4	42.96	41.3	103.9	39.05	38.8	100.6	39.26	40.2	97.2	36.74	39.2	92.8
1947: January	40.48	41.0	98.7	40.21	41.1	97.5	43.10	41.3	104.5	38.35	38.1	100.7	39.03	40.9	95.4	36.49	38.4	94.6
February	40.59	40.5	100.4	41.45	41.6	99.6	47.44	41.0	115.6	38.40	38.1	100.9	40.89	41.3	98.9	36.68	38.4	94.8
March	40.69	40.4	100.8	41.94	41.5	101.2	46.28	40.1	115.5	38.41	37.8	101.6	41.00	41.6	98.6	36.75	38.5	94.7
April	39.68	39.5	101.7	40.89	40.2	101.6	45.26	39.1	115.9	36.35	35.9	101.0	39.49	39.9	98.9	35.58	37.3	93.2
May	38.85	38.5	101.4	41.73	41.0	101.9	45.28	39.2	115.8	36.42	35.9	101.4	40.06	40.3	98.5	35.51	37.6	93.0
June	38.85	38.5	101.0	40.97	40.3	101.7	45.75	39.4	116.0	35.39	35.2	100.5	40.32	40.3	98.2	35.11	37.0	94.1
July	39.68	39.1	101.6	41.17	40.3	102.3	45.33	39.1	116.0	36.37	35.3	103.0	40.91	40.8	99.1	34.51	36.8	92.6
August	38.58	38.2	100.9	41.65	40.0	104.3	42.28	36.6	115.6	38.08	36.8	103.4	41.11	40.7	100.1	35.42	37.6	92.6
September	40.67	39.7	102.4	43.23	40.9	105.7	46.99	40.2	116.9	39.48	37.7	104.9	41.71	40.5	101.3	35.86	37.5	95.1
October	40.49	39.1	103.5	43.57	41.0	106.2	46.70	39.7	117.8	41.00	38.3	106.9	42.21	41.1	100.9	38.01	38.8	96.9
November	40.13	38.7	103.6	44.84	41.2	108.8	46.95	39.6	118.8	42.11	38.7	108.7	42.53	40.9	102.5	38.07	38.7	98.1

Year and month	Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																	
	Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts			Cordage and twine		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$15.05	36.9	41.0	$20.82	38.6	53.5	$23.25	36.1	64.4	$22.73	32.2	70.7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	16.06	36.0	44.6	21.65	39.3	55.1	25.18	37.3	67.5	27.12	36.2	75.5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1946: November	33.31	38.7	85.9	43.54	42.2	103.3	46.83	41.2	113.9	52.83	40.2	130.9	$39.68	43.8	92.0	$37.94	40.3	94.3
December	34.26	39.3	86.8	45.38	43.6	104.2	47.86	41.8	114.7	53.70	41.3	129.9	40.57	44.4	92.9	39.08	41.4	94.4
1947: January	33.70	38.7	86.9	45.67	43.3	105.5	46.51	40.7	114.5	50.15	39.1	127.7	40.09	43.9	92.8	39.14	41.1	95.1
February	34.22	38.8	88.1	45.75	42.9	106.5	46.51	40.5	114.9	49.60	38.9	127.2	41.74	43.4	97.9	39.51	41.0	96.4
March	34.86	38.7	89.9	46.12	42.6	108.3	47.12	40.8	115.8	49.22	38.0	129.7	41.57	43.2	97.9	40.00	40.6	98.4
April	34.22	38.3	89.1	45.95	41.3	111.4	47.69	40.4	118.1	47.28	36.3	130.0	40.98	42.7	97.7	40.23	40.5	99.2
May	35.18	39.0	90.4	45.62	41.1	110.8	48.30	41.2	117.5	46.81	36.4	128.9	42.12	43.4	98.5	39.11	39.2	99.6
June	34.85	38.8	90.1	46.13	41.6	110.9	49.02	41.3	118.8	48.88	37.5	131.1	41.13	43.0	97.4	38.26	37.9	101.2
July	34.65	38.4	90.2	44.37	40.1	110.4	49.80	40.6	122.8	47.47	36.5	130.2	37.92	41.0	94.1	38.71	38.2	101.4
August	34.60	38.2	90.4	45.31	40.5	111.6	47.43	39.4	120.6	45.67	34.7	131.2	36.40	41.0	90.8	39.10	38.6	101.4
September	36.30	39.5	91.8	47.89	41.9	114.2	52.38	41.0	127.9	47.44	35.9	133.4	37.51	41.4	92.3	40.00	38.8	103.0
October	36.50	39.3	93.0	47.16	41.5	113.6	53.53	41.4	129.5	48.60	37.1	131.7	37.27	41.1	92.3	41.70	40.1	104.1
November	37.10	39.5	94.0	48.16	41.2	116.7	53.99	41.6	130.1	47.52	36.2	131.3	37.60	41.5	92.3	42.55	40.4	105.3

See footnotes at end of table.

ABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's[2]			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
39: Average	$18.17	34.5	52.7	$19.32	33.2	58.1	$13.75	34.6	39.8	$14.18	35.4	40.1	$11.03	35.8	30.9	$19.20	33.9	51.9
41: January	18.76	33.5	56.0	20.40	33.4	60.7	14.22	33.0	43.1	14.85	33.6	44.2	12.33	33.6	36.7	19.47	33.2	55.3
46: November	36.54	36.6	99.8	41.39	37.8	108.6	32.04	37.6	84.7	34.78	38.6	90.1	26.01	36.6	71.2	43.28	34.9	121.1
December	37.23	37.0	100.6	41.78	38.1	108.9	33.22	38.1	86.8	33.68	36.9	91.3	25.72	36.9	72.4	44.14	35.3	122.3
47: January	38.22	36.9	103.7	41.70	37.8	109.5	32.17	37.1	86.9	33.37	36.7	90.8	25.43	34.7	73.1	47.30	35.7	129.7
February	38.74	36.9	104.9	41.86	37.8	109.7	32.32	37.2	86.9	33.49	36.6	91.5	25.69	35.8	71.6	48.77	36.2	131.4
March	38.41	36.7	104.5	41.99	37.6	110.6	32.11	37.0	86.9	34.35	36.5	94.0	25.37	34.3	73.3	47.75	36.1	129.3
April	35.44	35.5	99.9	40.45	36.7	109.4	31.62	36.5	86.8	32.18	34.3	93.7	25.09	34.2	72.8	42.32	34.4	120.0
May	35.36	35.8	98.8	41.49	37.2	110.5	32.01	36.9	86.7	32.41	35.1	92.9	25.11	34.5	73.0	41.58	34.6	116.8
June	35.77	36.0	99.4	41.35	37.2	110.4	31.54	36.8	85.7	33.55	36.4	91.6	24.91	34.3	72.6	41.87	35.0	118.2
July	36.50	35.8	102.0	40.17	36.5	109.8	31.24	36.3	86.2	33.79	36.0	93.8	26.56	36.2	73.5	43.81	34.8	124.1
August	36.57	35.2	103.8	38.66	35.1	109.0	30.74	36.0	85.2	*31.51	34.5	*91.4	25.54	35.4	72.2	45.49	34.6	128.5
September	37.64	36.0	104.6	41.06	36.8	110.6	32.38	36.9	87.8	33.05	35.5	93.2	25.59	34.6	74.0	45.78	35.0	127.9
October	38.78	36.9	105.1	42.78	37.9	112.0	33.42	37.8	88.5	35.00	36.9	94.9	25.04	33.5	74.5	46.91	35.8	127.9
November	37.09	36.4	101.9	42.18	37.5	111.6	33.75	38.0	88.9	34.95	36.6	95.6	25.46	33.8	75	43.82	35.3	121.7

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Corsets and allied garments[2]			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
39: Average	$17.15	37.5	45.6	$22.19	33.8	63.6	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
41: January	17.24	35.6	48.2	22.31	30.5	64.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
46: November	35.29	38.4	91.9	39.98	32.3	119.6	$30.89	37.0	83.7	$29.52	36.1	82.3	$35.91	39.4	90.5	$33.29	38.6	86.0
December	35.39	38.6	91.7	42.91	34.5	119.5	31.83	38.2	83.6	28.88	35.0	82.8	35.85	39.5	90.5	34.78	39.7	86.5
47: January	35.21	37.8	93.0	48.40	36.6	125.6	28.95	35.3	82.1	28.57	34.6	82.5	34.85	38.1	91.0	35.92	39.7	89.1
February	35.38	38.8	91.8	53.73	38.9	131.7	30.60	36.5	84.1	28.51	33.8	84.5	34.91	37.5	92.6	35.13	39.0	88.4
March	35.29	38.7	92.0	51.76	37.5	131.8	31.03	36.5	85.4	28.72	33.8	84.9	34.97	37.2	93.5	34.60	38.2	89.5
April	35.18	38.3	92.7	42.94	33.6	124.1	29.36	34.2	85.7	26.90	31.5	84.8	35.67	37.6	94.4	35.26	38.6	90.8
May	35.33	38.4	92.2	40.44	32.5	121.4	31.24	36.4	85.8	27.55	32.5	84.7	37.36	37.9	98.1	34.06	37.0	90.6
June	35.72	38.0	94.1	43.62	32.5	127.1	29.94	35.2	85.1	26.72	31.4	84.9	37.87	38.1	98.9	34.02	37.1	91.8
July	34.95	37.5	93.5	48.58	36.2	129.8	31.13	36.3	85.7	29.09	36.1	81.6	36.44	38.4	94.5	35.48	38.3	92.5
August	34.80	36.7	94.2	49.52	36.3	131.4	30.40	35.5	85.7	28.93	36.1	81.1	37.74	38.6	97.7	35.34	37.8	93.6
September	35.75	37.5	95.4	49.74	35.8	134.0	31.85	36.7	86.7	30.64	37.3	83.0	38.33	38.2	99.6	35.86	38.1	94.1
October	36.79	38.5	97.5	53.20	38.2	133.7	32.57	37.5	86.8	31.55	37.5	84.4	38.72	38.3	100.4	36.75	38.9	94.0
November	37.07	38.5	95.7	39.02	31.5	119.8	33.31	37.7	88.4	31.26	37.2	83.9	38.03	38.3	98.3	37.12	38.7	95.5

Leather and leather products

Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
39: Average	$19.13	36.2	52.8	$24.43	38.7	63.4	-------	-------	-------	$17.83	35.7	50.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
41: January	20.66	37.3	55.4	25.27	38.3	66.2	-------	-------	-------	19.58	37.0	53.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
46: November	37.24	37.1	100.4	45.98	40.2	114.4	$35.78	37.4	96.1	35.76	36.3	97.8	$32.69	35.7	92.3	$40.63	39.7	102.0
December	39.83	39.1	101.8	47.71	41.6	115.0	37.32	38.7	97.0	38.65	38.8	99.5	32.16	35.5	91.0	41.70	40.1	103.4
47: January	40.18	39.3	102.3	48.49	41.3	117.4	37.84	38.8	98.0	39.05	39.1	99.5	32.10	35.0	92.2	40.36	38.7	104.0
February	40.29	39.5	102.1	49.65	41.6	119.3	37.79	38.8	98.4	38.96	39.2	98.9	31.38	35.1	89.6	41.60	39.9	103.8
March	40.11	39.0	102.8	49.88	41.4	120.4	37.87	38.1	99.9	38.91	38.8	99.9	31.52	35.0	90.0	40.87	39.5	103.6
April	39.44	38.3	102.9	49.14	40.7	120.4	37.07	37.8	99.4	37.96	38.0	99.8	31.17	35.0	89.0	41.22	39.1	105.3
May	39.45	38.1	103.5	49.65	40.7	122.0	37.32	37.7	100.6	37.78	37.8	100.0	31.38	34.6	90.8	40.35	38.5	104.6
June	40.12	38.1	105.3	50.44	40.5	124.1	38.62	38.1	102.5	38.30	37.7	102.0	31.42	35.0	90.7	42.34	39.6	106.6
July	40.30	38.2	105.5	51.11	40.4	126.1	39.06	38.4	103.1	38.49	37.8	101.8	32.42	35.6	91.4	40.62	38.4	105.6
August	40.25	38.1	105.7	51.19	40.0	127.7	39.86	39.1	103.4	38.32	37.7	101.8	32.33	35.7	91.2	42.09	39.4	106.7
September	41.89	39.1	107.2	52.66	41.0	128.3	40.14	39.2	103.2	40.12	38.8	103.5	33.45	36.3	92.7	43.07	39.5	109.5
October	42.18	39.0	108.2	52.52	40.7	128.7	39.19	38.3	103.7	40.41	38.7	104.6	34.43	36.4	94.5	46.15	40.9	111.4
November	41.97	38.4	109.4	52.82	40.6	129.7	38.92	37.2	106.0	40.18	37.9	105.8	33.88	36.3	93.4	46.48	41.5	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Co

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Food

Year and month	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter[2]			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Av. hrly. earn.
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$24.43	40.3	60.7	$27.85	40.6	68.6	$22.60	46.7	48.4	-------	-------	-------	$29.24	46.2	62.6	$25.80	42.3	60
1941: January	24.09	39.0	63.3	26.84	39.3	68.1	22.84	44.6	50.9	-------	-------	-------	29.41	44.2	65.3	25.27	41.0	60
1946: November	44.84	42.9	104.6	51.15	44.9	113.7	40.09	44.7	89.5	$43.16	46.3	93.3	46.86	46.0	97.6	51.77	48.2	107
December	46.93	44.4	105.8	51.73	46.4	111.9	42.29	46.9	90.7	44.50	46.5	95.7	48.84	46.6	100.4	54.61	50.3	108
1947: January	47.31	43.6	108.4	57.20	47.5	120.6	42.24	46.2	91.7	46.32	46.6	99.5	48.79	46.8	100.5	55.18	49.9	110
February	46.40	42.7	108.8	52.82	44.3	119.3	42.44	45.8	92.6	46.64	46.2	101.0	48.04	46.2	99.7	53.08	48.9	108
March	46.05	42.3	108.8	49.87	41.9	119.1	43.00	45.5	93.5	47.04	46.2	101.9	47.58	45.7	100.8	53.77	49.3	109
April	46.20	42.1	109.7	50.22	41.8	120.4	43.47	46.8	93.2	48.16	46.8	103.0	47.32	46.0	100.2	52.44	47.5	110
May	47.71	43.0	111.0	53.37	44.0	121.4	43.91	46.3	94.8	49.52	48.3	102.6	47.36	45.8	100.9	51.82	47.8	108
June	48.27	43.2	111.9	54.40	44.5	122.2	45.60	47.4	95.9	50.57	48.7	103.9	48.81	46.7	102.1	55.55	49.8	111
July	48.40	43.2	112.1	56.82	44.7	128.2	44.75	47.0	95.5	50.18	48.1	104.4	49.62	46.7	103.4	57.71	50.5	114
August	49.45	43.4	114.0	54.33	43.0	126.7	46.20	47.7	96.4	49.21	47.2	104.2	50.84	46.9	105.2	59.69	50.1	119
September	49.04	43.4	112.9	55.31	43.4	127.6	45.65	47.4	96.1	49.66	46.9	105.9	50.12	45.7	105.9	59.91	49.9	120
October	49.58	42.8	115.8	54.98	43.2	127.3	44.92	45.6	98.2	49.24	46.5	105.8	49.86	45.5	106.4	59.06	49.1	120
November	49.88	42.5	117.3	61.43	46.8	131.1	45.29	45.7	98.7	48.54	45.7	106.2	49.35	44.3	107.0	58.99	48.8	121

Food—Continued

Year and month	Cereal preparations			Baking[2]			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery[2]			Beverages, non-alcoholic		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$25.70	41.7	62.1	$23.91	37.6	63.6	$24.68	42.9	58.5	$18.64	38.1	49.2	$24.21	43.6	55
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	26.46	41.1	64.4	22.73	35.0	65.0	24.03	36.5	63.0	19.19	37.6	51.1	25.28	42.0	60
1946: November	$47.12	40.7	115.7	46.01	44.0	104.5	40.07	40.8	98.2	49.59	48.6	102.1	36.79	39.8	90.5	39.66	42.4	92
December	47.81	40.9	117.0	47.55	45.3	105.1	45.62	44.6	102.4	54.35	52.1	104.4	38.19	41.4	90.2	41.37	43.2	94
1947: January	48.48	40.5	119.6	46.32	43.9	105.6	38.83	38.8	100.1	44.34	40.5	109.5	37.06	39.8	93.0	41.13	42.7	96
February	49.13	41.5	118.4	45.80	43.2	106.0	41.53	39.5	105.2	47.29	40.5	116.9	37.75	39.9	94.9	40.85	42.3	96
March	50.93	41.4	120.8	45.17	43.0	105.7	44.40	41.6	106.7	44.79	37.4	119.9	37.87	39.8	95.1	41.25	42.0	97
April	48.26	39.6	121.8	45.26	42.5	106.5	47.92	43.7	109.7	44.46	38.6	115.1	37.60	38.9	96.7	42.50	43.1	98
May	49.77	40.4	123.2	44.84	42.5	105.6	44.35	41.3	107.5	43.79	38.9	112.5	38.77	39.8	97.6	43.10	43.6	98
June	50.79	40.8	124.4	45.50	42.6	106.7	52.14	45.6	114.2	47.38	40.8	116.2	39.34	39.3	100.4	44.48	44.2	100
July	53.83	43.2	124.6	45.81	42.7	107.4	50.33	45.5	110.5	46.34	39.2	118.4	37.66	37.8	99.8	45.98	45.0	102
August	54.32	42.4	128.1	45.52	41.9	109.1	51.89	46.3	112.1	50.88	41.7	122.0	38.39	38.8	99.3	47.89	46.6	103
September	51.28	40.5	126.5	46.14	41.9	110.4	50.87	44.0	115.6	51.55	40.8	126.3	41.20	40.4	102.1	47.91	46.0	104
October	49.35	39.7	123.9	46.85	41.9	111.5	51.86	45.3	115.0	50.59	44.8	113.0	42.24	41.1	102.9	45.85	44.3	103
November	52.05	40.3	128.6	46.26	41.6	111.5	55.26	46.0	120.5	57.01	48.5	117.5	42.24	40.8	103.6	44.72	43.2	103

Food—Continued / Tobacco manufactures

Year and month	Malt liquors			Canning and preserving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$35.01	39.3	91.6	$16.77	37.0	46.4	$16.84	35.4	47.6	$20.88	37.2	56.1	$14.59	34.7	41.9	$17.53	34.1	51
1941: January	34.57	36.4	95.2	16.67	33.0	51.0	17.89	35.7	50.1	22.38	37.3	60.0	15.13	35.0	43.2	18.60	34.9	53
1946: November	56.68	42.5	133.3	35.28	37.3	95.0	36.66	39.7	92.4	41.74	41.1	101.5	33.27	38.6	85.7	33.58	39.2	85
December	59.74	43.7	136.7	37.93	38.8	98.2	38.12	40.2	94.7	43.03	40.9	105.3	34.85	39.9	87.1	34.25	39.1	87
1947: January	57.23	41.9	136.6	36.55	37.6	97.5	36.74	39.2	93.8	41.36	39.7	104.1	33.80	39.0	86.2	33.16	37.6	88
February	56.88	41.3	137.5	36.82	37.0	99.7	35.44	37.8	93.7	40.76	39.1	104.3	31.98	37.2	85.6	32.03	36.0	88
March	57.83	41.8	138.1	37.40	37.7	99.5	35.21	37.5	93.9	40.23	38.7	103.9	31.72	36.7	85.9	32.79	36.3	90
April	59.30	42.7	138.7	38.50	38.0	101.8	34.84	36.7	94.8	38.78	36.8	105.4	31.69	36.6	86.0	33.86	37.4	90
May	61.55	43.8	140.3	39.39	38.3	103.4	34.46	36.3	94.8	38.33	36.1	106.1	32.03	37.4	85.3	29.72	31.6	94
June	64.57	44.4	145.1	39.37	37.8	104.5	36.30	38.2	95.0	41.67	39.4	105.7	32.08	37.4	85.4	34.49	36.9	93
July	67.52	45.1	149.3	39.96	39.9	100.3	37.74	39.6	95.3	44.67	42.2	106.0	31.25	37.4	84.7	38.21	39.9	95
August	68.98	45.3	152.3	45.88	42.6	108.3	37.26	39.2	95.1	43.74	41.2	106.1	32.00	37.3	85.3	37.13	40.1	92
September	69.54	45.2	153.9	43.69	42.8	102.5	37.33	39.2	95.2	43.36	40.7	106.6	32.42	37.7	85.7	38.39	41.2	93
October	66.10	43.5	151.7	44.75	40.9	110.0	37.90	39.7	95.4	43.92	41.3	106.3	33.21	38.3	86.3	37.78	40.6	93
November	63.89	42.0	152.1	37.94	35.9	106.2	37.67	39.4	95.6	43.15	40.6	106.3	33.09	38.6	86.8	36.10	38.5	93

See footnotes at end of table.

ABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes[2]			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
939: Average	$23.72	40.1	59.2	$24.92	40.3	62.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$21.78	40.2	54.7	$32.42	37.4	86.6
941: January	25.16	40.0	62.9	27.02	40.8	66.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	22.26	38.8	57.6	33.49	37.8	88.6
946: November	46.08	43.3	106.4	49.37	44.4	111.1	$43.98	42.6	103.1	$38.78	40.1	97.0	42.74	42.4	100.9	55.11	41.0	134.3
December	46.87	43.7	107.1	49.92	44.6	111.9	44.51	43.0	103.5	39.96	40.7	98.3	43.61	43.2	101.2	57.03	41.5	137.4
947: January	47.05	43.2	108.8	50.18	44.2	113.4	44.68	42.8	104.3	40.52	40.2	100.9	43.58	42.3	103.0	56.60	41.0	138.1
February	47.42	43.2	109.8	50.98	44.3	114.9	44.43	42.6	105.6	39.93	39.9	100.1	43.58	42.0	103.9	56.74	40.1	141.5
March	47.92	43.2	110.9	51.27	44.3	115.7	44.69	42.7	106.4	40.43	40.3	100.6	44.10	42.1	105.5	58.19	40.3	144.3
April	48.20	43.0	112.1	52.07	44.4	117.3	44.94	42.8	106.3	39.69	39.5	100.7	43.98	41.5	106.0	58.69	40.1	146.2
May	48.79	43.1	113.3	52.84	44.7	118.2	45.25	43.0	106.5	40.42	39.1	103.6	44.30	41.2	107.7	59.55	40.1	148.6
June	49.95	42.9	116.5	54.83	44.5	123.1	45.96	43.0	107.8	41.69	39.6	105.4	44.87	41.3	108.8	59.76	39.9	149.9
July	51.06	42.9	119.0	56.36	44.5	126.6	44.72	42.1	107.4	42.30	38.8	109.4	45.44	41.4	109.9	59.37	39.6	149.8
August	50.72	42.4	119.6	56.30	44.1	127.6	44.96	41.0	110.7	41.89	38.4	109.3	44.92	40.8	110.4	59.48	39.4	150.8
September	51.99	42.9	121.0	57.14	44.5	128.3	47.02	42.2	112.5	42.05	38.2	110.2	46.53	41.6	112.2	61.61	40.2	153.4
October	52.27	43.0	121.5	57.19	44.4	128.8	46.97	42.1	112.8	43.67	39.3	111.3	47.37	42.1	112.7	61.62	40.0	154.0
November	52.90	43.2	122.4	57.49	44.4	129.3	47.32	42.1	113.6	43.38	38.9	110.6	48.70	42.7	114.4	62.38	40.1	155.6

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Newspapers and periodicals			Printing; book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
939: Average	$37.58	36.1	100.4	$30.30	38.3	80.4	-------	-------	-------	$25.59	39.5	64.9	$28.48	40.5	70.4	$24.16	39.7	59.2
941: January	38.15	35.4	105.2	31.64	39.6	81.0	-------	-------	-------	27.53	39.9	69.0	29.86	40.3	74.1	24.68	39.3	61.9
946: November	61.11	39.3	152.8	52.60	41.9	125.9	$55.76	42.9	129.9	45.88	41.3	111.2	48.16	41.8	115.4	41.06	40.2	101.9
December	62.95	39.3	156.9	54.98	42.7	129.5	57.55	44.1	130.6	47.14	41.6	113.3	49.17	42.2	116.6	42.01	40.6	103.5
947: January	62.08	38.9	157.5	54.19	42.0	129.7	57.54	43.5	132.3	47.39	41.5	114.3	49.69	42.1	118.1	41.86	40.4	103.6
February	63.00	38.6	160.7	54.07	40.8	133.6	56.55	42.6	132.6	48.17	41.4	116.5	50.34	42.3	119.2	43.15	41.1	105.2
March	64.25	38.8	162.6	55.67	41.1	136.4	58.47	41.8	139.8	48.60	41.3	117.7	51.63	42.5	121.6	42.86	41.1	104.4
April	65.29	38.9	165.1	56.13	40.7	138.6	58.80	41.8	140.8	48.93	41.0	119.2	51.81	42.5	122.2	42.80	40.6	105.3
May	67.10	38.9	169.9	56.41	40.6	139.7	57.73	41.2	140.3	49.80	41.1	121.0	52.36	42.5	123.6	43.19	40.3	107.2
June	67.16	38.4	171.9	56.81	40.6	140.6	58.31	41.3	141.1	50.59	41.2	123.2	52.81	42.5	124.4	43.49	39.9	109.1
July	66.53	38.2	171.3	56.77	40.5	140.8	57.55	40.5	142.1	51.00	40.9	124.7	53.37	42.3	126.3	43.50	39.1	111.4
August	67.74	38.5	173.6	55.95	40.0	140.6	57.56	40.1	143.6	51.27	40.9	125.2	53.76	42.1	127.9	45.68	39.9	114.4
September	69.40	39.0	175.3	58.32	40.8	143.6	60.51	41.2	146.7	51.81	41.0	126.3	53.55	41.8	128.4	46.43	39.5	117.5
October	69.18	38.7	175.8	58.63	40.7	145.1	60.16	41.1	146.2	51.66	41.3	125.2	53.93	41.9	129.0	47.90	40.4	118.5
November	69.94	38.7	177.5	59.59	40.8	146.9	62.18	42.3	147.0	52.15	41.2	126.6	55.06	41.9	131.6	47.75	40.3	118.5

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small-arms			Cottonseed oil		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
939: Average	$28.11	39.8	70.7	$24.52	37.9	64.6	$31.30	40.0	78.4	$29.99	38.8	77.3	$22.68	39.0	61.2	$13.70	44.3	30.2
941: January	29.58	40.0	74.0	27.26	39.2	69.6	33.10	40.3	82.2	31.56	37.8	83.5	24.05	38.6	62.3	15.55	44.6	33.8
946: November	46.08	40.8	117.9	43.31	39.1	110.7	52.96	41.1	128.8	49.53	39.8	124.3	46.98	40.9	114.8	35.14	52.6	66.8
December	52.93	43.3	122.2	43.76	39.2	111.7	54.15	41.2	131.6	51.68	40.7	127.0	47.38	41.2	115.0	36.49	53.6	68.1
947: January	53.08	42.8	124.1	44.14	39.5	111.7	54.77	41.3	132.7	53.08	41.0	129.5	48.14	41.5	116.1	35.91	52.2	68.8
February	53.46	43.1	124.0	47.31	39.3	120.5	55.10	41.0	134.2	50.07	39.4	126.9	48.55	41.4	117.2	35.77	51.7	69.2
March	54.12	42.5	127.2	47.92	39.2	122.1	55.33	40.9	135.1	50.60	39.0	129.9	48.27	41.6	116.1	35.69	50.3	70.9
April	54.78	42.8	128.1	48.59	39.4	123.3	55.45	40.8	135.9	49.57	37.4	132.5	48.24	41.4	116.4	33.88	48.0	70.6
May	55.19	42.2	130.9	48.37	39.5	122.4	56.35	41.0	137.5	53.31	40.2	132.6	49.12	41.2	119.2	35.29	49.2	71.8
June	57.98	43.3	133.8	48.63	39.6	122.9	56.80	40.9	139.0	54.77	40.4	135.7	49.62	41.8	118.6	35.83	48.6	73.7
July	56.30	42.0	134.0	48.69	39.6	123.0	57.73	41.1	140.4	56.47	41.2	137.1	50.42	41.6	121.3	35.29	48.3	73.0
August	59.04	43.0	137.4	49.04	40.0	122.6	57.44	40.7	141.0	57.08	41.9	136.1	44.96	41.0	109.8	35.76	48.9	73.2
September	62.05	44.0	141.0	49.74	39.6	125.7	57.98	40.5	143.2	57.39	41.6	138.1	52.69	42.1	125.0	36.30	51.0	71.2
October	61.58	43.5	141.4	48.71	39.0	124.9	58.03	40.6	142.7	56.65	40.5	140.0	53.13	42.9	123.9	38.62	53.6	72.0
November	62.66	44.1	142.0	49.07	39.2	125.2	59.21	40.6	144.8	58.27	40.6	143.4	53.30	43.1	123.8	38.45	52.7	72.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Co

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal									Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$14.71	35.8	41.2	$32.62	36.5	89.4	$34.97	36.1	97.4	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$27.84	36.9	
1941: January	14.89	34.8	42.9	32.46	36.6	88.7	34.46	35.7	97.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	30.38	39.0	
1946: November	32.97	40.1	82.1	54.50	40.3	135.1	57.11	40.0	142.9	$46.64	39.5	117.7	$51.10	44.4	115.0	52.93	40.0	
December	34.64	42.1	82.4	54.55	40.0	136.2	57.80	40.4	143.4	43.56	36.7	119.1	50.92	44.1	115.6	54.63	41.1	
1947: January	33.44	41.3	81.0	55.24	40.2	137.2	57.74	39.9	144.7	48.11	39.5	121.2	51.99	44.6	116.7	54.03	40.6	
February	33.44	41.4	80.8	55.39	40.1	138.2	57.75	39.8	145.1	48.88	39.6	123.1	52.59	44.0	119.6	54.06	40.6	
March	34.42	42.3	81.4	56.53	40.2	140.8	59.15	39.8	148.8	48.95	39.6	123.1	53.14	44.6	119.3	52.97	39.8	
April	35.30	42.3	83.5	57.41	40.5	141.8	60.24	40.1	150.1	*49.87	*40.3	123.2	54.21	44.7	121.1	55.23	39.5	
May	36.76	42.9	85.7	57.92	40.0	144.8	60.01	39.5	152.0	*52.64	39.7	*132.3	55.40	45.1	122.9	55.30	39.0	
June	36.41	41.8	87.1	59.64	40.7	146.4	62.17	40.6	153.2	*53.83	39.8	*134.5	54.87	43.9	125.1	55.49	39.1	
July	37.04	41.8	88.6	60.57	40.5	149.5	64.12	40.7	157.0	*51.34	37.8	*136.4	56.09	44.5	126.0	55.74	38.6	
August	37.17	40.9	90.8	60.62	40.6	149.4	63.12	40.3	156.7	53.59	39.8	*136.3	57.17	44.6	128.2	55.92	38.7	
September	38.85	41.8	93.0	61.84	41.0	150.9	64.75	40.7	159.1	54.50	39.5	138.1	57.56	44.7	128.7	57.76	39.9	
October	36.85	40.5	90.9	61.17	40.6	150.7	63.51	39.9	159.3	55.01	40.3	136.4	58.88	45.2	130.2	57.55	40.1	
November	35.53	39.2	90.7	62.52	41.2	151.8	66.06	40.9	160.3	55.30	40.2	137.6	58.74	45.4	130.6	57.95	39.9	

Year and month	Rubber products—Continued									Miscellaneous industries								
	Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			
1939: Average	$33.36	35.0	95.7	$22.80	37.5	60.7	$23.34	38.9	60.5	$24.48	39.2	62.4	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	
1941: January	36.67	37.7	97.5	26.76	41.9	63.9	24.97	39.4	63.9	25.35	39.3	64.5	$35.33	45.7	77.3	-------	-------	
1946: November	58.87	39.0	150.3	43.80	40.4	108.3	46.74	41.4	113.0	45.06	41.1	109.8	51.01	40.1	125.8	50.95	42.8	
December	60.46	39.8	151.3	45.93	42.0	109.3	48.68	42.6	114.3	45.85	41.6	110.3	52.20	40.7	126.9	47.65	40.5	
1947: January	59.78	39.5	151.1	46.06	41.9	109.9	48.12	42.0	114.6	45.98	41.1	112.0	52.00	40.1	127.3	53.37	42.5	
February	59.90	39.3	151.7	45.83	42.0	109.2	48.27	42.1	114.7	46.06	41.0	112.3	51.50	39.7	127.9	53.20	42.3	
March	58.05	38.2	151.2	44.91	41.2	109.0	48.23	41.8	115.4	46.71	41.0	113.9	51.95	39.8	128.6	51.42	41.0	
April	61.64	38.2	160.8	47.03	40.8	115.2	48.53	41.0	118.4	46.35	40.6	114.2	52.10	39.5	130.1	51.53	41.4	
May	61.12	37.6	162.2	48.27	40.7	118.5	48.81	40.6	120.1	46.50	40.3	115.3	51.81	38.9	131.3	52.92	41.4	
June	61.35	37.7	161.5	49.62	41.4	119.8	48.95	40.5	120.9	47.00	40.3	116.7	54.15	39.5	135.1	52.71	41.3	
July	62.06	37.9	164.0	48.46	40.5	118.7	48.22	39.1	123.2	46.37	39.4	117.8	53.55	40.1	135.0	51.57	40.8	
August	62.15	37.8	164.0	47.23	39.9	118.3	49.17	39.7	123.7	46.32	39.3	117.7	54.27	39.9	135.3	50.88	40.7	
September	64.75	38.9	166.1	49.92	41.8	119.4	50.40	40.9	123.4	47.91	40.2	119.1	55.00	39.8	136.1	53.81	41.9	
October	63.78	38.7	164.4	51.28	42.4	121.1	51.03	41.4	123.2	48.74	40.6	120.0	55.67	39.9	137.5	52.64	40.8	
November	64.86	38.9	166.1	49.26	40.6	121.3	50.73	41.0	125.2	49.14	40.7	120.7	56.28	40.1	137.1	54.24	41.6	

NONMANUFACTURING

Year and month	Mining																	
	Coal						Metal											
	Anthracite			Bituminous coal			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$25.67	27.7	92.3	$23.88	27.1	88.6	$28.93	40.9	70.8	$26.36	35.7	73.8	$28.08	41.9	67.9	$26.39	38.7	
1941: January	25.13	27.0	92.5	26.00	29.7	88.5	30.63	41.0	74.7	29.26	39.0	75.0	30.93	41.8	74.9	28.61	38.2	
1946: November	56.57	35.7	158.2	61.54	41.7	147.7	48.59	39.9	121.9	46.36	38.4	120.7	50.71	41.7	121.7	48.63	39.5	
December	65.82	40.9	161.5	69.56	46.7	149.1	52.04	42.2	123.2	47.89	39.7	120.7	55.46	45.1	122.9	53.69	42.3	
1947: January	62.40	39.1	159.4	69.54	46.7	149.1	50.65	41.2	122.9	46.18	39.1	118.1	54.38	44.0	123.7	52.43	40.9	
February	57.42	35.1	163.7	65.30	43.6	149.1	52.01	42.0	123.8	48.71	40.5	120.3	54.94	44.3	124.1	53.19	41.4	
March	64.84	39.8	163.2	64.90	43.7	148.4	51.63	41.6	124.1	48.54	40.2	120.8	54.58	44.1	123.6	52.62	40.6	
April	49.89	32.3	154.5	54.14	36.4	148.3	51.68	41.8	123.7	48.00	39.9	120.2	54.53	44.1	123.7	53.91	41.8	
May	59.15	37.2	159.3	65.51	44.3	147.0	53.96	42.2	127.8	52.62	40.9	128.6	56.47	44.5	125.8	54.22	41.6	
June	62.39	39.2	159.6	67.09	43.7	148.9	56.37	42.6	132.3	55.68	40.9	136.2	59.09	45.3	130.5	55.45	42.3	
July	58.10	37.0	157.5	54.87	31.8	174.0	54.04	41.2	131.1	52.86	39.2	134.8	57.79	44.7	129.4	52.81	40.5	
August	68.51	38.5	178.0	70.23	39.1	178.7	56.09	41.4	135.4	54.09	40.0	135.2	60.01	43.8	136.9	54.75	39.8	
September	67.37	38.2	176.5	71.19	39.1	181.9	57.01	41.6	137.0	54.12	39.6	136.8	61.57	44.2	139.3	56.67	41.0	
October	71.40	40.0	178.4	71.91	39.9	179.8	57.45	42.3	135.8	55.11	40.7	135.5	60.78	44.8	135.7	57.85	41.5	
November	63.43	36.2	175.4	71.93	38.6	184.7	57.93	41.9	138.4	54.93	40.1	137.5	60.33	44.2	137.7	59.20	41.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum production			Telephone [2]			Telegraph [4]			Electric light and power			Street railways and busses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$21.61	39.2	55.0	$34.09	38.3	87.3	$31.94	39.1	82.2	-------	-------	-------	$34.38	39.6	86.9	$33.13	45.9	71.4
1941: January	22.06	38.2	57.6	33.99	37.7	88.5	32.52	39.7	82.4	-------	-------	-------	35.49	39.4	90.3	33.63	45.3	73.1
1946: November	47.40	45.4	104.5	54.25	40.4	133.4	44.40	39.3	113.1	$46.25	43.5	106.3	53.61	41.6	130.2	54.64	47.3	112.5
December	48.07	45.8	105.2	53.15	39.5	134.6	42.98	38.0	113.2	45.94	43.2	106.2	54.58	41.4	133.7	55.26	47.9	114.2
1947: January	45.55	43.1	105.8	56.02	41.3	135.5	43.37	38.4	113.2	46.83	43.8	106.9	54.11	41.9	131.3	55.98	47.7	116.5
February	45.34	42.8	106.2	55.86	40.3	139.0	43.31	38.0	114.1	51.23	44.0	116.4	55.37	41.6	135.2	56.70	48.0	117.4
March	46.41	43.5	106.9	56.25	39.6	142.1	42.51	37.9	112.4	50.91	43.7	116.4	54.43	41.0	134.1	56.82	47.8	118.4
April	48.67	44.5	108.0	58.74	40.8	144.4	32.26	26.9	117.4	59.27	47.3	125.2	55.90	42.2	134.3	56.94	47.8	119.0
May	49.86	45.6	109.2	58.71	40.5	144.8	38.13	31.5	118.9	57.17	46.0	124.2	55.90	41.6	135.8	56.99	47.6	119.5
June	50.92	45.6	112.1	61.46	41.9	147.5	45.58	37.5	121.8	55.36	44.8	123.6	57.84	42.2	138.8	57.71	47.4	121.2
July	51.26	45.2	112.9	60.01	40.6	148.1	46.51	38.4	121.1	54.88	44.8	122.6	56.99	42.1	137.4	57.65	46.3	123.1
August	52.99	46.1	114.6	59.54	40.1	148.6	46.92	38.7	121.5	55.01	44.8	122.8	57.97	42.4	137.8	58.00	46.6	124.1
September	53.45	46.1	115.6	61.37	40.3	151.0	48.02	39.1	123.0	54.95	44.5	123.4	58.29	42.0	139.0	58.57	46.1	126.5
October	55.44	46.4	116.9	60.51	40.0	149.4	48.77	39.3	124.1	54.92	44.8	122.7	58.44	42.1	139.2	58.69	45.7	126.5
November	53.05	44.6	117.8	63.86	40.9	155.0	49.44	39.5	125.4	55.10	44.0	125.3	60.33	42.4	142.8	59.37	45.4	127.6

Year and month	Trade																	
	Wholesale			Retail														
				Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house-furnishings		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$29.85	41.7	71.5	$21.17	43.0	53.6	$23.37	43.9	52.5	$17.80	38.8	45.4	$21.23	38.8	54.3	$28.62	44.5	66.0
1941: January	30.59	40.6	75.6	21.53	42.9	54.9	23.78	43.6	53.7	18.22	38.8	46.6	21.89	39.0	56.0	27.96	43.9	66.6
1946: November	49.80	41.6	118.6	33.04	39.7	91.7	40.42	40.3	97.2	27.63	35.5	76.0	34.74	36.4	96.2	47.26	43.6	110.1
December	51.20	42.3	120.2	34.06	40.3	91.9	41.19	40.8	98.1	29.33	36.4	76.5	35.52	36.9	98.8	49.39	43.8	115.2
1947: January	50.05	41.5	119.7	35.02	39.9	95.3	41.50	40.1	101.2	29.75	35.9	81.1	35.89	36.9	95.7	45.86	42.2	112.5
February	50.87	40.8	123.0	35.27	40.1	95.7	42.04	40.4	101.9	29.98	36.1	80.9	35.85	37.3	95.6	45.85	41.9	111.6
March	50.80	40.8	123.1	35.31	40.0	96.0	41.67	40.1	102.2	29.91	36.0	80.9	35.99	36.8	97.5	46.96	42.1	115.2
April	51.13	41.2	122.9	35.93	40.0	97.4	42.39	40.0	102.9	30.60	36.1	82.3	37.07	36.8	99.9	47.82	42.4	117.0
May	51.57	41.2	124.1	36.50	40.0	98.5	43.29	40.0	104.9	31.24	36.0	84.2	36.98	36.9	99.7	49.01	42.5	119.6
June	52.88	41.6	126.2	37.82	40.8	99.6	44.57	41.0	105.7	32.41	37.2	84.8	37.86	37.2	100.9	50.20	43.2	120.2
July	52.22	41.1	125.7	37.99	41.1	100.3	45.07	41.6	106.2	32.59	37.2	85.5	37.82	37.3	99.8	49.51	43.0	119.9
August	52.05	41.1	125.8	38.14	41.0	100.3	45.37	42.1	104.3	32.50	37.2	85.9	36.74	37.1	99.4	49.41	42.6	119.4
September	53.65	41.2	128.1	37.06	40.0	101.2	44.15	40.1	105.1	31.85	36.3	85.4	37.02	36.9	101.1	50.23	42.6	121.5
October	53.68	41.0	129.3	37.46	40.0	101.5	44.08	40.2	105.8	31.59	36.1	86.0	36.98	36.8	101.6	51.43	42.4	124.3
November	54.70	41.2	131.7	36.90	39.5	102.5	44.92	39.6	108.6	31.15	35.5	85.6	37.13	36.5	102.7	52.13	42.5	125.5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance [2]		Service								
	Retail—Continued						Security brokerage	Insurance	Hotels [3] (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and building materials													
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*					*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$27.07	47.6	57.1	$26.22	42.7	61.9	$36.63	$36.32	$15.25	46.6	32.4	$17.69	42.7	41.7	$19.96	41.8	49.0
1941: January	28.26	46.8	60.6	26.16	41.7	63.4	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	33.8	18.37	42.9	42.9	19.92	41.9	48.8
1946: November	48.74	46.1	108.7	43.32	42.3	104.0	62.00	51.24	28.15	43.8	64.2	31.05	42.6	72.9	35.32	41.9	85.4
December	50.61	47.2	109.3	44.78	43.5	103.7	63.78	52.25	28.40	43.7	65.1	32.13	43.5	73.9	36:50	42.8	86.7
1947: January	49.01	45.7	109.2	44.30	43.0	104.3	62.56	52.46	28.62	43.8	64.8	32.46	43.3	74.5	36.29	42.3	87.4
February	49.69	45.7	109.8	45.31	43.0	106.1	63.87	53.04	28.91	44.3	65.4	31.78	42.5	74.8	34.93	41.1	86.1
March	49.58	45.4	110.8	45.74	43.3	106.8	62.91	52.18	29.09	44.7	64.2	32.18	42.4	75.9	36.41	42.0	87.6
April	50.45	45.5	112.5	45.70	42.8	107.8	61.36	52.65	29.41	44.9	64.2	32.37	42.8	75.7	36.77	41.9	88.8
May	50.54	45.6	112.4	46.32	42.9	109.0	61.06	52.35	29.23	45.0	64.3	32.45	42.7	75.6	37.70	42.6	89.4
June	52.25	46.0	114.1	47.43	43.3	110.4	63.72	53.75	29.85	45.2	65.0	33.21	42.8	76.7	38.10	42.9	89.8
July	50.59	45.4	114.6	46.46	42.5	110.5	62.11	52.60	29.36	44.9	65.2	32.95	42.6	76.9	37.34	42.1	89.9
August	51.50	45.5	115.2	48.49	43.0	112.2	58.42	52.55	29.50	44.0	66.0	32.79	42.2	77.1	35.86	40.8	89.2
September	51.55	45.3	115.9	48.24	42.3	113.5	59.32	51.47	29.86	44.1	67.2	33.44	42.4	78.6	37.67	41.9	91.1
October	52.37	45.8	118.1	48.70	42.9	113.6	61.38	51.96	30.43	43.9	68.3	33.20	42.3	78.7	37.70	41.5	91.9
November	52.62	45.3	118.9	47.65	42.1	113.9	64.51	53.47	30.54	44.4	68.7	32.86	41.7	78.6	37.63	41.0	92.5

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of November 1947. The figures shown*below relate to firms reporting man-hour data in all cases except security brokerage and insurance; weekly earnings are based on a slightly larger sample.

Manufacturing: 32,100 establishments; 7,300,000 production workers.
Mining: 2,500 establishments; 361,000 production workers.
Public utilities: 7,000 establishments; 795,000 employees.
Wholesale trade: 9,400 establishments; 260,000 employees.
Retail trade: 28,300 establishments; 742,000 employees.
Finance: 4,000 establishments; 176,000 employees.
Hotels (year-round): 900 establishments; 91,000 employees.
Power laundries and cleaning and dyeing: 1,300 establishments; 61,000 production workers.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all employees except high paid executives and officials. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

[2] New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $53.33, 43.2 hours, and 121.2 cents.

Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $49.69 and 116.9 cents.

Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $49.81 and 119.4 cents.

Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.—February 1947; comparable January data are $51.05.

Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.—March 1947; comparable February data are 130.3 cents.

Aluminum manufactures.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $48.34.

Underwear and neckwear, men's.—August 1947; comparable July data are $32.42, 35.1 hours, and 92.3 cents.

Corsets and allied garments.—February 1947; comparable January data are $34.41 and 91.5 cents.

Textile bags.—June 1947; comparable May data are $33.53.

Butter.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 47.5 hours and 88.8 cents.

Baking.—May 1947; comparable April data are $43.62, 41.9 hours, and 103.9 cents.

Confectionery.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 91.8 cents.

Envelopes.—February 1947; comparable January data are $44.12.

[3] Data for April and May reflect work stoppages.

[4] Data relate to all land line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[5] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[6] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

*Revised.

ABLE C–2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Based on distribution of total man-hours worked among major industry groups								
	As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941	
		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100
	Cents	*Cents*		*Cents*	*Cents*		*Cents*	*Cents*	
41: January	66.4	66.4	100.0	72.2	72.2	100.0	60.1	60.1	100.0
42: January	76.2	75.1	113.1	83.5	82.6	114.4	67.0	66.8	111.1
October	83.9	80.7	121.5	91.9	88.8	123.0	72.3	71.8	119.5
43: January	85.9	81.9	123.3	94.1	90.5	125.3	73.3	72.6	120.8
October	91.6	86.3	130.0	99.7	95.0	131.6	78.1	76.8	127.8
44: January	93.1	87.7	132.1	101.3	96.5	133.7	79.3	78.0	129.8
October	95.6	90.8	136.7	103.8	99.1	137.3	82.9	81.7	135.9
45: January	97.0	92.0	138.6	105.3	100.5	139.2	84.0	82.7	137.6
October	94.5	94.2	141.9	102.1	101.4	140.4	87.0	86.3	143.6
46: November	110.3	110.5	166.4	117.5	118.1	163.6	103.0	102.2	170.0
December	110.7	110.6	166.6	117.6	117.8	163.2	103.6	102.7	170.9
47: January	112.2	112.0	168.7	118.6	118.8	164.5	105.5	104.6	174.0
February	113.3	113.1	170.3	119.2	119.4	165.4	107.0	106.2	176.7
March	114.2	113.9	171.5	119.6	119.8	165.9	108.4	107.6	179.0
April	115.1	114.6	172.6	120.5	120.6	167.0	109.0	108.0	179.7
May	117.0	116.7	175.8	123.8	124.3	172.2	109.6	108.5	180.5
June	118.7	118.4	178.3	126.1	126.5	175.2	110.5	109.4	182.0
July	119.5	119.4	179.8	127.0	127.5	176.9	111.6	110.5	183.9
August	120.2	120.3	181.2	127.5	128.4	177.8	112.6	111.5	185.5
September	120.9	121.6	183.1	128.9	130.0	180.1	112.7	112.4	187.0
October	121.6	121.7	183.3	129.2	129.8	179.8	113.6	112.8	187.7
November	122.6	122.7	184.8	130.2	130.8	181.2	114.5	113.8	189.4

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Data for the months of January, July, September, and November, therefore, may not be precisely comparable with data for the other months in which important holidays are seldom included in the reporting pay period. This characteristic of the data does not appear to invalidate the comparability of the figure for January 1941 with those for the following months.

TABLE C–3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm[1]

Year and month	All types, private construction projects			Building construction													
				Total building			General contractors			Special building trades								
										All trades[2]			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating		
	Average wkly earnings[3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings[3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings[3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings[3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings[3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings[3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings
1940: Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	$31.70	33.1	$0.958	[5]$30.56	[5]33.3	[5]$0.918	$33.11	32.7	$1.012	$32.87	34.6	$0.949	$33.05	32.5	$1.016
1941: January	(4)	(4)	(4)	32.18	32.6	.986	[5]30.10	[5]32.7	[5].946	33.42	32.6	1.025	34.16	35.8	.955	31.49	29.7	1.062
1946: November	$57.38	37.6	$1.527	57.65	37.2	1.549	54.68	36.8	1.485	61.11	37.7	1.622	62.62	38.6	1.620	57.39	35.2	1.629
December	59.92	38.8	1.545	60.32	38.4	1.569	56.73	38.0	1.495	64.53	40.0	1.655	67.44	40.8	1.655	61.05	36.9	1.653
1947: January	59.38	37.9	1.568	59.97	37.6	1.594	56.49	37.2	1.518	64.00	38.1	1.680	67.16	39.9	1.681	58.83	35.9	1.637
February	58.67	37.4	1.569	58.92	36.9	1.598	54.91	36.2	1.516	63.65	37.6	1.691	66.65	39.3	1.694	58.75	36.3	1.619
March	60.63	38.3	1.585	61.23	38.0	1.610	58.02	37.9	1.531	64.92	38.2	1.699	66.89	39.2	1.705	60.10	37.1	1.619
April	60.11	37.4	1.607	60.53	37.1	1.634	56.32	36.2	1.554	65.43	38.0	1.723	67.37	38.7	1.739	60.87	36.6	1.662
May	61.93	38.1	1.627	62.38	37.7	1.656	58.21	36.9	1.578	67.08	38.5	1.741	68.24	38.7	1.761	63.71	37.2	1.711
June	62.22	38.2	1.630	62.68	37.7	1.661	58.55	36.9	1.586	67.63	38.7	1.747	67.71	38.9	1.740	63.52	37.4	1.697
July	63.00	38.4	1.643	63.30	37.9	1.669	59.63	37.6	1.586	67.82	38.4	1.768	68.66	38.7	1.775	63.59	36.9	1.724
August	66.13	39.8	1.662	66.97	39.7	1.689	65.47	40.7	1.607	68.88	38.5	1.791	69.56	38.9	1.790	66.32	37.4	1.774
September	64.98	38.4	1.694	65.22	38.0	1.718	60.90	37.2	1.636	70.64	38.9	1.817	71.37	39.2	1.823	66.22	37.4	1.770
October	65.84	38.5	1.712	66.14	38.0	1.738	61.94	37.4	1.658	71.23	38.9	1.832	72.21	39.2	1.842	67.27	37.6	1.791
November[6]	63.90	36.9	1.733	64.46	36.6	1.761	60.38	35.9	1.683	69.41	37.5	1.852	72.04	38.4	1.876	63.59	35.0	1.817

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]—Co

Year and month	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special building trades—Continued																	
	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation		
	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1940: Average	$41.18	34.5	$1.196	$29.47	29.8	$0.988	$36.60	28.5	$1.286	$31.23	33.0	$0.947	$28.07	31.8	$0.883	$26.53	30.9	
1941: January	43.18	36.5	1.184	25.66	25.3	1.012	35.36	27.5	1.287	30.40	31.2	.974	27.60	30.3	.910	23.86	29.1	
1946: November	69.63	39.8	1.750	57.56	37.4	1.541	63.13	35.3	1.788	57.64	38.3	1.504	50.95	36.1	1.413	52.10	36.4	
December	74.76	41.4	1.808	58.36	37.5	1.556	71.04	38.7	1.837	57.85	38.2	1.513	52.84	36.4	1.450	54.94	37.9	
1947: January	73.85	40.2	1.838	56.49	34.9	1.618	69.81	37.9	1.842	58.20	37.7	1.544	51.49	34.9	1.477	53.98	36.3	
February	74.95	40.8	1.836	52.41	32.4	1.619	66.84	36.3	1.840	57.69	37.8	1.528	50.59	34.1	1.483	55.00	37.2	
March	75.75	40.5	1.872	57.37	35.1	1.637	69.15	37.9	1.822	62.98	39.6	1.591	53.67	35.8	1.497	58.36	37.7	
April	76.31	40.5	1.885	57.36	34.6	1.656	72.40	38.2	1.894	61.01	37.9	1.611	54.02	36.0	1.499	56.07	36.5	
May	76.33	40.4	1.890	62.01	37.2	1.668	74.95	38.9	1.926	62.67	38.9	1.612	57.43	37.2	1.542	59.70	38.5	
June	77.48	40.6	1.909	63.54	37.2	1.706	73.67	38.2	1.927	62.29	38.3	1.625	58.13	37.6	1.547	60.48	37.9	
July	76.98	39.6	1.943	63.25	37.3	1.694	73.14	37.5	1.950	61.97	37.7	1.645	59.35	37.2	1.594	60.33	37.8	
August	77.05	39.2	1.963	65.12	38.3	1.699	75.54	38.0	1.988	65.99	39.5	1.670	60.06	37.3	1.610	63.12	39.1	
September	79.90	40.2	1.987	66.10	38.1	1.736	76.05	38.1	1.995	65.75	39.0	1.684	63.36	37.9	1.670	64.27	39.8	
October	81.27	40.6	2.000	67.06	37.7	1.778	75.93	37.5	2.027	66.55	38.9	1.710	62.48	38.4	1.626	63.51	38.8	
November [6]	79.69	39.9	1.997	65.27	35.9	1.817	72.67	35.3	2.058	65.46	38.1	1.720	57.77	35.4	1.630	60.08	36.9	

Year and month	Nonbuilding construction											
	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other		
	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1940: Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1941: January	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1946: November	$56.13	39.2	$1.433	$53.24	39.0	$1.366	$57.41	39.0	$1.470	$54.96	39.8	
December	58.02	40.5	1.434	55.19	39.9	1.383	59.11	40.3	1.466	57.44	41.4	
1947: January	56.67	39.0	1.451	52.23	37.3	1.401	57.94	39.1	1.482	56.61	40.5	
February	57.49	39.9	1.441	53.83	39.1	1.378	59.15	40.2	1.472	55.44	39.7	
March	57.82	39.3	1.473	53.72	38.0	1.412	58.98	39.2	1.504	57.83	40.5	
April	58.30	38.9	1.499	52.82	37.4	1.411	60.48	39.2	1.542	57.13	39.4	
May	60.01	39.8	1.508	54.26	38.7	1.404	62.50	40.1	1.559	58.60	40.2	
June	60.17	40.1	1.501	56.92	40.4	1.408	61.36	39.7	1.544	60.02	40.8	
July	61.72	40.2	1.536	58.19	40.6	1.434	64.01	40.0	1.599	58.49	40.2	
August	62.63	40.3	1.554	57.66	40.2	1.436	65.43	40.3	1.623	58.92	40.4	
September	63.90	40.2	1.588	59.96	40.1	1.496	66.80	40.1	1.665	58.13	40.8	
October	64.45	40.4	1.596	60.33	40.5	1.489	67.04	40.0	1.678	59.92	41.6	
November [6]	61.38	38.1	1.610	56.91	37.5	1.519	64.13	38.1	1.685	57.17	38.8	

[1] Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

[2] Includes types not shown separately.

[3] Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

[4] Not available prior to February 1946.

[5] Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

[6] Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice			Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels and ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	[2]	[2]	59.1	50.9
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	[2]	[2]	60.8	52.0
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	[2]	[2]	121.2	83.1
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	[2]	[2]	169.7	100.7
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	[2]	[2]	111.7	104.6
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	[2]	[2]	85.4	101.7
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	101.3	100.7
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	96.3	100.6	100.4
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.6	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	107.4	107.3	104.0
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	104.0	100.2	101.8
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	111.3	116.8	107.7
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	113.9	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	119.0	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	123.4	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	125.1	145.8	124.1
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	[3]	111.4	95.2	127.2	146.0	124.5
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	132.0	159.2	128.8
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	128.4	156.1	127.9
December 15	153.3	185.9	176.5	[3]	115.5	92.0	138.3	177.1	136.1
1947: Average	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	149.5	184.4	139.9
January 15	153.3	183.8	179.0	108.8	117.3	91.9	142.1	179.1	137.1
February 15	153.2	182.3	181.5	108.9	117.5	92.2	142.3	180.8	137.4
March 15	156.3	189.5	184.3	109.0	117.6	92.2	142.5	182.3	138.2
April 15	156.2	188.0	184.9	109.0	118.4	92.5	143.8	182.5	139.2
May 15	156.0	187.6	185.0	109.2	117.7	92.4	142.4	181.9	139.0
June 15	157.1	190.5	185.7	109.2	117.7	91.7	143.0	182.6	139.1
July 15	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	91.7	146.6	184.3	139.5
August 15	160.3	196.5	185.9	111.2	123.8	92.0	154.8	184.2	139.8
September 15	163.8	203.5	187.6	113.6	124.6	92.1	156.3	187.5	140.8
October 15	163.8	201.6	189.0	114.9	125.2	92.2	157.4	187.8	141.8
November 15	164.9	202.7	190.2	115.2	126.9	92.5	160.5	188.9	143.0
December 15	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	162.0	191.4	144.4

[1] The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934–36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	May 15, 1947	Apr. 15, 1947	Mar. 15, 1947	Feb. 15, 1947	Jan. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1946	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average	167.0	164.9	163.8	163.8	160.3	158.4	157.1	156.0	156.2	156.3	153.2	153.3	153.3	133.3	98.4
Atlanta, Ga	(2)	167.5	(2)	(2)	162.2	(2)	159.1	(2)	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	155.8	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md	171.3	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	160.5	159.4	159.7	159.6	155.9	156.2	155.7	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala	173.8	171.6	169.7	169.1	166.6	164.1	162.1	160.7	161.7	162.0	158.1	158.7	158.5	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass	160.4	158.3	157.5	158.6	154.5	151.9	150.3	148.6	149.4	150.3	147.4	148.7	148.2	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y	(2)	(2)	162.6	(2)	(2)	159.1	157.7	156.2	155.3	155.3	152.4	152.7	151.7	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill	170.1	168.3	167.3	168.3	162.7	160.1	158.3	156.8	155.7	156.2	152.8	153.0	153.0	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	170.3	167.1	167.1	166.3	162.2	160.4	158.5	156.8	157.2	157.0	153.2	152.6	152.7	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	163.0	(2)	160.3	159.0	159.2	159.2	155.9	156.1	156.2	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo	(2)	(2)	160.4	(2)	(2)	155.7	155.9	155.8	155.8	154.8	152.2	151.4	152.5	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich	169.0	166.6	166.7	164.2	162.8	160.2	158.7	156.8	156.7	156.5	153.1	153.0	153.1	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex	169.3	165.8	163.4	162.1	159.7	158.4	157.6	157.6	158.6	157.1	154.1	153.9	152.3	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	159.5	158.0	(2)	(2)	157.5	(2)	(2)	154.2	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla	173.9	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	(2)	163.5	(2)	(2)	163.4	(2)	(2)	158.8	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo	(2)	(2)	157.9	(2)	(2)	150.5	149.5	150.5	151.0	150.8	148.7	147.7	147.0	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif	166.0	164.1	161.3	161.6	157.8	157.2	156.3	157.6	157.4	156.9	155.9	155.3	154.5	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H	(2)	(2)	166.1	(2)	(2)	162.1	160.4	(2)	(2)	158.1	(2)	(2)	156.5	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn	173.5	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	158.8	(2)	(2)	156.3	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis	(2)	164.0	(2)	(2)	159.0	(2)	156.6	(2)	(2)	154.5	(2)	(2)	150.6	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn	166.2	(2)	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	152.9	151.5	151.4	151.6	149.0	148.3	149.7	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala	170.3	(2)	(2)	164.3	(2)	(2)	159.3	(2)	(2)	159.2	(2)	(2)	153.6	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	164.6	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	162.9	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y	164.9	163.3	161.7	161.9	158.6	157.5	156.9	155.6	156.8	157.4	154.2	154.6	155.2	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va	(2)	168.2	(2)	(2)	163.6	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	157.6	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa	166.3	164.2	162.2	163.2	159.5	158.3	157.1	155.1	154.9	156.1	151.6	152.3	152.5	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	170.2	168.1	167.8	168.2	164.9	162.6	161.1	159.6	159.0	159.2	156.5	156.0	155.4	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine	162.0	(2)	(2)	159.2	(2)	(2)	153.3	(2)	(2)	152.5	(2)	(2)	149.2	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	162.1	161.5	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	157.8	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va	(2)	(2)	161.7	(2)	(2)	153.8	152.6	(2)	(2)	152.9	(2)	(2)	149.3	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo	167.9	(2)	(2)	165.4	(2)	(2)	155.6	154.6	155.1	155.8	151.8	151.1	151.2	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif	168.9	(2)	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	159.3	160.5	161.3	160.3	158.4	159.3	160.4	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	165.9	165.8	165.5	166.2	166.6	162.5	162.3	162.2	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.[3]	(2)	165.2	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	159.9	(2)	(2)	157.3	(2)	(2)	154.0	132.2	98.0
Seattle, Wash	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	158.3	158.5	159.1	158.2	155.4	155.7	157.2	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C	(2)	161.7	(2)	(2)	159.1	(2)	156.0	154.6	154.8	154.7	151.5	152.1	152.0	133.8	98.6

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City, and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and ice						Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity		Other fuels and ice					
	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947
Average	206.9	202.7	191.2	190.2	115.4	115.2	127.8	126.9	92.6	92.5	162.0	160.5	191.4	188.9	144.4	143.0
Atlanta, Ga.	211.1	206.9	(1)	190.5	(2)	116.1	140.0	140.0	78.2	78.3	196.8	196.8	(1)	189.6	(1)	147.1
Baltimore, Md.	217.8	211.8	192.3	(1)	112.6	(2)	135.0	133.9	116.9	116.2	149.6	148.3	197.2	(1)	143.5	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.	217.0	212.7	197.0	192.8	(2)	135.6	130.9	129.8	79.6	79.6	169.1	167.4	182.2	178.2	141.1	141.1
Boston, Mass.	195.7	192.4	183.3	182.1	111.4	(2)	140.7	138.0	107.7	107.5	158.4	154.3	178.6	176.6	138.8	137.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	200.3	194.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	126.9	126.5	96.0	96.0	154.5	153.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill.	210.5	207.8	193.4	191.0	129.2	(2)	122.5	121.7	83.5	83.5	163.0	161.5	181.0	180.0	143.2	142.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	211.6	204.2	189.1	191.2	110.7	(2)	132.2	131.5	97.1	97.1	165.7	164.4	187.7	184.3	148.0	146.9
Cleveland, Ohio	212.3	206.1	(1)	190.4	(2)	122.9	135.2	134.1	104.3	104.3	164.8	162.5	(1)	171.6	(1)	142.4
Denver, Colo.	205.6	201.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	105.3	105.5	68.5	68.5	147.4	147.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich.	202.0	196.7	191.6	190.8	(2)	(2)	137.1	137.2	84.0	84.0	177.3	177.5	201.7	200.3	158.6	156.6
Houston, Texas	218.1	210.2	200.5	198.7	(2)	116.7	94.3	94.3	81.9	81.9	218.0	128.0	190.7	190.6	147.4	144.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	208.8	204.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	139.9	139.9	86.6	86.6	171.2	171.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.	216.6	211.0	186.0	(1)	118.5	(2)	139.0	134.6	100.2	94.1	172.6	169.7	183.5	(1)	156.4	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.	197.3	194.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	119.1	119.3	66.1	66.4	167.5	167.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.	211.1	206.7	187.1	184.3	(2)	118.9	94.3	94.5	89.3	89.3	118.0	119.3	182.5	181.2	142.8	142.4
Manchester, N. H.	204.7	199.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	149.1	145.2	94.6	94.6	176.3	170.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.	229.7	226.2	205.2	(1)	124.5	(2)	127.0	126.6	77.0	77.0	154.6	154.0	171.7	(1)	134.5	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.	204.6	200.7	(1)	191.9	(2)	114.7	132.9	132.9	98.4	98.4	156.6	156.7	(1)	193.1	(1)	140.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	199.3	193.7	200.8	(1)	122.4	(2)	129.0	126.6	78.5	78.4	161.9	157.9	192.2	(1)	148.0	(1)
Mobile, Ala.	216.3	206.8	197.5	(1)	120.5	(2)	125.4	123.0	84.1	84.2	157.8	153.4	177.1	(1)	135.1	(1)
New Orleans, La.	222.1	220.2	(1)	193.0	(2)	110.4	109.8	109.5	75.1	75.1	146.8	146.1	(1)	186.2	(1)	140.7
New York, N. Y.	206.1	203.9	191.7	189.7	(2)	(2)	126.2	125.8	96.4	96.2	171.9	171.2	181.2	180.6	145.5	143.1
Norfolk, Va.	216.1	210.6	(1)	182.5	(2)	113.4	137.5	137.5	93.7	93.7	172.0	172.0	(1)	182.0	(1)	145.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	201.8	197.5	186.8	185.8	(2)	116.3	130.4	130.4	97.8	97.8	155.5	155.4	193.0	189.0	141.6	140.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	209.6	205.2	219.3	218.3	(2)	(2)	132.4	129.2	103.3	103.3	182.5	173.7	193.6	192.4	140.6	139.6
Portland, Maine.	195.2	190.7	191.4	(1)	109.7	(2)	140.6	138.3	99.5	99.4	160.8	157.3	183.7	(1)	144.4	(1)
Portland, Oreg.	219.0	214.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	124.5	122.5	93.1	91.8	163.0	160.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va.	207.6	201.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	130.4	130.4	95.6	95.6	151.7	151.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.	215.2	209.9	192.9	(1)	115.3	(2)	128.7	128.4	94.1	94.1	159.2	158.8	168.5	(1)	138.5	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.	215.7	214.4	181.5	(1)	112.2	(2)	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	118.6	118.2	161.3	(1)	152.8	(1)
Savannah, Ga.	222.2	217.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	137.9	136.1	91.2	91.2	165.3	162.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa.	210.0	202.8	(1)	192.3	(2)	105.1	134.5	134.5	91.8	91.8	160.6	160.6	(1)	184.1	(1)	136.2
Seattle, Wash.	213.4	207.6	(1)	181.8	(2)	119.1	118.7	118.7	88.1	88.1	144.2	144.2	(1)	184.8	(1)	146.6
Washington, D. C.	207.4	202.0	(1)	211.7	(2)	101.8	126.9	126.8	94.4	94.4	148.6	148.4	(1)	196.7	(1)	146.0

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.2
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3							84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.0
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
December	185.9	141.7	197.8	190.5	187.6	193.3	198.8	189.4	267.6	200.9	201.1	185.0	180.6	172.6	268.0	176.2	207.3	175.3
1947: January	183.8	143.4	199.0	192.1	190.9	190.8	205.3	185.8	271.3	190.1	181.7	187.9	184.1	173.6	269.2	178.3	201.9	176.2
February	182.3	144.1	196.7	191.7	190.0	191.6	204.3	176.5	258.7	183.2	169.9	191.7	189.3	172.6	269.9	182.8	201.3	178.1
March	189.5	148.1	207.6	204.1	195.1	217.2	209.7	178.3	266.0	187.5	174.7	199.6	199.4	172.9	271.3	186.9	219.1	178.6
April	188.0	153.4	202.6	198.7	194.6	203.5	206.5	177.1	261.0	178.9	176.3	200.4	200.7	172.6	269.7	189.5	227.8	179.3
May	187.6	154.2	203.9	200.6	197.1	204.2	209.6	179.6	255.1	171.5	178.9	207.0	209.5	172.3	268.1	188.9	200.5	179.3
June	190.5	154.6	216.9	216.1	216.4	213.6	226.7	182.3	254.7	171.5	183.0	205.0	208.0	169.7	262.6	181.3	188.3	179.7
July	193.1	155.0	220.2	219.7	220.8	216.4	228.6	181.9	260.6	178.8	203.0	202.0	204.2	168.5	263.6	180.8	182.0	179.7
August	196.5	155.7	228.4	229.8	230.5	229.3	232.1	180.5	262.4	183.8	212.3	199.8	202.1	165.7	263.4	181.7	178.5	179.8
September	203.5	157.8	240.6	241.9	239.7	245.9	244.0	191.4	275.7	195.2	235.9	198.2	202.4	157.3	261.2	187.0	176.6	181.8
October	201.6	160.3	235.5	234.9	233.6	240.9	226.2	189.5	286.5	190.1	232.7	196.6	201.1	155.2	255.6	190.8	190.0	181.8
November	202.7	167.9	227.0	223.6	226.3	219.7	227.1	184.6	302.4	198.4	224.7	199.6	205.0	156.5	251.7	194.7	196.4	183.2
December	206.9	170.5	227.3	223.2	227.6	218.2	221.5	190.7	302.3	204.9	236.1	205.3	212.1	157.3	255.4	198.5	208.2	183.7

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first four days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, to combine city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1943 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 799, "Retail Prices of Food—1942 and 1943," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 15. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935–39=100]

City	Dec. 1947	Nov. 1947	Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	Aug. 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	Mar. 1947	Feb. 1947	Jan. 1947	Dec. 1946	June 1946	Aug. 1939
ited States	206.9	202.7	201.6	203.5	196.5	193.1	190.5	187.6	188.0	189.5	182.3	183.8	185.9	145.6	93.5
anta, Ga	211.1	206.9	211.1	209.4	198.9	194.5	193.0	190.3	194.6	199.6	187.5	187.5	188.7	141.0	92.5
timore, Md	217.8	211.8	211.5	212.8	206.9	204.6	202.2	198.5	197.7	199.3	189.7	191.4	192.3	152.4	94.7
mingham, Ala	217.0	212.7	210.7	210.9	204.8	201.8	197.3	195.8	198.8	202.9	193.5	196.0	198.4	147.7	90.7
ston, Mass	195.7	192.4	191.8	195.3	187.9	183.5	179.6	175.6	176.3	180.0	172.7	177.6	178.1	138.0	93.5
dgeport, Conn	199.0	196.5	195.6	196.8	191.3	187.7	186.9	180.8	180.4	184.6	178.5	180.0	180.7	139.1	93.2
ffalo, N. Y	200.3	194.8	193.3	196.5	192.4	188.7	187.0	182.5	179.2	179.7	173.3	175.9	175.8	140.2	94.5
tte, Mont	195.8	194.2	195.0	195.7	193.8	188.9	185.9	184.7	183.4	184.5	175.1	174.9	180.2	139.7	94.1
dar Rapids, Iowa [1]	213.0	209.1	208.7	212.0	204.4	203.7	203.2	197.3	197.3	195.6	190.0	188.6	192.7	148.2	----
arleston, S. C	203.1	198.9	201.4	198.0	189.8	190.6	188.3	187.0	188.0	189.2	181.5	180.5	184.2	140.8	95.1
icago, Ill	210.5	207.8	207.1	211.0	203.1	198.4	193.9	190.6	188.6	190.8	183.2	184.5	187.0	142.8	92.3
ncinnati, Ohio	211.6	204.2	206.9	206.7	198.3	194.3	191.1	187.9	188.9	191.3	182.8	182.4	184.0	141.4	90.4
veland, Ohio	212.3	206.1	208.7	211.0	204.3	199.7	198.3	194.3	195.0	195.1	186.9	189.1	191.4	149.3	93.6
lumbus, Ohio	194.4	190.1	192.0	190.0	184.9	179.3	178.4	176.6	176.2	177.0	170.0	171.6	174.0	136.4	88.1
llas, Tex	208.2	204.4	201.6	200.3	195.5	192.8	191.4	192.5	193.8	191.4	186.5	186.3	187.1	142.4	91.7
nver, Colo	205.6	201.0	197.2	199.0	195.8	191.6	191.9	191.9	192.4	191.4	185.7	185.0	190.6	145.3	92.7
troit, Mich	202.0	196.7	199.0	197.4	195.5	191.4	188.5	182.7	182.7	183.0	175.1	176.5	179.2	145.4	90.6
ll River, Mass	199.0	195.0	195.6	195.8	190.0	188.7	186.3	181.7	183.1	186.8	178.2	180.9	177.2	138.1	95.4
uston, Tex	218.1	210.2	208.7	206.4	200.8	198.7	196.2	197.1	199.2	196.3	190.6	192.5	189.9	144.0	97.8
dianapolis, Ind	208.8	204.3	204.5	203.0	195.5	191.7	188.7	185.1	187.9	187.8	179.9	180.0	184.3	141.5	90.7
ckson, Miss. [1]	223.2	213.1	212.6	212.0	209.5	205.6	202.7	201.7	206.0	203.3	199.0	199.1	200.8	150.6	----
cksonville, Fla	216.6	211.0	214.7	209.1	205.0	201.8	199.1	196.0	199.7	198.8	189.3	190.3	194.8	150.8	95.8
nsas City, Mo	197.3	194.2	193.5	193.5	183.5	181.3	180.0	180.7	182.7	182.3	176.6	175.4	175.4	134.8	91.5
oxville, Tenn. [1]	243.5	235.6	236.9	235.9	225.9	225.8	223.0	216.8	223.4	225.2	213.9	216.4	220.4	165.6	----
ttle Rock, Ark	211.8	200.4	200.4	201.3	195.1	193.6	189.8	188.1	193.0	190.8	182.9	182.4	184.8	139.1	94.0
s Angeles, Calif	211.1	206.7	201.9	204.2	195.4	193.8	193.8	196.7	195.7	195.5	194.1	194.3	195.1	154.8	94.6
uisville, Ky	198.9	195.8	196.2	198.2	189.7	185.4	183.4	180.0	183.6	183.9	176.6	177.7	178.6	135.6	92.1
anchester, N. H	204.7	199.0	198.0	201.3	196.8	192.6	190.3	185.1	184.0	186.8	177.5	183.6	186.7	144.4	94.9
emphis, Tenn	229.7	226.2	223.6	220.5	213.5	210.1	205.1	201.6	204.6	205.1	198.6	200.2	206.0	153.6	89.7
lwaukee, Wis	204.6	200.7	197.6	200.1	196.8	193.4	190.8	186.6	185.4	186.9	180.1	178.0	179.7	144.3	91.1
nneapolis, Minn	199.3	193.7	194.6	197.2	187.4	182.5	182.6	179.0	179.6	181.3	174.6	174.0	180.2	137.5	95.0
obile, Ala	216.3	206.8	209.3	206.8	200.8	198.6	196.9	197.0	201.6	199.6	188.7	189.2	191.0	149.8	95.5
ewark, N. J	199.4	197.4	194.6	196.8	190.0	186.3	184.1	181.1	183.3	185.3	176.5	178.5	180.4	147.9	95.6
ew Haven, Conn	198.9	193.4	193.8	196.1	191.2	187.8	186.4	180.5	178.5	181.4	174.1	177.3	179.1	140.4	93.7
ew Orleans, La	222.1	220.2	219.5	216.8	211.0	207.2	203.7	201.1	204.0	204.3	199.1	199.7	202.4	157.6	97.6
ew York, N. Y	206.1	203.9	200.6	203.0	194.3	191.7	187.9	184.8	187.3	189.5	182.1	183.5	186.1	149.2	95.8
orfolk, Va	216.1	210.6	214.3	210.7	203.2	199.5	198.0	198.8	200.5	199.8	191.6	191.3	195.0	146.0	93.6
maha, Nebr	202.6	198.1	195.6	197.9	191.1	187.2	187.4	183.8	183.2	183.2	178.3	178.2	182.9	139.5	92.3
oria, Ill	224.1	220.3	212.3	212.9	211.4	205.5	201.7	195.1	198.3	197.2	183.9	187.1	186.2	151.3	93.4
hiladelphia, Pa	201.8	197.5	196.2	199.8	191.7	188.9	187.1	183.4	181.9	185.8	177.2	179.7	181.8	143.5	93.0
ittsburgh, Pa	209.6	205.2	206.1	209.8	202.0	199.9	196.9	192.4	189.9	192.0	185.6	185.2	187.7	147.1	92.5
ortland, Maine	195.2	190.7	190.9	193.6	191.0	188.4	185.3	180.2	181.4	184.8	174.3	179.8	180.5	138.4	95.9
ortland, Oreg	219.0	214.2	208.7	209.9	205.0	202.7	199.7	200.8	201.4	198.1	191.2	192.8	196.0	158.4	96.1
ovidence, R. I	210.5	206.1	206.5	208.2	200.6	199.3	194.2	186.1	185.5	189.8	180.5	183.8	184.0	144.9	93.7
ichmond, Va	207.6	201.0	205.1	203.8	194.3	188.4	185.8	186.3	188.3	188.8	182.1	181.5	186.5	138.4	92.2
ochester, N. Y	200.1	194.9	192.3	195.5	192.2	187.4	185.2	180.5	178.4	180.3	174.3	177.4	176.8	142.5	92.3
t. Louis, Mo	215.2	209.9	209.4	215.9	205.0	200.9	196.8	193.4	195.2	198.9	188.4	187.4	189.3	147.4	93.8
t. Paul, Minn	195.9	191.2	191.0	192.1	183.4	179.3	178.5	176.8	176.6	179.1	172.3	173.1	177.7	137.3	94.3
alt Lake City, Utah	209.7	202.6	199.4	200.7	197.6	192.2	192.6	189.3	189.2	186.8	184.1	183.9	190.6	151.7	94.6
an Francisco, Calif	215.7	214.4	208.8	210.4	200.4	200.4	196.9	199.9	201.7	199.5	195.4	200.6	204.6	155.5	93.8
avannah, Ga	222.2	217.5	219.2	220.3	215.1	207.4	209.4	208.2	208.9	213.1	203.1	203.8	205.8	158.5	96.7
cranton, Pa	210.0	202.8	199.1	206.6	199.5	196.1	194.9	189.2	188.0	188.9	182.6	180.9	185.2	144.0	92.1
eattle, Wash	213.4	207.6	205.4	206.0	200.3	197.1	193.3	193.9	196.4	194.3	187.4	189.6	195.9	151.6	94.5
pringfield, Ill	217.3	213.2	213.6	217.1	211.0	205.9	203.5	200.2	201.7	202.3	194.5	193.4	191.6	150.1	94.1
ashington, D. C	207.4	202.0	200.9	202.9	197.1	190.2	190.9	187.8	189.4	190.3	181.3	183.7	186.1	145.5	94.1
ichita, Kans. [1]	221.6	215.1	213.8	213.8	201.8	199.8	197.3	195.3	198.7	196.6	190.1	193.3	195.5	154.4	----
inston-Salem, N. C. [1]	211.3	207.1	208.4	205.8	199.0	195.0	194.4	191.8	197.2	199.2	189.6	192.6	195.3	145.3	----

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods [1]

Commodity	Average price December 1947	Indexes 1935–39=100													
		December 1947	November 1947	October 1947	September 1947	August 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	March 1947	February 1947	January 1947	December 1946	Aug 19
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat ... 5 pounds	54.1	209.6	204.8	194.0	189.2	187.0	187.4	189.9	191.5	187.5	171.9	164.2	161.4	158.9	8
Corn flakes ... 11 ounces	16.0	169.3	164.3	157.9	151.7	144.9	140.7	135.3	132.7	129.6	129.4	128.2	127.4	126.4	9
Corn meal ... pound	11.2	218.1	217.5	211.9	204.5	192.4	182.1	178.1	176.6	177.5	175.4	176.3	178.1	176.0	9
Rice [7] ... do	20.8	116.9	116.8	114.0	111.5	106.8	100.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(4)
Rolled oats [8] ... 20 ounces	16.8	152.6	151.1	143.4	135.6	130.9	128.3	127.7	126.1	124.5	122.1	122.0	122.1	121.7	(4)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white ... pound	13.6	159.8	157.5	149.3	147.9	146.8	146.7	146.5	146.1	146.4	141.7	137.0	136.3	135.2	9
Vanilla cookies ... do	41.6	180.2	178.7	176.2	176.3	174.9	174.9	173.3	172.2	172.4	169.0	167.1	168.1	166.1	(7)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak ... do	79.9	236.4	234.2	243.8	256.4	247.6	236.7	230.9	205.2	202.3	201.7	194.6	195.4	190.3	102
Rib roast ... do	66.7	231.7	229.9	237.0	241.7	231.8	220.4	216.0	197.6	195.7	196.5	192.5	194.4	192.0	97
Chuck roast ... do	56.4	251.5	253.5	260.1	258.9	248.5	233.3	225.7	204.4	203.1	206.7	201.0	207.7	206.3	97
Hamburger [9] ... do	46.8	151.5	150.3	154.4	155.8	151.3	145.3	142.0	130.7	129.8	130.5	130.0	133.2	134.1	(7)
Veal:															
Cutlets ... do	85.0	213.1	211.8	217.7	222.6	212.0	210.2	211.4	197.0	194.0	195.4	188.7	182.5	174.9	101
Pork:															
Chops ... do	68.0	206.2	214.7	248.8	257.9	239.2	226.4	225.3	214.2	202.0	219.0	191.7	182.1	175.2	90
Bacon, sliced ... do	87.2	228.8	227.6	230.4	224.7	208.4	195.5	189.9	181.2	189.9	202.1	180.8	187.7	197.3	80
Ham, whole ... do	65.6	223.3	218.2	244.2	256.7	245.3	231.2	227.7	217.5	224.9	241.2	210.1	215.1	222.1	92
Salt pork ... do	57.5	275.3	265.6	243.7	227.7	194.9	188.3	189.5	192.3	211.7	211.5	185.4	202.8	240.9	69
Lamb:															
Leg ... do	63.8	225.0	230.7	229.8	247.9	235.8	232.3	233.0	215.0	212.9	217.8	213.7	216.3	208.7	95
Poultry: Roasting chickens ... do	57.5	190.7	184.6	189.5	191.4	180.5	181.9	182.3	179.6	177.1	178.3	176.5	185.8	189.4	94
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) ... do	(3)	260.7	262.3	248.8	242.7	231.8	231.5	225.1	227.4	237.6	248.2	242.1	262.6	262.6	98
Salmon, pink ... 16-ounce can	51.3	391.0	386.7	365.6	342.2	323.1	317.5	313.8	308.4	301.1	289.2	279.5	267.9	253.7	97
Dairy products:															
Butter ... pound	95.4	262.0	242.2	222.4	251.7	222.1	210.6	194.3	190.8	202.2	227.7	209.3	218.4	251.4	84
Cheese ... do	61.4	236.1	230.9	226.2	221.0	215.6	215.6	211.4	213.9	234.7	233.7	234.9	242.9	251.6	92
Milk, fresh (delivered) ... quart	20.8	171.2	171.0	167.5	163.0	158.8	155.9	151.8	152.9	156.6	158.4	159.5	165.5	166.7	97
Milk, fresh (grocery) ... do	19.9	176.3	175.2	171.8	167.2	162.4	159.5	155.1	156.4	160.1	161.6	163.9	170.3	171.4	96
Milk, evaporated ... 14½-ounce can	13.3	186.4	182.3	177.2	175.3	175.2	175.1	176.6	179.8	186.0	193.5	193.9	195.1	195.2	93
Eggs: Eggs, fresh ... dozen	81.8	236.1	224.7	232.7	235.9	212.3	203.0	183.0	178.9	176.3	174.7	169.9	181.7	201.1	90
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples ... pound	11.6	221.8	214.3	216.1	219.7	209.8	259.6	295.9	286.0	277.1	258.0	246.5	239.5	237.8	81
Bananas ... do	15.6	257.8	256.9	254.6	252.3	245.9	247.1	250.0	251.2	248.2	246.4	244.8	243.1	240.4	97
Oranges, size 200 ... dozen	37.7	133.4	147.9	172.2	174.1	181.0	151.1	150.8	153.5	155.6	152.9	133.6	133.2	150.2	96
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green ... pound	20.3	186.7	237.1	215.4	157.4	122.2	138.3	164.3	192.7	262.5	327.2	233.1	172.1	184.0	61
Cabbage ... do	9.0	237.2	192.9	165.3	170.0	234.8	168.9	204.5	241.7	167.7	172.4	172.8	164.8	140.9	103
Carrots ... bunch	16.7	311.3	261.3	241.8	205.7	179.4	180.2	170.1	171.5	156.8	171.0	167.9	196.6	178.8	84
Lettuce ... head	14.8	179.9	170.8	151.6	189.1	172.4	146.3	139.6	181.7	141.0	154.3	187.8	165.8	153.6	97
Onions ... pound	10.8	260.7	229.3	194.5	188.9	190.2	184.7	180.1	180.3	158.0	124.8	121.7	119.4	115.6	86
Potatoes ... 15 pounds	79.9	222.5	211.1	201.7	202.7	214.8	252.2	244.5	219.5	207.4	189.2	178.3	177.8	171.2	91
Spinach ... pound	12.0	167.5	154.1	172.2	195.5	174.4	165.7	151.2	154.7	174.2	206.8	189.8	193.9	161.0	118
Sweetpotatoes ... do	9.5	183.9	173.3	174.2	195.8	234.9	226.7	223.8	200.0	198.8	200.1	203.2	202.7	196.7	115
Canned fruits:															
Peaches ... No. 2½ can	31.2	161.9	162.1	162.4	163.8	168.1	168.6	168.1	166.7	167.9	167.7	167.4	167.6	167.0	92
Pineapple ... do	34.8	160.1	158.2	154.6	152.8	151.7	152.0	150.7	152.5	152.1	150.9	150.4	150.8	148.4	96
Canned vegetables:															
Corn ... No. 2 can	19.3	155.5	152.5	149.8	146.9	147.1	146.5	145.5	145.6	145.6	145.5	145.4	145.0	143.9	88
Peas ... do	15.4	117.9	117.9	118.0	116.9	118.3	118.7	120.0	123.2	123.8	122.6	121.3	120.9	120.3	89
Tomatoes ... do	16.7	185.5	185.4	183.9	191.8	213.2	220.6	224.7	230.4	230.9	232.8	233.6	236.3	233.8	92
Dried fruits: Prunes ... pound	22.3	219.4	219.0	228.7	236.8	245.3	246.4	245.5	254.7	257.9	259.3	257.4	253.8	252.7	94
Dried vegetables: Navy beans ... do	22.5	306.0	297.5	292.3	294.2	286.6	285.4	284.2	284.2	283.2	285.3	284.5	288.2	287.0	83
Beverages: Coffee ... do	49.8	198.1	194.3	190.5	186.6	181.3	180.5	181.1	189.1	189.7	187.0	182.7	177.9	175.8	93
Fats and oils:															
Lard ... do	36.2	242.7	228.6	215.9	181.3	166.8	170.3	180.8	191.8	258.4	257.7	215.7	216.6	233.8	65
Hydrogenated veg. shortening [6] ... do	45.6	220.0	197.7	191.5	190.9	203.6	212.5	219.2	236.6	247.6	222.0	214.2	213.9	213.9	93
Salad dressing ... pint	36.9	152.4	150.2	149.7	150.3	151.8	154.2	158.6	173.2	173.6	166.2	162.2	163.1	162.4	(7)
Oleomargarine ... pound	41.7	228.9	214.4	208.9	198.0	219.1	219.9	221.5	227.3	251.2	241.5	230.8	232.8	234.1	93
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar ... do	9.9	184.6	184.1	182.7	182.0	180.7	180.6	181.0	180.6	180.6	179.9	179.2	176.9	175.3	98

[1] Beginning in August, pricing was discontinued for macaroni, whole wheat bread, rye bread, soda crackers, beef liver, sliced ham, lamb rib chops, canned grapefruit juice, canned green beans, tea, standard shortening in cartons, peanut butter, and corn sirup. Their importance in the family budget has been allocated to related foods.

[2] February 1943=100.

[3] Average price not computed.

[4] Index not computed.

[5] Not priced in earlier period.

[6] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

[7] July 1947=100.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products[2]	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Manufactured products[2]	All commodities except farm products[2]	All commodities except farm products and foods[2]
[illegible]: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
[illegible]: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
[illegible]: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
[illegible]: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
[illegible]: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
[illegible]2: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
[illegible]9: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
[illegible]0: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
[illegible]1: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
[illegible]2: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
[illegible]3: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
[illegible]4: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
[illegible]5: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
[illegible]6: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
December	140.9	168.1	160.1	176.7	134.7	96.1	134.7	157.8	125.7	120.2	108.9	153.2	136.2	135.7	134.8	124.7
[illegible]7: Average	151.8	181.3	168.7	181.9	140.9	108.7	145.9	179.5	127.3	129.1	114.3	165.6	148.5	145.5	145.1	134.8
January	141.5	165.0	156.2	175.1	136.6	97.7	138.0	169.7	128.1	123.3	110.3	152.1	138.8	136.7	136.1	127.6
February	144.5	170.4	162.0	173.8	138.0	97.9	137.9	174.8	129.3	124.6	110.9	154.9	142.1	139.7	138.6	128.5
March	149.5	182.6	167.6	174.6	139.6	100.7	139.9	177.5	132.2	125.8	115.3	163.2	145.9	143.3	142.1	131.1
April	147.7	177.0	162.4	166.4	139.2	103.4	140.3	178.8	133.2	127.8	115.7	160.1	144.5	141.9	141.0	131.8
May	147.1	175.7	159.8	170.8	138.9	103.3	141.4	177.0	127.1	128.8	116.1	158.6	144.9	141.7	140.6	131.9
June	147.6	177.9	161.8	173.2	138.9	103.9	142.6	174.4	120.2	129.2	112.7	160.2	145.9	141.7	140.7	131.4
July	150.6	181.4	167.1	178.4	139.5	108.9	143.8	175.7	118.8	129.8	113.0	165.3	147.0	144.0	143.6	133.4
August	153.6	181.7	172.3	182.1	140.8	112.5	148.9	179.7	117.5	129.7	112.7	167.0	149.5	147.6	147.2	136.0
September	157.4	186.4	179.3	184.8	142.0	114.1	150.7	183.3	122.3	130.6	115.9	170.8	152.0	151.6	150.8	138.2
October	158.5	189.7	177.8	191.7	143.0	115.9	151.1	185.8	128.6	132.3	117.1	175.1	154.1	151.1	151.5	140.0
November	159.5	187.9	178.0	202.4	144.7	118.1	151.5	187.5	135.8	132.9	118.8	175.5	156.4	152.1	153.1	142.1
December	163.1	196.7	178.4	203.1	147.6	124.3	152.1	191.0	135.0	134.8	121.5	182.0	157.9	154.5	155.5	145.3

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last two months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is useful only to indicate week-to-week changes and to provide later data on price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1932.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, Table D–7]

Week ending	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous goods	Raw materials	Semimanufactured products	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1947																
Nov. 1	157.4	187.7	173.8	195.9	142.7	118.3	151.3	185.2	127.8	133.4	117.2	175.9	154.6	150.0	150.8	140.9
Nov. 8	157.9	186.1	176.3	198.7	142.9	118.4	151.3	185.2	129.1	133.4	117.9	175.2	155.2	151.0	151.6	141.3
Nov. 15	158.5	186.9	178.0	199.6	142.9	118.7	151.3	185.3	131.3	133.5	118.1	175.8	155.4	151.7	152.3	141.5
Nov. 22	159.2	188.6	178.8	200.4	144.0	118.7	151.3	186.1	136.5	134.7	118.1	176.7	156.1	152.2	152.7	142.0
Nov. 29	159.8	190.3	178.3	203.3	144.7	119.1	151.3	187.2	138.0	134.8	118.7	177.9	157.1	152.5	153.1	142.6
Dec. 6	161.0	193.6	179.6	204.0	145.3	119.4	151.3	187.6	138.4	134.8	120.1	180.0	157.3	153.3	153.7	143.1
Dec. 13	161.4	196.2	179.0	204.9	146.3	120.2	151.5	188.4	135.1	135.2	119.8	180.9	157.0	153.7	153.7	143.5
Dec. 20	162.5	196.9	178.2	204.4	146.9	126.2	151.6	189.1	132.9	135.3	120.5	183.4	156.9	154.4	154.9	145.4
Dec. 27	163.0	197.0	177.8	203.4	146.9	127.7	152.0	189.1	133.0	135.3	121.5	183.4	157.4	155.0	155.4	146.0
1948																
Jan. 3	164.4	199.2	181.3	202.2	147.5	128.5	152.0	189.4	135.0	135.3	121.8	184.5	157.9	156.6	156.6	146.9
Jan. 10	164.5	197.0	182.1	200.3	145.8	130.0	152.8	189.7	139.0	136.7	122.1	182.9	158.4	157.3	157.3	146.4
Jan. 17	165.5	201.5	181.2	201.4	145.7	130.0	153.2	191.1	140.8	136.9	123.0	186.0	157.1	157.6	157.5	147.6
Jan. 24	164.4	199.2	177.4	201.5	145.5	130.4	153.9	191.3	139.3	137.2	123.6	184.8	156.5	156.5	156.7	147.
Jan. 31	163.7	195.1	176.5	201.2	145.8	131.2	154.1	191.3	139.3	137.5	123.9	182.3	157.3	156.5	156.8	148.

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1947												1946		19
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	June	Au
All commodities[2]	163.1	159.5	158.5	157.4	153.6	150.6	147.6	147.1	147.7	149.5	144.5	141.5	140.9	112.9	7
Farm products	196.7	187.9	189.7	186.4	181.7	181.4	177.9	175.7	177.0	182.6	170.4	165.0	168.1	140.1	6
Grains	252.7	245.5	241.4	230.3	208.8	202.3	206.0	202.4	199.8	203.3	171.1	162.6	163.0	151.8	1
Livestock and poultry	226.3	211.0	224.5	224.8	215.9	209.9	200.9	198.7	199.2	216.0	201.5	189.6	194.7	137.4	9
Other farm products	162.5	157.2	153.7	150.3	152.6	157.5	155.3	153.5	156.4	155.8	150.5	149.7	152.5	137.5	6
Foods	178.4	178.0	177.8	179.3	172.3	167.1	161.8	159.8	162.4	167.6	162.0	156.2	168.1	112.9	6
Dairy products	183.5	175.9	167.3	170.6	164.3	152.8	140.9	138.8	148.8	157.6	161.8	164.6	180.0	127.3	6
Cereal products	170.6	172.5	167.6	158.7	153.3	154.7	149.2	151.7	154.1	150.4	141.3	139.9	139.5	101.7	7
Fruits and vegetables	135.4	135.5	130.8	130.1	133.0	139.7	145.2	144.3	142.2	141.5	134.2	131.6	134.5	136.1	9
Meats	214.8	217.6	230.0	244.8	234.6	217.9	208.6	203.0	196.7	207.3	199.5	183.4	188.2	110.1	7
Other foods	160.0	159.4	157.2	150.7	140.7	141.7	139.7	138.4	147.6	152.8	146.0	141.1	139.0	98.1	6
Hides and leather products	203.1	202.4	191.7	184.8	182.1	178.4	173.2	170.8	166.4	174.6	173.8	175.1	176.7	122.4	9
Shoes	190.7	187.0	178.0	175.2	174.9	173.2	172.6	172.2	172.1	171.5	171.5	170.6	169.9	129.5	10
Hides and skins	256.9	263.4	243.7	221.1	215.6	203.5	187.1	177.7	178.1	192.2	191.4	198.5	216.5	121.5	7
Leather	216.2	216.0	204.3	197.4	190.7	187.4	178.9	176.3	158.0	183.7	181.1	181.6	185.0	110.7	6
Other leather products	141.8	141.3	139.6	139.5	139.1	138.8	138.3	138.3	137.7	137.7	137.1	140.3	123.6	115.2	9
Textile products	147.6	144.7	143.0	142.0	140.8	139.5	138.9	138.9	139.2	139.6	138.0	136.6	134.7	109.2	6
Clothing	136.3	135.6	134.7	134.4	134.3	134.3	133.9	133.9	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.4	129.8	120.3	8
Cotton goods	213.5	209.1	204.6	202.3	199.2	195.9	193.8	193.0	194.7	196.6	193.7	184.6	181.6	139.4	6
Hosiery and underwear	103.0	101.4	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.4	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.0	99.3	96.9	75.8	6
Rayon	40.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	33.8	33.8	30.2	2
Silk	73.3	73.3	71.2	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.4	67.9	69.4	73.2	80.2	101.2	103.2	(3)	
Woolen and worsted goods	139.6	134.9	134.2	133.8	133.3	130.1	129.2	129.2	129.1	127.5	121.9	120.8	119.0	112.7	7
Other textile products	177.8	174.8	176.3	175.1	171.8	171.2	173.8	176.1	175.8	175.1	170.1	169.9	168.1	112.3	6
Fuel and lighting materials	124.3	118.1	115.9	114.1	112.5	108.9	103.9	103.3	103.4	100.7	97.9	97.7	96.1	87.8	7
Anthracite	123.4	123.3	122.8	122.5	121.7	114.2	112.7	112.2	113.9	114.9	114.8	114.7	113.7	106.1	7
Bituminous coal	174.3	173.3	172.2	170.1	169.8	163.0	145.6	145.1	145.0	143.6	143.3	142.6	138.9	132.8	9
Coke	183.4	182.2	182.0	181.9	170.2	160.7	157.3	155.7	155.4	155.2	155.1	152.5	147.5	133.5	10
Electricity	(3)	(3)	64.9	65.2	64.5	65.0	64.4	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.7	64.9	65.8	67.2	7
Gas	(3)	83.6	86.8	87.0	86.0	85.5	85.8	85.0	84.9	84.9	84.3	80.8	83.1	79.6	9
Petroleum and products	112.0	99.9	96.5	93.7	92.2	89.8	87.5	86.8	86.3	81.7	76.6	76.5	75.8	64.0	5
Metals and metal products	152.1	151.5	151.1	150.7	148.9	143.8	142.6	141.4	140.3	139.9	137.9	138.0	134.7	112.2	9
Agricultural implements	127.5	125.3	120.7	119.6	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.8	116.6	116.8	117.6	117.5	117.1	107.0	9
Farm machinery	129.2	126.7	121.8	120.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.2	118.0	118.2	119.0	119.0	118.6	108.4	9
Iron and steel	141.7	140.9	140.8	140.4	139.4	133.3	131.4	128.6	127.6	126.9	125.0	123.9	117.4	110.1	9
Motor vehicles	160.5	160.3	159.9	159.4	156.3	150.3	149.4	149.3	148.8	149.2	149.3	151.3	151.0	137.7	9
Nonferrous metals	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.0	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.9	141.0	139.0	131.3	130.5	129.3	99.2	7
Plumbing and heating	136.1	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	117.0	114.9	106.0	7
Building materials	191.0	187.5	185.8	183.3	179.7	175.7	174.4	177.0	178.8	177.5	174.8	169.7	157.8	129.9	9
Brick and tile	148.8	147.3	145.6	145.4	144.3	143.3	134.7	134.5	134.5	132.4	132.3	132.2	130.0	121.3	9
Cement	121.6	120.6	120.1	119.0	116.9	114.9	114.3	114.0	114.0	112.3	109.9	108.3	106.9	102.6	9
Lumber	303.2	295.6	290.0	285.7	276.7	269.0	266.1	269.4	273.5	269.3	263.6	249.9	227.2	176.0	9
Paint and paint materials	164.0	161.8	161.4	157.9	154.9	156.1	159.6	169.2	175.5	176.1	173.9	171.2	155.4	108.6	8
Plumbing and heating	136.1	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	117.0	114.9	106.0	7
Structural steel	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	130.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	120.1	120.1	10
Other building materials	155.5	152.6	152.5	150.6	150.1	146.1	145.1	144.8	143.7	143.5	141.5	139.0	131.8	118.4	9
Chemicals and allied products	135.0	135.8	128.6	122.3	117.5	118.8	120.2	127.1	133.2	132.2	129.3	128.1	125.7	96.4	7
Chemicals	124.1	124.3	122.1	118.2	117.5	119.9	118.7	118.7	119.5	114.5	113.8	112.7	111.8	98.0	8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	154.9	151.1	137.5	136.6	136.6	137.4	156.1	173.6	181.0	182.7	182.5	181.7	181.2	109.4	7
Fertilizer materials	114.4	112.0	111.3	109.8	105.5	103.5	101.8	102.5	101.2	101.8	99.2	99.9	95.1	82.7	6
Mixed fertilizers	101.5	100.8	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.2	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.3	96.3	95.5	93.6	86.6	7
Oils and fats	215.9	226.7	193.4	163.3	133.3	134.8	139.2	179.9	220.1	231.5	214.3	210.6	203.0	102.1	4
Housefurnishing goods	134.8	132.9	132.3	130.6	129.7	129.8	129.2	128.8	127.8	125.8	124.6	123.3	120.2	110.4	8
Furnishings	142.8	140.0	139.3	138.5	138.1	138.1	137.2	136.9	135.2	131.4	129.6	128.4	126.3	114.5	9
Furniture	126.5	125.5	124.9	122.4	120.9	121.1	120.9	120.3	120.0	120.0	119.5	118.2	113.9	106.1	8
Miscellaneous	121.5	118.8	117.1	115.9	112.7	113.0	112.7	116.1	115.7	115.3	110.9	110.3	108.9	98.5	7
Automobile tires and tubes	63.4	61.0	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	62.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.6	67.3	65.7	5
Cattle feed	308.2	282.7	280.5	287.2	261.3	269.4	253.3	237.4	208.9	238.4	178.6	181.7	193.8	197.8	6
Paper and pulp	164.7	160.7	159.8	159.5	157.6	157.2	154.2	154.3	152.5	145.1	143.4	141.9	136.4	115.6	8
Rubber, crude	44.5	49.3	43.0	36.4	33.7	34.6	37.1	45.6	52.0	52.9	52.9	51.2	46.2	46.2	3
Other miscellaneous	130.0	128.4	126.6	124.6	121.3	121.2	121.7	122.1	123.3	122.2	118.8	118.1	117.0	101.0	8

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.
[2] See footnote 2, table D–7.
[3] Not available.

: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
-39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
[2]	3,600		2,200,000		35,000,000	.4
: December	168	402	76,400	500,000	3,130,000	.46
: January [2]	320	480	105,000	165,000	1,400,000	0.2
February [2]	300	500	75,000	155,000	1,300,000	.2
March [2]	370	575	95,000	170,000	1,200,000	.2
April [2]	480	700	630,000	675,000	8,600,000	1.2
May [2]	470	775	225,000	690,000	6,800,000	1.0
June [2]	380	675	450,000	575,000	4,000,000	.6
July [2]	300	550	250,000	625,000	4,000,000	.5
August [2]	335	550	110,000	250,000	2,500,000	.4
September [2]	200	400	75,000	175,000	2,000,000	.3
October [2]	175	350	60,000	145,000	1,900,000	.2
November [2]	150	275	45,000	100,000	700,000	.1
December [2]	120	225	30,000	50,000	500,000	.1

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, volving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "man-ys idle" and "workers involved" cover all workers made idle in establish-nts directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] All 1947 figures are estimates. Data for some months have been revised but are subject to further revision as final information is received. Figures for December, particularly, are based on incomplete data.

: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Estimated Construction Expenditures, by Type of Construction [1]

Type of construction	Estimated expenditures (in millions)														
	1948	1947													1939
	Jan.[2]	Dec.[3]	Nov.[3]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total[3]	Total
otal construction	$1,261	$1,352	$1,475	$1,546	$1,484	$1,442	$1,349	$1,246	$1,117	$1,028	$954	$913	$966	$14,872	$6,836
ew construction [4]	1,106	1,176	1,272	1,334	1,279	1,242	1,161	1,070	955	876	826	795	839	12,825	6,062
Private construction	899	962	1,001	990	962	937	876	811	722	662	648	634	666	9,871	3,619
Residential building (nonfarm)	510	555	565	530	490	461	429	387	342	306	285	284	300	4,934	2,114
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5]	276	285	290	283	275	266	259	254	245	240	247	260	275	3,179	785
Industrial	130	133	136	137	138	139	139	140	141	142	146	152	159	1,702	254
Commercial	89	93	96	89	83	75	73	70	61	55	57	62	69	883	287
All other	57	59	58	57	54	52	47	44	43	43	44	46	47	594	244
Farm construction	13	15	25	50	65	75	60	50	40	30	20	10	10	450	226
Public utilities	100	107	121	127	132	135	128	120	95	86	96	80	81	1,308	494
Public construction	207	214	271	344	317	305	285	259	233	214	178	161	173	2,954	2,443
Residential building	4	4	6	10	8	9	9	6	9	16	24	33	39	173	65
Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities)	56	54	53	54	49	45	44	42	41	41	36	32	33	524	835
Industrial facilities [6]	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	5	25	23
All other	56	54	53	53	48	44	42	40	38	37	33	29	28	499	812
Military and naval facilities	15	17	19	23	21	22	19	15	15	15	12	12	12	202	125
Highways	55	60	110	164	147	139	128	117	95	75	48	34	37	1,154	835
Other public	77	79	83	93	92	90	85	79	73	67	58	50	52	901	583
Federal [7]	35	37	40	45	44	43	40	36	30	25	22	20	21	403	330
State and local [8]	42	42	43	48	48	47	45	43	43	42	36	30	31	498	253
Minor building repairs	155	176	203	212	205	200	188	176	162	152	128	118	127	2,047	774
Residential (nonfarm) [9]	50	56	70	72	70	69	65	60	54	47	36	33	32	664	290
Nonresidential (nonfarm) [9]	55	60	68	70	70	68	65	62	58	55	52	50	55	733	180
Farm construction [10]	50	60	65	70	65	63	58	54	50	50	40	35	40	650	304

[1] Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from data on value of construction reported in the tables on urban building and Federal construction.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Joint estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. New construction includes expenditures for major additions and alterations.

[5] Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

[6] Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

[7] Mainly river, harbor, flood control, reclamation, and power projects.

[8] Includes water supply, sewage disposal, and miscellaneous public service enterprises.

[9] Covers privately financed structural repairs of the type for which building permits are generally required.

[10] Covers maintenance and repairs.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Finance Construction, by Type of Project [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									
	All types of projects	Airports [2]	Buildings [3]		Conservation and development		Electrification [4]	Highways, streets, and roads	Water and sewage	All other types [5]
			Residential	Nonresidential	Reclamation	River, harbor and flood control				
1936	$1,533,439	(6)	[7] $63,465	$497,929	$73,797	$115,913	$14,878	$511,685	$154,807	$100,9
1939	1,586,604	$4,753	231,071	438,151	115,612	109,811	29,775	355,701	118,131	183,1
1942	7,775,497	579,176	549,472	5,580,917	150,708	67,087	32,538	347,988	152,343	315,2
1946	1,450,282	14,859	435,453	114,203	169,253	131,152	4,556	535,784	13,231	31,7
1947	1,261,125	15,252	48,965	211,701	76,677	225,114	7,484	656,822	7,660	11,4
1946: December	54,100	122	294	7,898	572	1,908	3,290	39,966	0	
1947: January	86,642	2,159	388	35,903	2,447	19,231	475	25,561	20	
February	58,508	237	2,595	10,442	5,188	4,220	589	34,529	172	
March	92,913	340	5,197	8,942	13,803	21,082	414	42,388	46	
April	122,646	387	7,035	16,512	7,892	16,912	312	72,218	753	
May	120,696	1,348	5,968	14,486	4,443	27,148	182	64,242	2,217	
June	176,092	5,466	21,248	35,919	11,779	38,923	892	57,177	2,698	1,9
July	70,396	1,224	409	5,938	1,763	2,025	283	57,845	40	
August	119,793	1,324	4,347	28,443	16,186	3,226	309	65,742	24	
September	88,142	163	409	4,572	1,699	20,497	52	59,827	831	
October	104,254	1,899	569	4,463	3,921	15,900	1,638	73,724	140	2,0
November [8]	112,451	466	710	15,641	628	44,082	1,108	49,220	275	2
December [9]	108,592	239	90	30,440	6,928	11,868	1,230	54,349	444	3,0

[1] Covers projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds. Excludes off-continent construction beginning with January 1943. Projects classified as secret by the military are excluded.
[2] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.
[3] Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.
[4] Excludes loans granted by the Rural Electrification Administration.
[5] Covers forestry, railroad construction, and other types of heavy engineering projects, not elsewhere classified.
[6] Included in "All other types."
[7] Includes nonresidential construction at the site of three Resettlement Administration projects for which a break-down of residential and nonresidential costs is not available.
[8] Revised.
[9] Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Permit Valuation [1] of Urban Building Construction Scheduled to be Started, by Class of Construction, and by Source of Funds [2] (Federal and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands)											
	All building construction			New residential building [3]				New nonresidential building			Additions, alterations, and repairs		
	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal		Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal
					Private	Public							
1942	$2,707,573	$1,066,958	$1,640,615	$918,413			$315,804	$1,510,688	$222,998	$1,287,690	$278,472	$241,351	$37,121
1946	4,728,081	4,290,600	437,481	2,501,160	$2,147,254	$55,991	279,915	1,457,142	1,415,071	42,071	769,779	728,275	41,504
1946: November	272,745	263,253	9,492	149,863	149,581	0	282	81,507	73,091	8,416	41,375	40,581	794
December	229,809	221,059	8,750	109,101	109,101	0	0	78,514	70,792	7,722	42,194	41,166	1,028
1947: January	265,583	249,886	15,697	132,444	125,180	7,264	0	83,506	76,522	6,984	49,633	48,184	1,449
February	277,060	269,286	7,774	139,793	139,793	0	0	86,376	79,562	6,814	50,891	49,931	960
March	382,344	372,565	9,779	207,967	206,381	1,586	0	109,887	102,240	7,057	64,490	63,354	1,136
April	440,289	429,276	11,013	241,815	239,866	0	1,949	123,558	115,120	7,638	74,916	73,490	1,426
May	427,406	418,614	8,792	227,947	227,947	0	0	126,734	120,201	6,533	72,725	70,466	2,259
June	486,854	460,321	26,533	261,072	254,555	3,857	2,660	140,168	129,585	10,583	85,614	76,181	9,433
July	535,647	529,577	6,070	272,997	272,669	0	328	168,799	166,618	2,181	93,851	90,290	3,561
August	566,058	557,554	28,504	301,603	299,875	1,728	0	180,121	155,059	25,062	84,334	82,620	1,714
September	589,118	553,344	5,774	309,120	307,173	1,947	0	160,199	157,294	2,905	89,799	88,877	922
October	603,255	596,548	6,707	347,569	344,079	3,490	0	167,750	165,856	1,894	87,936	86,613	1,323
November [4]	499,645	480,243	19,399	269,195	262,348	6,847	0	164,230	153,140	11,090	66,217	64,755	1,462
First 11 months of 1946 [5]	4,498,272	4,069,540	428,732	2,302,061	2,038,155	55,991	207,915	1,378,628	1,344,279	34,349	727,553	687,106	40,477
First 11 months of 1947 [4]	5,043,257	4,897,215	146,042	2,711,522	2,679,866	26,719	4,937	1,511,328	1,422,587	88,741	820,407	794,762	25,645

[1] Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.
[2] Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85% of the urban population of the United States; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.
[3] Includes valuation of hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings in addition to housekeeping units shown in table F-4.
[4] Preliminary. [5] Revised.

TABLE F–4: Number and Valuation [1] of New Family Dwelling Units Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,[2] by Type of Structure and by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

Period	Number of new family-dwelling units						Valuation (in thousands)					
	All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed				All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed			
			Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]			Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]
	280,838	95,946	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	$895,503	$296,933	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283
	528,755	98,737	430,018	358,126	24,271	47,621	2,445,773	331,887	2,113,886	1,830,395	102,754	180,737
: November	28,661	122	28,539	23,747	1,594	3,198	149,579	282	149,297	126,948	7,397	14,952
December	21,369	0	21,369	17,469	977	2,923	108,284	0	108,284	92,385	4,447	11,452
:January	25,383	1,084	24,299	20,537	1,496	2,266	131,771	7,264	124,507	108,433	6,342	9,732
February	27,074	0	27,074	22,156	1,615	3,303	138,443	0	138,443	118,613	6,375	13,455
March	37,649	491	37,158	30,615	2,448	4,095	206,511	1,586	204,925	176,084	10,763	18,078
April	42,862	328	42,534	35,214	3,142	4,178	240,390	1,949	238,441	202,847	13,478	22,116
May	41,138	0	41,138	33,670	3,085	4,383	224,951	0	224,951	189,264	14,068	21,629
June	46,999	1,005	45,994	34,627	3,478	7,889	259,350	6,517	252,833	198,400	13,984	40,449
July	47,153	36	47,117	36,943	3,053	7,121	271,188	315	270,873	221,040	14,269	35,564
August	51,304	192	51,112	39,226	3,519	8,367	298,637	1,728	296,909	238,135	16,416	42,358
September	52,179	275	51,904	40,865	2,988	8,051	305,041	1,947	303,094	251,224	14,750	37,120
October	56,279	460	55,819	42,716	3,536	9,567	344,118	3,490	340,628	275,643	18,032	46,953
November [5]	41,949	920	41,029	30,303	3,316	7,410	263,575	6,847	256,728	201,262	15,724	39,742
t 11 months of 1946 [5]	507,386	98,737	408,649	340,657	23,294	44,698	2,337,490	331,886	2,005,604	1,738,011	98,307	169,286
t 11 months of 1947 [5]	469,969	4,791	465,178	366,872	31,676	66,630	2,683,975	31,643	2,652,332	2,180,935	144,201	327,196

[1] Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates dwelling units to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.
[2] See table F–3, footnote 2.
[3] Includes units in 1- and 2-family structures with stores.
[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.
[5] Revised.
[6] Preliminary

TABLE F–5: Permit Valuation [1] of New Nonresidential Building Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,[2] by General Type of Building and by Source of Funds (Total and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands)													
	New nonresidential building		Industrial building [3]		Commercial building [4]		Community building [5]		Government building [6]		Public works and utility building [7]		All other building [8]	
	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal
6	$1,457,142	$1,415,071	$396,923	$395,250	$669,498	$669,498	$190,098	$167,327	$12,042	$3,624	$101,241	$92,032	$87,340	$87,340
6: November	81,507	73,091	20,944	20,944	23,267	23,267	16,168	7,752	321	321	14,585	14,585	6,222	6,222
December	78,514	70,792	22,665	22,665	24,328	24,328	15,644	12,336	157	157	11,382	6,968	4,338	4,338
7: January	83,506	76,522	22,889	22,889	31,439	31,439	16,323	9,339	257	257	7,719	7,719	4,879	4,879
February	86,376	79,562	20,080	20,080	30,785	30,785	17,727	11,033	659	539	10,136	10,136	6,989	6,989
March	109,887	102,830	26,813	26,813	38,780	38,780	26,310	19,322	388	319	10,665	10,665	6,931	6,931
April	123,558	115,920	22,907	22,907	45,458	45,458	24,461	21,598	7,399	2,624	13,883	13,883	9,450	9,450
May	126,734	120,201	25,366	25,366	47,863	47,863	28,155	24,015	3,246	853	12,157	12,157	9,947	9,947
June	140,168	129,585	28,119	28,119	54,882	54,882	32,233	28,000	7,545	1,195	8,295	8,295	9,094	9,094
July	168,799	166,618	25,763	25,763	72,685	72,685	37,483	36,637	2,770	1,435	18,228	18,228	11,870	11,870
August	180,121	155,059	40,407	40,407	69,108	69,108	48,422	25,679	3,399	1,080	7,452	7,452	11,333	11,333
September	160,199	157,294	26,829	26,829	82,029	82,029	23,100	22,205	3,637	1,627	12,889	12,889	11,715	11,715
October	167,750	165,856	25,186	25,186	78,420	78,420	36,951	36,014	1,767	810	12,127	12,127	13,299	13,299
November	164,230	153,140	22,701	22,701	66,928	66,928	46,727	38,450	4,919	2,106	13,104	13,104	9,851	9,851
First 11 months of 1946	1,378,628	1,344,279	374,258	372,585	645,170	645,170	174,454	154,991	11,885	3,467	89,859	85,064	83,002	83,002
First 11 months of 1947 [6]	1,511,328	1,422,587	287,060	287,060	618,377	618,377	337,892	272,292	35,986	12,845	126,655	126,655	105,358	105,358

[1] Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.
[2] See table F–3, footnote 2.
[3] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.
[4] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, public garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.
[5] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.
[6] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, city halls, fire and police stations, army barracks, and naval stations, etc.
[7] Includes railroad, bus, and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.
[8] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.
[9] Preliminary.

TABLE F–6: Estimated Number of New Dwelling Units Started and Completed in Nonfarm Areas

Period	Number of new family-dwelling units started					Number of new family-dwelling units completed				
	Total	Permanent [3]			Temporary [3]	Total	Permanent [3]			Temporary [4]
		Total	Private	Public			Total	Private	Public	
1946: Total	776,200	670,500	662,500	8,000	105,700	[2] 476,400	437,800	437,800	(5)	[2] 38,6
January	42,500	37,500	36,900	600	5,100	----------	15,900	15,900	0	
February	49,300	42,400	42,400	0	6,900	----------	17,300	17,300	0	
March	70,400	62,000	62,000	0	8,400	----------	18,700	18,700	0	
April	79,900	67,000	67,000	0	12,900	----------	21,000	21,000	0	
May	83,400	67,100	67,100	0	16,300	----------	25,100	25,100	0	
June	79,800	64,100	62,800	1,300	15,700	----------	30,600	30,600	0	
July	78,500	62,600	61,300	1,300	15,900	----------	36,700	36,700	0	
August	81,300	65,400	61,900	3,500	15,900	----------	43,400	43,400	0	
September	65,800	57,600	57,600	0	8,200	----------	49,700	49,700	0	
October	58,200	57,800	56,500	1,300	400	----------	55,500	55,500	0	
November	47,800	47,700	47,700	0	100	----------	61,200	61,200	0	
December	39,300	39,300	39,300	0	(5)	----------	62,700	62,700	(5)	
1947: Total [7]	859,000	854,600	851,000	3,600	4,400	899,600	835,100	833,300	1,800	64,5
January	40,100	40,100	39,000	1,100	0	78,600	62,600	62,600	0	16,0
February	44,100	44,100	44,100	0	0	75,800	60,300	60,300	(5)	15,5
March	59,100	58,400	58,400	0	700	72,700	57,700	57,700	0	15,0
April	69,500	68,700	68,700	0	800	65,900	59,500	59,400	100	6,4
May	72,700	72,500	72,500	0	200	62,500	59,900	59,900	0	2,6
June	79,400	77,200	77,000	200	2,200	66,800	63,000	62,800	200	3,8
July	80,100	80,100	80,100	0	(5)	68,500	65,700	65,400	300	2,8
August	86,200	85,700	85,500	200	500	71,900	70,400	70,300	100	1,5
September	92,000	92,000	91,700	300	(5)	78,100	77,200	77,000	200	9
October	93,800	93,800	93,300	500	(5)	82,800	82,800	82,700	100	
November	80,000	80,000	79,100	900	0	86,300	86,300	86,100	200	
December [7]	62,000	62,000	61,600	400	0	89,700	89,700	89,100	600	

[1] Estimates of equivalent living accommodations provided by the conversion of family units, dormitories, and trailers previously shown in this table have been discontinued because of the paucity of data.

[2] Covers both conventional and prefabricated units.

[3] Starts data for 1946, cover only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites. Starts data for 1947 cover all new temporary housing projects whether financed by Federal or by State and local funds.

[4] Covers only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites.

[5] Monthly data not available.

[6] Less than 50 units.

[7] Preliminary.

BLE F–7: Estimated Number and Construction Cost of New[1] Urban and Rural Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

Year and month	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost[2] (in thousands)		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas			
[3]	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
[4]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
[5]	715,200	439,582	275,618	619,460	369,465	249,995	95,740	70,117	25,623	2,852,778	2,530,765	$322,013
[6]	169,400	114,875	54,525	138,779	93,173	45,606	30,621	21,702	8,919	560,715	483,231	77,484
	776,200	493,963	282,237	662,526	395,642	266,884	113,674	98,321	15,353	4,103,251	3,713,776	389,475
46: November	47,800	28,733	19,067	47,678	28,611	19,067	122	122	0	276,179	275,897	282
December	39,300	23,662	15,638	39,268	23,662	15,606	32	0	32	231,943	231,870	73
47: January	40,100	24,611	15,489	38,998	23,527	15,471	1,102	1,084	18	235,105	227,682	7,423
February	44,100	25,774	18,326	44,100	25,774	18,326	0	0	0	244,755	244,755	0
March	59,100	33,674	25,426	58,397	33,183	25,214	703	491	212	329,710	326,456	3,254
April	69,500	38,858	30,642	68,704	38,530	30,174	796	328	468	393,234	388,155	5,079
May	72,700	39,376	33,324	72,544	39,376	33,168	156	0	156	418,008	416,875	1,133
June	79,400	43,005	36,395	76,988	42,000	34,988	2,412	1,005	1,407	487,205	469,700	17,505
July	80,100	43,962	36,138	80,064	43,926	36,138	36	36	0	488,925	488,610	315
August	86,200	47,092	39,108	85,541	46,900	38,641	659	192	467	527,519	521,550	5,969
September	92,000	49,313	42,687	91,706	49,038	42,668	294	275	19	561,535	559,370	2,165
October	93,800	51,970	41,830	93,327	51,510	41,817	473	460	13	616,126	612,578	3,548
November	80,000	46,185	38,815	79,060	45,265	33,795	940	920	20	536,889	529,970	6,919

[1] Covers both permanent and temporary new family dwelling units. Includes those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their erection at new sites.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuations, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Housing peak year.

[4] Depression, low year.

[5] Recovery peak year prior to war-time limitations.

[6] Last full year under wartime control.

EDITORS NOTE:

Beginning with this issue, the tabulation (previously F–7) providing data on number and average construction cost of privately financed family dwelling units in 30 leading industrial areas will be discontinued because of changes in the Bureau's program. (See the BLS Program for 1947–48, p. 413, Monthly Labor Review, October 1947.)

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